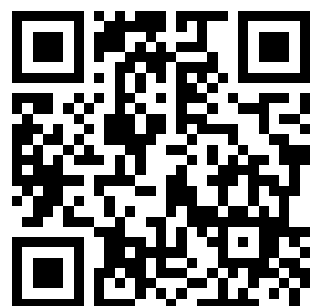
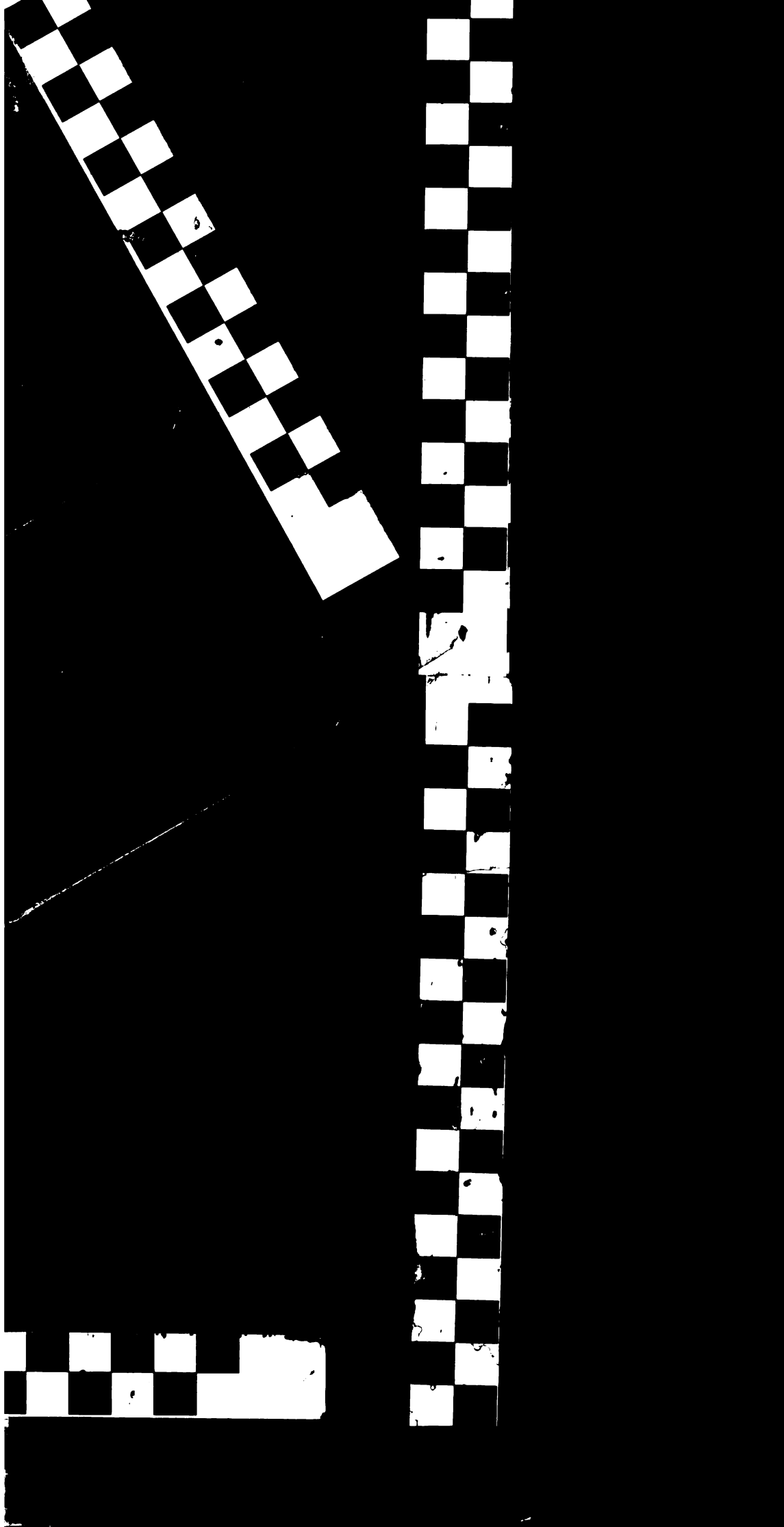

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THE New-England Courant.

From **MONDAY** December 28. to **MONDAY** January 4. 1725.

To old Master JANUS.
SIR,



HERE is no Art or Science in the World but has its Pretenders. Children can play at all manner of Trades, tho' they can work at none. 'Tis not therefore to be thought strange, that a Company of Mechanicks should erect a Sham Court of Justice, without either Jury, Plaintiff or Defendant, for where the latter are wanting, and the wise Politicians are all equal, they must of necessity determine themselves Judges. This is a very natural Expedient to prevent any Discords that may arise about Precedence, and preserve Peace and good Order in the Court.

It happen'd not long since, in one of our Country Towns, that a tender Mother, whose House was fruitful of Children and Puppies, made use of the like Stratagem to prevent an approaching Division in the Family, with good Success. The Bitch having brought forth a beautiful Litter of Whelps, every Child pitch'd upon a darling Puppy for his own, and being about to name them, John gave his the Title of Captain. Ben. was very much disturb'd at the Arrogance of his Brother, and contended for the sole Honour of the name upon his Puppy, because he was larger than John's. Ephraim claim'd the Title for his, because he was prettiest, and so on. At length the Dispute rose too high to be determin'd among themselves, and they ran with one Consent to their Mother, each of them with an earnest Petition, that his Puppy should be call'd Captain. The Mother wisely consulting the Credit of the Dogs and the Peace of her Children, instead of dispensing a stern Countenance and angry Words among them, silenc'd their Clamours with this short Sentence; *Prishee Children be quiet, I say every Puppy shall be a Captain.*

By this Relation (which upon the Word of a Captain I assure you is a true one) we may conclude, that a Mock Court of Judicature, where every Man is a Judge, and no one Person in their Power to clear or condemn, must needs be a very pleasing, tho' useless Piece of Grandeur. Such a Court has been lately establish'd, and they have gone thro' divers Sessions and Adjournments,

in order to condemn a few innocent Persons and clear a greater Number of guilty: But the Cause in debate being never pleaded, before these airy Judges, I shall present them with the following Arguments on both sides, as I find them offer'd, in an imaginary Court, held in a certain Place of too harsh a Name to be mention'd to their Honours, tho' it seems the Court was better constituted than their own.

This Scene being ended, and the Poets gone, After some space a new Parrade came on; A Throng of angry Ghosts that next drew near, Large as a Persian Army did appear; Each to the rest shew'd Envy in his Looks, Some Writings in their Hands, some printed Books.

The learn'd Contents of which they knew no more.

Than the Calves-skins their sundry Volumes more,

Down from the bulky Folio to the Twenty-Four. As they press'd on, confus'dly in a Crowd, Piracy, Plagiaty, they cry'd aloud:

What made you print my Copy, Sir, says one, You're a meer Knave, 'tis very basely done.

You did the like, the other would reply, And therefore you're as great a Knave as I. By their own Words I found alike they were, The Devil a Barrel better Herring there.

Printers, their Slaves, being mix'd amongst the rest,

Betwixt them both arose a great Contest: Th' ungrateful Bibliopoles swoln big with Rage,

Did thus their servile Typographs engage: You Letter-picking Juglers at the Case, And you Illiterate Slaves that work at Press,

How dare you thus unlawfully invade Our Properties, and trespass on our Trade, Print Copies for your selves and fill the Town,

Instead of ours, with Pamphlets of your own, Publish upon your own Accounts each Day, And buy our Authors off with better Pay?

How can you justify such Wrongs as these, When both, by right, shou'd bow your Heads and Knees,

To write and print for us, and at what Rates we please?

This Arrogance inflam'd the Printing Crew, And from their Tongues these sharp Reflections drew:

Ye paup'ry Tribe, We bow our Heads to you! Pray when, or how, became this Homage due? What has possess'd your Noddles with this Dream?

Our Trades are 'As fours high in the World's Esteem.

*'Tis we the Labours of the Learn'd disperse,
And disse knowledge thro' the Universe;
We give new Light, Obscurities remove,
All Sciences preserve, the same improve,
Which were they not for us would quickly die,
And must in dark Oblivion bury'd lie.*

*Nay, I may boldly say, the Church and State
Are by our Means supported, and made great:
Yet Gratitude obliges us to give
Preference to Authors, 'tis by them we live.
We did at first, and still alone can do
Their Business and no Aid require of you,
Who were at first but Hawkers, and no more,
Employ'd to range the Town and Country o'er;
Travel'd with Asses, to convey your Books,
And kept no Shop but Panniers, Bags and Pokes.
Thus trudg'd to Markets, bro'd to every*

*Fair,
Open'd your Wallets on the Ground, & there
Among Hogs, Pigs and Geese expos'd your
learned Ware.*

*Thus you at first were neither more nor less,
Than servile Pedlars to the fruitful Press;
No Copies cou'd ye buy, no Charter boast,
But now, alas, those good old Times are lost.
In Corners, Nooks, and Gateways of the Town,
Where Apple-mongers sit, your Stocks were
shown;*

*There, like poor Women, with their Curds
and Whey,
Had none, or very little Rent to pay:
Sold Ballads, Penny-Books, young Fools to please,
Tom Thumb's old Tales, or such like Whims
as these.*

*At last, by Time and Chance more prosp'rous
made,*

*Exp'd into Shops, and so advanc'd your Trade.
At you grew Rich, still proving greater Knaves,
Made Authors Hacknies, and the Press your
Slaves.*

*Why should we thus your Impositions bear,
Who rais'd you first to be what now you are?
Both, to our Grief, have been too long your
Tools,*

*They sell their Brains, and we our Pains like
Fools.*

Ward, Vol. 3. p. 68.

Boston, January 4.

On Thursday the 24th past His Honour the Lieut. Governour prorogu'd the General Assembly of this Province, to Wednesday the 30th Instant, having first given his Assent to the following Acts, viz.

An Act for amending of Errors and Defects in Reasons of Appeal, and better Advancement of Justice.

An Act for the further Regulation of the Officers and Soldiers retain'd in his Majesty's Service, and pay of this Government.

An Act for the more easy levying and regulating Soldiers.

An Act for the better regulating the Admission of Town Inhabitants within the Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

An Act for Explanation of, and in Supplement to an Act, Entitled, An Act for Highways, made in the Fifth Year of the Reign of King William and Queen Mary.

An Act in Addition to an Act, Entitled, An Act for the better Regulating of the Ferry over Charles River, betwixt Boston and Charlestown, Made in the Ninth Year of the late Queen Anne.

An Act to retrench the extraordinary Expence at Funerals.

An Act to enable the Executors or Administrators of Constables or Collectors, deceased, to sue for and recover any Assessments not collected by them in their Life Time.

An Act for altering the Times of holding the Superiour Court of Judicature, Court of Assize and General Goal Delivery, for the County of Suffolk.

An Act for dividing the Town of Sherburn, and erecting a new Town there by the Name of Holliston.

An Act for dividing the Town of Dedham, and erecting a new Town there by the Name of Walpole.

The Rev. Mr. Colman, lately chose President of Harvard College, has given his Answer in the Negative.

We hear the Company of Volunteers who lately went in quest of the Indians, have kill'd one, and taken another Prisoner.

The Stone in Horses being a Distemper unknown to the most experienc'd Farriers, it may not be improper to give Notice, that last Week a Horse dy'd here of that Distemper, a round Stone being taken out of his Bladder, weighing about eight Pound.

Custom-House Boston, January 2.

Entered Inwards.

Arnall from North Carolina, Fletcher from Maryland, Drew, Jenkins, and Easterbrook from Barbadoes, and Clark from St. Lucia.

Cleared Out.

Millet and Soames for New Hampshire, Ruggles for Nevils, Jenkins, and Young for Barbadoes, Baker for South Carolina, Chandler, Irwing, and Booker for Jamaica, Sharp for St. Kitts, Moale for Bristol, and Crocker for London.

Entered Out.

Bell for Virginia, Benjamin and Fort for Barbadoes, Campbell for Jamaica, and Durmarg for Spain.

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New-England Courant.

From M O N D A Y January 4. to M O N D A Y January 11. 1 7 2 5.

To the venerable Doctor J A N U S,
S I R,



HAVING lately perus'd the two Letters of *Philo-Patrie* upon the Rise of *Uropean Goods*, &c. it has put me upon communicating to your Readers some Thoughts of the same Nature.

I observe *Philo-Patrie* is for *starving out the Merchants*, and *getting shot of Nine Tenths of them*. But I am of Opinion, that if we could only starve them out of the *Importation of some Commodities*, by raising them among our selves, the Point would be gain'd, tho' the Number of *Merchants* were not the less.

All that is wanting to place this Country in a flourishing Condition, is, *Money, Artificers, and Labour*. The first without the two last, nor the two last without the first will not do. If all the clear Estates in the Country were mortgaged for one half their Value in *Money*, it is easy to foresee, (or rather we have seen it) that but few Persons would be the better for the money, and the Country in general the worse. The Business then is, to put *Money into such Hands as shall make an Improvement of it for the Common Good*. 'Tis certain, that the raising or making such Things here as are us'd among us, or fit for a Foreign market, must be for the Advantage of the Country in general. And tho' it is true, that some Artificers require less money to *set themselves up* than others, yet for the improvement of their Business money is the main Spring of motion: In all Countries 'tis necessary for the acquiring a Stock, and in this Country 'tis doubly necessary, on the account of procuring Servants. Suppose for Instance, a Worker of *Horn* comes into the Country; his Tools cost him not much, and the *Horn* for working up he may buy in as small Quantities as he pleases. He sets up, and finds that his Ware is taken off as fast as he can make it, and at a good Price: He sees too, that great Quantities of *Horn Ware* are sent for and sold by the *Merchants*, and that what he makes is no-

thing in comparison of what the Country consumes: He knows likewise that he can make many sorts of *Horn Vessels &c.* not yet known or in use in the Country, for the advancing his Trade. These things considered, he is not so foolishly fearful as to think the bringing up of Apprentices will hurt his Trade, and would willingly take as many as he can manage, but can't get them, and has not money to purchase foreign Servants. This cramps him in his Business, and is a great Damage the Country, inasmuch as we are obliged to foreign Places for the same Ware, the Materials for making which we have among our selves.

There are many other Trades which would be vastly advantageous to the Country, that require more Money to set up and carry on to advantage; such as *Iron Works, Glass Works, Paper-Mills, Slicing Mills for Nails*, the raising and improving of *Hemp and Flax*, which is found to be as good here as in any Part of the World.

Many foreign Artificers, men of Probity, and well skill'd in these Sorts of Works, have been in the Country, and might have made vast Improvements in it, had they been encouraged, but not being able to do any thing for want of Money, have gone back again to the Discouragement of others coming; and some have been oblig'd to follow other Employments, of far less Service to themselves or the Publick. There are many Thousands of Artificers, whose Trades are much wanted in the Country, would be glad to come over if so much money could be rais'd as to pay the Passage for themselves and Families, and a suitable encouragement given at their coming over to carry on their Business; but to our Shame and Loss, the materials are sent abroad to be manufactur'd by these Artificers, and return'd upon us at two or three hundred per Cent. Advance. A proportionable Number of good Farmers might likewise be brought over, if Encouragement were given, who might settle our waste Lands to great Advantage. But as things go at present, Artificers and Farmers are loth to come over while they can live at Home; and the Masters of Vessels going to *Ireland, &c.* knowing the great Want of Servants here, pick up all the Vagabonds they can find to make

make up a Cargo, Fellows and Wenchies brought up to no other *Employments* than the *picking St. Patrick's Vermin*, and driving them out of their strong Holds, or exchanging a *swarm of Pox* for a *Slaugh of Peth-ing*: They serve us for no other Purposes than to plague their Masters and Mistresses and debauch their Children. This gives us an ill Opinion of Foreigners, especially those coming from *Ireland*; when the Truth of it is, the best of them stay at home for want of Encouragement to go abroad, and generally the very *Scum* of the Nation, both *Freemen* and *Servants*, visit the Plantations.

Suppose then, that the Country should encourage the coming over of such Artificers and Farmers as are wanted, by lending them Money without Interest upon such Security as shall be thought proper; we should in a few Years find, that the Profit arising to the Country thereby, would vastly exceed the Interest of the Money, by not only preventing the *Importation* of many *Commodities*, but enabling us to *export* them to other Places.

I can but hint at this, and leave it for wiser Heads to contrive Methods for prosecuting so noble a Design. But to shew that this is no *new Project*, but that which has been put in Practice in other Countries with great Success, I shall only add, That the *English* were first taught to make Cloth by the *Flemings*, who came and settled in *England* at the invitation of *Edward* the 3d, before whose time Wool was sent out of *England* to be Manufactured in other Countries. *Henry* the 7th afterwards encouraged the *Woolen* Manufactory by lending Money, out of his own Exchequer to young Merchants and Tradesmen, the better to enable them to carry it on, till he found his Account in it, by the great Advance of his Customs. *Queen Elizabeth* invited Multitudes of foreign Artificers into *England*, by which she more than doubled the Trade and Strength of the Nation. The *Hollanders*, embrace People of all Nations and Religions, their principal Policy being to promote Frugality, Trade, Arts, Manufactures, and Industry. They have Banks and Lombards, whereby Money may be had at a very low Interest, the better to enable all to employ themselves. They have but few Materials for Manufactures of their own Growth, yet they have more Trade and Manufactures than any Nation in *Europe*, and have made their Country the greatest *Emporium* in all the World, abounding with the Riches both of *Europe* and the *Indies*. They import all sorts of Materials now from the Place of their

Growth, as Hemp, Flax, Iron, &c. which they manufacture, and work up to five, six, nay some to ten times their first Cost, and afterwards export again to other Countries.

I am, SIR,
Your very Humble Servant,
Homespun Jack

Boston, January 11.

They write from New-York, That on the 6th of Dec. last, Capt. Raiks in the Ship Petersburg, Arrived at Philadelphia from London, five Weeks from Dover and four from the Lands End. The British Journal of the 17th of October says, We have advice from Cambray that Two Conferences were held on the 3d & 4th Instant, N S, wherein the Imperial and Spanish Ministers delivered to the Ministers of Great Britain & France as Mediators, the Answers of their Principals to their Reciprocal Demands, whereupon Expresses were immediately Dispatched to the several Courts.

On Tuesday last arrived Capt. John Lovewell Commander of a Company of Volunteers, in the pay of the Province, and brought with him a Scalp of an Indian Man, and a Captive (a Lad about 15 Years of Age) who were taken by said Company about 44 Miles above Winnepissaukee-Pond upon the 19th of December last, for which good Service, and for their further Encouragement, the Honourable the Lieut. Governour and Council were pleas'd to give them Fifty Pounds over and above One Hundred and Fifty Pounds allow'd them by Law.

Custom-House Boston, Jan. 9.

Entered Inwards.

Stride from Surranam, Owen from Barbadoes, Hayes from Virginia, and Doubt from Martinique.

Cleared Out.

Philpot for N. Hampshire, Vickers for Newport, Dupee, Buckeridge, Breed and Lathrop for Barbadoes, Thomas and Carter for Surranam, Newell for Madera, Bulkley for Antigua, and Morthland for Jamaica.

Entered Out.

Rouse for North Carolina, Mousel for Virginia, Douse for Nevis, Henderson and Condy for St. Kitts, Viscount for West Indies, Butler and Langdon for Barbadoes, Andrews for Antigua, and Harris for Africa.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

SS A double House and Stable, at the Corner of Wing's Lane, near the Town Dock, formerly belonging to Mr. Thomas Platts, Butcher, to be sold. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

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THE [N^o 18] New-England Courant.

From MONDAY January 11. to MONDAY January 18. 1715.

To the venerable Doctor JANUS.

SIR,



FIND several Objections are made to my last Letter to you, which I shall venture to say something to in this.

One is, That if the Country should lend Money without Interest for carrying on any Business, there is no Security that the Borrowers will so improve the Money as to answer the End design'd: They may lay out a great Part of it for Land, or let it out again at Six per Cent. so that but a small Progress will be made in the Manufactures they undertake to carry on.

As to this Objection, 'tis presum'd, that if ever Money is so lent, the Wisdom of the General Court will take effectual Care that the Improvements made shall answer the Sums of Money lent. We will suppose, for Instance, That a Farmer who borrows an Hundred Pound, shall have it Interest free, on Condition that at the Year's End he raises a certain Quantity of good Hemp or Flax, Proof being made that it is of his own raising; but upon his failing to raise such a Quantity, to pay Ten or Fifteen per Cent. for the Money, unless it appears that the Quantity fell short by Drought, overmuch Rain, or some unforeseen Accident; in such Case it should be prov'd, that he improv'd so much Land for Hemp or Flax, as would ordinarily produce such a Quantity. The like Method might be taken with those who borrow Money for the manufacturing Hemp or Flax, Iron, &c. which, together with the Profit arising thereby to the Undertakers, will be a sufficient Inducement to them to improve the Money for the End design'd.

Another Objection is, That it is not to be suppos'd foreign Artificers, if they are invited to come among us, will not come in such Circumstances as to be able to give any Security for the Money they borrow.

As to the Security of foreign Artificers,

there is no doubt to be made but many Gentlemen of Estates among our selves, for a small Profit in the Business, will be content with a small Allowance, till they have made sufficient Proof of their Honesty and Skill in the Business they pretend to, to the Gentlemen concern'd.

A Third Objection is, That the same Commodities we may be about to raise among our selves (and better of the Sort) will be sent for from other Places, and sold cheaper than we can afford to make them.

I answer, 'Tis very probable that some foolish Merchants, neither considering their own Interest, nor that of the Country, will, when they find we are about to stop the Importation of any Commodity, send for the slightest and cheapest Wares of the Sort, that our own Manufactures may turn to as little Account as possible. But the Country having been several Times cheated out of their Industry by this means, and feeling the smart of it, it will be hard to take them again by an old Bate. Every one sees that Uropean Goods are daily rising, but Provisions do not rise in near the same Proportion, and are like to be cheaper, and by Consequence Labour must be cheap too. But allowing that Uropean Goods were to rise so higher, and Provisions be no cheaper, 'tis evident to all that consider it, that many Manufactures might be carry'd on, and the Wares sold much cheaper than those imported, to the great Profit of the Undertakers. And as *Fancy* is an uneasy Guest in the Minds of most People, and those who are able will gratify it, it is to be suppos'd, that due Care will be taken to have the Ware of every sort made, as well as to be sure, that both the Rich and Poor may be accommodat. And this too will mightily stop the Importation of fine Ware, which as it amounts to more Money, and is not so easily sent for, is a greater Damage to the Country than the Importation of coarser and cheaper Ware. So that for these Objections.

I will conclude this Letter with a Proposal for improving our Flax, and laying a Foundation for a Linen Manufactory. In many, if not most of our Country Towns, Children

Children are taught to read by a School-Master; so that the Girls must be idle between the Times of Reading, for want of a Mistress to teach them some suitable Employment. If therefore a School were set up in every Town, the Mistress whereof to be a good Spinner, the Girls might be very profitably employ'd in Spinning between the Hours of Reading: And if once a Year some fine Prize should be spun for by the Girls of a suitable standing in the School, their young Ambition would move them to the utmost Care in their Work. And if, as if the same Method was taken with the Boys, it would be to the Honour and Profit of the Families to which they belong; and we should but herein follow the Practice of the Country Towns in England and other Places. Certainly, a Spinning-School in a Country Town must be as necessary as a Grammar-School: Not that I am pleading against the Usefulness of the latter; but as the Learning of a Country concerns chiefly the *Inland Trade*, very little of it being fit for *Exportation*, the double Advantage of a Spinning-School may make it at least equally necessary to a Grammar-School.

I am, S I R,
Your very Humble Servant,
Homespun Jack.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Stockholm, May 24. General Swevin, who married a second Wife while the other was living, is condemned to keep his first Wife, and to lie six Months in Prison, and the second is declared a Widow.

Cambray, June 4. My Lord Polwarth, the First Ambassador of Great Britain, is now return'd to his Country Seat. His only Business at Paris was to consult the most eminent Physicians touching his Disorder; and, we hear, that when his Excellency desired leave of the King to assemble his Physicians, his Majesty declared to his Council, that he would not only permit but order them to assemble, since it was for the sake of a Nobleman, whose Health concern'd him very much.

Paris, June 7. On the 3d and 4th Instant the new Knights of the Order of the Holy Ghost, to the Number of 51 were admitted and took the Oath before the King; and, by his Majesty's special Appointment, the Marchioness de Villars, Daughter-in-law to the Marshal, begged during the Ceremony for the Relief of the Poor. A world of People flock'd to Ver-

sailles to see the Installation, but few had that Satisfaction, there being only 200 Places in the Chappel, into which none were admitted without a Ticket. The same Day the King perform'd the Ceremony of touching a great Number of Sick in the Park at Versailles.

London, June 2.

Last Tuesday Morning about Three a Clock, a Quarrel happen'd at the lower End of the Hay-Market, between Mr. John Pierce and Richard Hoskins, one of the Knight Marshal's Men, in which the former dangerously Wounded the Latter with a Sword, and was therefore next Day committed to the Gate-house.

Boston, Jan. 18.

On Sunday the 10th Instant, in the Afternoon, died at Roxbury, after a long Sickness, the Rev. Mr. Thomas Walter, Pastor of a Church there, and was decently interr'd the Thursday following.

The General Assembly of this Province, that stood Prorogued to the 20th Instant, is further Prorogued to the 3d of March next.

Last Week Lieut. John Lane, committed to Prison, for forging Notes on the Treasurer for Money, made his Escape, but was reraken and committed the next Day.

We have Advice from Jamaica, that Capt. John Logan, of this Place, was lately cast away at that Island, the Vessel and Cargo lost, but the Men sav'd. Those Advices add, that it has been for some time and still continues very sickly there.

Custom-House Boston, Jan. 17.

Entered Inwards.

William Lea from Jamaica.

Cleared Out.

Rouse for North Carolina, Mousel for Virginia, Tiley and Woodbury for the Bay of Honduras, Owen and Blin for Barbadoes, Warren for St. Kitts, Pipon for Antigua, Porter for Madera, Harris for Africa, and Peter Jump for Great Britain.

Entered Out.

Gamsby for North Carolina, Hooker for West Indies, Winflow for Barbadoes, and Dart for Opporto.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

§§ A double House and Stable, at the Corner of Wing's Lane, near the Town Dock, formerly belonging to Mr. Thomas Platts, Butcher, or be sold. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

§§ To be sold, a very likely Maid Servant's time, about Two Two Years old, for Five Years. Inquire of the Printer hereof. She is fit for Country work.

B O S T O N : Printed and by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN in Union-Street, where Advertisements and Letters are taken in. Price 4 d. single, or 12 s. a Year.

W. Thomas Staple

T H E

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New-England Courant.

From M O N D A Y January 18. T O T H U R S D A Y January 25. 1 7 2 5

An Authentick Account of what pass'd at Rome
Occasion of the Popes Death, &c.

I.



THE very Moment the Pope expires, the News of his Death is made known to the whole City of Rome, by ringing of a Bell in the Capitol, which never rings but upon that Occasion.

The Cardinal Camerlengo, or Chamberlain, seizes the Fishers Ring, which is the Popes Seal, and breaks it in

the Presence of three Cardinals. Then he gives the necessary Orders both as to the Papal Palace, and to the Burial of the Defunct, whose Body is embalm'd and cloathed in the Pontifical Habit. In the Evening the Corpse is removed to St. Peter's Church, in a Litter preceded by two Pieces of small Cannon, attended by Flambeaux, Light Horse, and Penitentiaries of St. Peter, without finging or mourning. The Corpse is expos'd in a Chapel, upon a raised Bed of State, so that his Feet may be kiss'd thro' an Iron grate, which shuts in the Chapel.

None can get into that Chappel, but such as distribute a great Number of Wax Tapers to the People who come to kiss the Popes Feet. When the Body hath lain thus for three days, it is interr'd in St. Peter's Church, unless the Deceased desired to be bury'd in some other; and in that case it is a Year before it is removed; and then it is carry'd with a great deal of Ceremony to the particular Church by him named in his Life-time. The Pope is no sooner chos'n, but the Clergy of St. Peter are oblig'd to bespeak a new Pall, which is reserv'd to be made use of at his Funeral.

The Funeral Obsequies are continued nine days; and the Ceremony is perform'd by the Sacred College, which meets every Morning in the Gregorian Chappel at St. Peter's, where is rais'd in the Middle of the Church a magnificent Representation, or burning Chappel, enrich'd and adorn'd with Figures, and the Elogiums and Arms of the Deceased. The Apostolick Chamber is at this Expence, which is regulated by the Cardinal Camerlengo. When the Obsequies are almost at an end, the Ambassadors of Crown'd Heads, in the Names of their Masters, exhort all the Cardinals assembled at St. Peter's, to choose a Pope worthy of the Sovereign Pontificate, and to answer up to the Dignity of his office. The Funeral Ceremonies being finish'd, at which all the Ecclesiastical, both Regular and Secular, Communities have assist'd by turns, and repeated the usual Prayers, the Sacred College meets upon the 10th day in the same Chappel; an Abbot or Prelate makes a Latin Oration *de eligendo Pontifice*; and after the Mass of the Holy Ghost (as 'tis call'd) hath been sung with Musick, the Cardinals repair to the Conclave, two and two, according to the Seniority of their Promotion.

II. The Government during the Vacancy.

During the Vacancy of the Chair, the three Heads of Orders of the College, to wit, the Dean or First Cardinal Bishop, the First Cardinal Priest, and the First Cardinal Deacon, have the whole Management of Affairs. They give out all the necessary Orders, and settle every thing relating to the Courts of Judi-

all Memorials, and double the Guards. The Cardinals, Princes, and Ambassadors put up Chains before their Doors for the Security of their Persons. The three Heads of Orders, with the Camerlengo, send to all the Governors of Places and Towns in the Ecclesiastical State, to warn them to be upon their Guard, and have an Eye to every thing that may happen. The Camerlengo coins Money denoting the Vacancy, namely, two Keys in Saltire, and the Standard of the Holy Church. The Datary carries all the Business of his Office to the Conclave; the Papers are lock'd up in a strong Box, and nothing is expedited during the Vacancy of the Holy See.

The College of Cardinals hath no Jurisdiction in whatever belongs to the Sovereign Pontiff. It can neither grant a Favour, nor so much as execute one intended by the deceased Pope. It can neither dispose of the Real Estate, nor Money belonging to the Apostolick Chamber, nor pay the Debts contracted under the last Pontiff, according to the Constitution of Gregory X. and Pius IV. The Cardinals cannot take any thing for themselves; nor have they Power to oblige the Chamberlain, Datary, Treasurer, or any of the Officers, to give them Money out of the Ecclesiastical Revenue. What is necessary for the Maintenance of the Popes Family before and after their entering the Conclave, for the poor Officers of the Court, for the Alms usually given during the Vacancy of the Chair, for the Defence of the Church Lands, for the Guards of the Conclave and the Magistrates of the City, for the Liberality exercised toward the People, and for the Provisions necessary for the Conclave, is settled by the Camerlengo and the Heads of Orders. All other pressing Necessities are regulated by the Majority of Voices of the Cardinals present.

It is the Business of the Heads of Orders and the Camerlengo to propose all that is necessary for the Security of the Sacred College. Every three days, the Heads of Orders resign and resume their Authority successively, according to their Seniority: That is to say, the three Cardinals next after the three first, who presided the three first days, preside in the Publick Affairs of the Conclave and City for the next three days, and so of the rest.

During the Vacancy, all the Cardinals are cloathed in Purple, and wear in Rome a Mozette over their Rochet. The Cardinals promoted by the Deceased are in Mourning; that is whereas the other Cardinals have their Purple cloaths faced or bound with Red, theirs are faced with the same colour. This Distinction is also observ'd in the Cells of the Conclave; those of the Cardinals advanced by the Defunct being trim'd with dark Purple, and those of the other Cardinals with Green.

III. Of the Conclave for choosing the Pope.

There is no fix'd place for the Conclave; but it may be holden any where at the Discretion of the Cardinals. However, they have met for these many Years in the Papal Palace call'd the Vatican; whose Spaciousness, Beauty, Waters, and fine Walks, render it very commodious for their purpose: So that now their Eminencies meeting to consider of a proper Place is look'd upon as a Piece of Formality only. The Camerlengo takes care to get as many Cells built, as there are to be Cardinals in the Conclave. These Cells are made of Deal-Boards; and in each of them a Partition is fix'd for a Bed-Chamber for the Conclavist, or the Person that shuts himself up with the Cardinals to wait upon him. Their Eminencies draw Lots for the Cells which are mark'd with different Numbers; whence it often happens, that two Cardinals in separate interests

between the Cells, to prevent the Cardinals hearing one another's Discourse, or holding a communication. The Cells are erected during the nine days Obsequies of the Deceased, and all that while any body may go and see the Conclave. Betwixt the Cells and the Windows of the Palace there is a Gallery for the Convenience of the Conclave; and 'tis from this Gallery that the Cells receive their Light.

A Cardinal can have but two Conclavists to attend him, unless he is very infirm; and in that case the Conclave can allow him a third, and no more. The Conclavists may be either Laymen or Seculars, provided they have lived a Year with the Cardinals to whom they are Conclavists. Merchants, Princes, Ministers, Temporal Lords having Jurisdiction, the Brothers or Nephews of Cardinals, cannot serve as Conclavists. A Committee of Cardinals gets an exact Information of the Qualities of the Conclavists before they are suffer'd to enter the Cells.

Beside the Cardinals and Conclavists, there go into the Conclave the Chaplain and Clerk, two Masters of the Ceremonies, a Priest for Confession, a Secretary of the sacred College, two Physicians, a Surgeon, an Apothecary with two Servants, a Joiner, a Mason, eight or ten Footmen; all at the Choice of the Cardinals. And if any other Persons are found therein, they are order'd to be turn'd out, let them be of what Rank or Quality soever.

Upon the 10th Day of the late Pope's Obsequies, all who are to enter the Conclave being arrived, it is shut in close on all sides. And from that moment to the Time of the Election, no Body can get any Account whatsoever, without the Consent of a Majority of the Cardinals. They can receive no Letters, nor any thing which may serve for writing or making Signs, upon pain of Excommunication, reserv'd to the Sovereign Pontiff. If a Conclavist falls sick, he goes out of the Conclave with a Certificate of the Physicians, and must return thither no more; and as soon as he is out, they admit another in his room.

If a Cardinal falls sick, he departs the Conclave likewise with a Certificate of the Physicians; but before he goes, they oblige him to take an Oath never to divulge a Tittle of what pass'd in the Conclave; and when he is better he may return to his Cell.

A Committee of Cardinals is obliged strictly to search the Cells, and see there is no Hole made in the Wall or Board, for the Reception of Letters or other Things, and to punish the Offenders herein.

The Conclavists are to go and receive, at a certain Place common to all the Cardinals of the Quarter, what is carry'd in for the support of their Masters, consisting of Bread, Wine, and a single Dish of Flesh or Fish of one sort only, according to the Constituti-

on of Clement X. Two Cardinals may not eat together, nor send Victuals to one another.

The Prelates appointed to guard the outside of the Conclave, are to visit all the Apartments, and to punish such as endeavour to get in, or convey in any Letter or other message; and a Committee of Cardinals view all the Provisions, &c. that are carry'd into the Conclave.

[The Remainder of this Account, with some Reflections upon the whole, will be inserted in our next.]

Marblehead, Jan. 15.

Last Night our Wind Mill went with a light Gale at S. S. W. About Two this Morning the Wind dyed away, and about Four came up a violent Gust at N. N. W. which drove the Mill backward with the Sails close furled; and in a few Minutes the Wind was so violent, that it carry'd off the Top of the Mill, with the Shaft, Vanes, and running Geer, and brake them to Pieces: The Damage is computed at 100 l. but not the least Damage done in any other Part of the Town.

Boston, January 15.

On Wednesday last the Hon. Samuel Thaxter and William Dudley Esqrs; Commissioners for this Government, and Mr. Theodore Atkinson, Commissioner for the Province of New Hampshire, set out on their Journey to Canada.

Custom-House Boston, Jan. 23.

Entered Inwards.

Clark from Martinico, and Dyer from the Bay of Honduras.

Cleared Out.

Smalledge for Rhode-Island, Steel for St. Kitts, Gamesby for North Carolina, Maccarty for Jamaica, Alden and Langdon for Barbadoes Andrews for Antigua, Soley for Cayan, Bools for Exon, and Prince for London.

Entered Out.

Arnall for Jamaica, Webster and Dought for West Indies, Taylor for Barbadoes, and Mackay for Dover.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

SS A double House and Stable, at the Corner of Wing's Lane, near the Town Dock, formerly belonging to Mr. Thomas Platts, Butcher, to be sold. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

THIS Paper (No. 181) concludes a Quarter, and those who have not paid for the same, are desired to send in their Money, or pay it to the Reaser.

B O S T O N : Printed and by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN in Union-Street, where Advertisements and Letters are taken in. Price 4 d. single, or 12 s. a Year.

THE [N^o 183] New-England Courant.

From MONDAY January 25. to MONDAY February 1. 1725.

The Account of what passes at Rome, upon Occasion of the Popes Death, &c. continu'd; with some Reflections upon the whole.



THESE Dispositions being made, they proceed to the Election of a new Pope, in manner following: The Cardinals meet twice a day, that is, Morning and Evening, in the Chapel of the Conclave. They are not obliged to stay for their absent Brethren after the ten Days of Obsequies, who, with Leave of the Holy See, or are Legates

is placed upon the Altar of the said Chapel. Each Cardinal makes up a little Note, wherein he writes some Sentence out of the Scripture; for Instance, *Verbum caro factum est*: On the first Fold of this Note he signs his Name, and seals that Fold with a particular Seal which he procures for the very Purpose. On the other Fold of the Note he orders his Conclavist to write the Name of the Cardinal he votes for the Popedom: And when all the Notes are ready, they are put by the respective Cardinals into the Chalice upon the Altar. Two Cardinals are deputed for the Occasion read those Notes out one after the other, and mark at the same time the Number of Voices which appear for each Cardinal. When the third Fold is open'd, if over Thirds have given their Votes for any one Cardinal, he is declared Pope; if not, there must be a second Scrutiny, and so on till there are two Thirds for some one Cardinal. But it frequently happening, that the Cardinals keep firm to the Person they have a mind should be Pope, and as it would be impossible ever to bring the Choice to an Issue, by reason there must be two Thirds to make it Canonical, they have recourse to another Method of Election, which they call the *Accipio*: And this they perform as follows.

The Notes of the last Scrutiny are preserv'd; and each Cardinal folds up another, and is obliged not to give his Vote for the same Cardinal he did before. Now, so know whether he votes for him or not, when his Note is drawn, they look among the Notes of the last Scrutiny for that wherein the same Sentence is written, and so find whether it is the same or another Cardinal he hath now voted for. When all the Notes are thus compared, if two Thirds appear for any one Cardinal, he is declared Pope: if not, they make use of a Third Method, which they term *Inspiration*, and is thus:

Several Cardinals agreeing together about the Election of a Pope, quit their Cells, and cry out, for Instance, *Pignaselli* Pope; then the other Cardinals, apprehending the Displeasure of the new Pope, cry out also, *Pignaselli* Pope, and so he is declared Pope. Lastly if none of these Methods prove successful, they return to the Scrutiny. And hence it is, that the Election of a Pope often takes up much Time.

As soon as the Pope is chosen, the Masters of the Ceremonies wait upon him and acquaint him with his Election to the Sovereign Pontificate; the Conclavists repair to his Cell, and are permitted to carry off every thing they find there: Moreover he presents each of them with the Sum of two or three hundred Livres. The new Pope is first conducted to the Chapel of the Conclave, where he receives the Adoration, that is to say, the Respects of the Cardinals. Afterward, being clothed in the Pontifical Habit, and seated upon the Papal Throne, he is carry'd to St. Peter's Church and seated upon the Altar of the Holy A-

a second time. From thence he is carry'd to his own Apartment; and some days after he is publicly crown'd.

IV. The Popes Coronation.

The Pope is consider'd in two Capacities, viz. as Pontiff and a Prince: That of Sovereign Pontiff makes him, they pretend, Head of the Catholick Church; and that of Prince invests him with a Dominion and Territory which he holds in Sovereignty, and is publicly crown'd upon this Account. That Ceremony is perform'd in the Vatican before St. Peter's Church. A magnificent Throne is erected, and adorn'd with the Arms and Eacopium of the new Pope. All the Cardinals, Princes, Ambassadors, Magistrates, and other Grandees, assist at the Coronation. His Holiness mounts the Throne; they take the Miter from his Head, and put on it a Crown in the Sight of all the People, who make repeated Acclamations, every one striving to out-do his Neighbour. After this a Cavalcade is made from St. Peter's Church to that of St. John de Lateran. The Ambassadors and Princes ride on Horseback, very richly dress'd. Two Cardinal-Deacons with their lead Hats march immediately before his Holiness, the other Cardinals following Two and Two; and after them the Patriarchs, Archbishops, Bishops, and Prothonotaries. The Pope being arriv'd at St. John de Lateran, the Archbishop of that Church presents him with two Keys, a Gold and a Silver one; the Canons of St. John pay their Obedience to him, and kiss his Feet; and the Pope having given the People the general Benediction, is conducted back to his Apartment.

So much for the infallible Art of Pope making. We see by the above piece of History with what Holy Jealousy the Sacred Order of Cardinals watch over each other to prevent the pious Frauds among themselves, with which they with one Consent cheat the People. One would think that a Universal Bishop and Infallible Judge of all Controversies, should be rain'd down from Heaven, and drop into St. Peter's Chair immediately upon the Death of his Predecessor; but how lamentable is it, that the Catholick Church should be left to believe and pray for themselves, to do justly, love Mercy, and walk Humbly with their God, all upon their own Heads, just like meer Schismatics and Hereticks, during all this Ceremony of choosing a sure Guide to Heaven.

But now, we damn'd Protestants and Hereticks believe there is no such thing as an infallible Judge upon earth: We think the Carpenter nor his Tools, employ'd in building the Cells are inspir'd; and if the Holy Fathers the Cardinals, have an infallible Degree of Inspiration, it is so bestow'd in by the prophane Carpenter and his fallible Deal Boards, that they can communicate it to none but their Conclavists and a single Dish of Flesh or Fish. We see that the Means of choosing a Pope are fallible, and conclude that his Holiness must be fallible too; and yet we see that Kings give their Power to this Beast, and Millions of Souls are made Spiritual Food, for his infallible Maw: We wonder at the second Hand Faith of the Romish Laity, and are astonish'd that they will venture their Sal-

vation on the suppos'd Infallibility of their Church. And not being able to account for this great Abuse of the Christian Religion to the greatest Slavery of Mens Bodys and Minds, we are apt to conclude, that Roman Catholicks are of different Natures from other Men, dispos'd from their Infancy to Bigottry and cruelty.

It may be worth while then to enquire from what Root Popery sprang, and who were the first Introducers of it. May we not suppose that when the Christian World was blest with a Body of Ecclesiasticks to guide the People thro' the strait Gate, and into the narrow way that leads to Heaven; Men train'd up for the Business and devoted to the Cure of Souls, there could be no Danger of this Egyptian Bondage and Darkness from the Clergy; especially if the Laity humbly and Reverently submitted to their Holy Injunctions, and upon all Occasions apply'd themselves to them for their Ghostly Advice.

But when the People, forgetting their own Weakness and Obedience to their Spiritual Guides, dar'd not only to read the Scriptures, but by the Assistance of their own Reason and the Grace of God interpreted them for themselves, without so much as understanding the Languages in which they were first writ, or the Idioms and Phrases of the Times when they were writ: When they found the Sum of Religion in the plainest Texts of Scripture, and practis'd accordingly, nor could not or would not understand the Metaphysical Questions of the Clergy: When, I say, the Laity took this Unchristian Liberty with the Bible, and thought the Gospel was proclaimed to the poor and unlearned of the World, in Common with the Rich and Learned, did not this monster of Christianity, the Pope, pop into St. Peter's Chair, and become the Rock upon which Christ built his Church. I think I may venture to say, No.

It follows then, that the greatest Abuses in Religion have been introduc'd by those who have been employ'd to teach and Defend it. It is a natural Vanity in Men to think too highly of these Clergymen who have the greatest Number of Souls under their Care, or reside in larger Cities and Towns than their Fellow Labourers, without considering whether their Qualifications are Superior to those of their Brethren. This was the Case of the Bishops of Rome: When the Peoples affections to them for their works sake, rose to an Adoration of their Persons, and bestow'd on them Wealth, Power and Grandeur, it was thought a fit Opportunity for the Pope of Rome to turn Roman Catholick. And this may serve

for a fit Answer to some Protestant Divines, who roar aloud at the Degeneracy of the Times on Account of their Want of Respect from the People, as they term it; when those very Persons whom they pronounce Apostates or Declining Christians, keep them in constant pay for preaching to them once or twice a Week, and are no other ways chargeable with Disrespect to their Ministers, than as they reserve to themselves the free Use of that Reason and Scripture which God has given them to judge of their preaching and Practice.

To understand a thing before we assent to it, is the distinguishing Character of a Protestant; and he who is bigotted to the bare Assertions of another, may differ in Name from a Roman Catholick, but he is in Reality no other than a meer Slave to some Pope. The Romish Church indeed may boast of her Infallibility in this one Point, That her own Corruptions in Religion are an infallible Proof, that the best Order of Men (tho' not the best of the Order) in the World may, and are most likely, to introduce the greatest Mischief that can befall Mankind; and consequently, that we cannot be too jealous of Clergymen, of what Denomination soever, nor too prying into their Pretensions; since it is no new thing to see an old Game play'd over again under a new Name. I am far from denying Clergymen the Respect due to their Character, and think the Labourer is worthy of his Hire; but if any imagine that there is less Danger in an immoderate Respect to their Persons, than in a just Regard to the Spirit and Word of God, and our own Reason, let them go to Rome for Advice, and I doubt not but Holiness will give them Satisfaction.

- CAPTUM HUNST, Boston, Feb. 11.

Entered Inwards, Elias Jarvis from Maryland:
Cleared Out.

Stevens and Ellis for New Hampshire, Boulderford for Mountferrat, Hill and Foster for Barbadoes, Ruggles for Lisbon, and Norman for London.
Entered Out, Cheever for Surinam.

ADVERTISEMENT

§§ All Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. John Cary, late of Boston, Brewer, deceas'd, are desired to pay their Respective Debts to Mrs. Elizabeth Cary, sole Administratrix to the said Estate: And those who have any Demands on the said Estate, are desir'd to bring in their Accompts.

§ A Brick House and Land in Ann Street, near the Draw Bridge, now in the Possession of Capt. William Alden, to be sold. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

¶ Ran away on Friday last, the 29th of January, from a Gentlewoman in Boston, an Irish Servant Maid, named Mary Farrel, of a middle Stature, pretty thick sett, and something Pock-broken. She went away with a black Gristet Gown, an old grey Petticoat, and a Pair of Ticken Shoes, with red Heels.

Whoever shall apprehend the said Runaway, and give Notice of her to the Printer hereof, so that she may be convey'd to her Mistress again, shall have a reasonable Reward, and all necessary Charges paid.

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THE [N^o 184 New-England Courant.

From MONDAY February 1. to MONDAY February 8. 1725.

To the Worshipful Master JANUS.

SIR,



HO I am of Opinion that we are over stock'd with Merchants, and that they have contributed to our present Involvement and Perplexity; yet if we enquire into the matter, we shall find that the immediate and original Cause was our own Pride, Idleness, and the Prevalence of a selfish Spirit, that has been too often the Bane of good Projections for our Relief. I say Pride and Idleness; for by not making our own Apparel, and (not to mention at this time our Forwardness to part with our Silver and Gold) our ambitious endeavours to outdo each other in all manner of Extravagance, we have given Encouragement for the Importation of greater Quantities of European Goods than we are able to pay for.

This is what I shall, with the leave of the Publick, touch upon at this time. And it requires no great Labour to prove the Assertion, since there are as many (living) Witnesses as Instances of the Folly. For if we turn our Eyes to some of the Top of the Land, I mean the Rich, that should present us with the best Examples, we may find more Waste in Superfluities in a twelve Month's Time, than is given to the Poor in many Years. And while they are endeavouring to distinguish themselves by a costly Singularity, the lower Ranks are aspiring after a genteel Uniformity, and can no more bear the Thought of not being as high as their Superiours, than their Superiours can of not being much above them. And when the Gentry find they are Ap'd by the Riff-Raff, and every Mechanick Animal, and begin, to their great Mortification, to meet their favourite Mode wherever they go, immediately there's a new Fashion coin'd, and they having given us a Sanction, it soon passes current among the Vulgar, and in a little time it too common for Madam, who being now as much asham'd as she was before proud of the Mode, resolves again upon an Alteration. And so they dance round in a Circle of Changes, while the whole Country pays the Kidler: The great Ones straining to run the

low Tribe out of Sight, and they with Whip and Spur giving Chace to the great Ones, tho' they often happen to stumble and break in the Pursuit. And as the common Tippler had rather his Back should half freeze than want a little Black-Strap to warm his Belly, so will some of our frugal Housewives pinch their Bellies, for a little Finery to butterfly their Backs; and rather than not keep Pace with their Pancy and the Fashion, will run upon Tick for their Gew-Gaws, while their poor Husbands are forc'd, with the Money that should buy Bread for their Children, to pay the Shopkeepers exorbitant Bill. Nay, such is the Equipage of the Kitchen Gentry at this Day, and so hard is it to know Joan from My Lady by her Apparel, that a Gentleman who not long since went to pay his first Visit to a new marry'd Couple in this Town, instead of the Mistress, had the good Fortune very handsomely to salute the Maid, who of the two, it seems, made the most splendid Appearance.

How do our Streets begin to throng with Troops of Scarlet Riding Hoods, and our Pews with Velvet Scarffs and Hoods? which I expect in a little Time will set out our Alleys and upper Galleries, now some of our Fifth Rate Ladies have begun to grace the Extravagance. Those who have the Unhappiness of sitting near the Stairs that lead up into the Women's Gallery's, can hardly hear the Minister's first Prayer for the Rustling of Silk Gowns and Petticoats, and the Screeks of English Pattens. And because it begins to be reckon'd scandalous to wear any thing that is the Produce of our own Country, how are our Shops rammag'd for Ticken and the richest Silks, sometimes stiff with Gold and Silver, to make up into Shoes, and the most costly Laces for their Head Dresses? And not to mention the Gold Girdles, Silver Knots and Kissing Strings, what a Consumption of Hollands, Cambrick, the finest Muslins, Silk Gloves and Silk Stockings? of Broadcloths, Druggets, Buroys, and——— Oh! I am quite out of Breath, and must give over all thought of exhibiting a full and lively Portrayture. Tho' I hope I have said enough to prove what is too obvious to need any more than to be mentioned, to make us sensible that we are taking those Courses that have as direct a Tendency to impoverish our selves, as they have to enrich Foreigners; which may be the Subject of the next Epistle from Yours, &c.

E D

London, August 1.

The last Advices from Constantinople import, that the Grand Seignior is on the Recovery from his late Indisposition, and has presented Prince Ragotski with a stately Palace near the Hellespont, augmented his Revenue to 36000 Crowns a Year, and increased the Number of his Attendants. 'Tis added, that the Ministers of Meriweis still continue there, and, 'tis said, have received Assurances, that the Ottoman Porte will never abandon their Master. If this may be depended on, the Czars Affairs at that Court are not in such a Train of Success as we have been told they were.

They write from Madrid, that the Queen of Spain has wrote a submissive Letter to the King, her Consort, who has given her leave to walk in the Gardens of the Palace; and that his Majesty has also writ to the Dutchess Dowager of Orleans, his Mother in Law, in which he says, that his Conduct to the Queen was only with a View to accustom her to the Manners of Spain, &c. But this wants Confirmation. What has been given out in Relation to this matter, appears to be only the Surmises of People, who affect to speak by guess. The Affairs of crown'd Heads are Arcana's, which private People cannot expect to be let into; but must wait till Time, the Discoverer of all Secrets, takes off the Disguises of an Event, of which, at present, we only see the Outside, and which is probably owing to some other Cause than what is generally imagined.

Boston, Feb. 1.

They write from Plymouth, that an extraordinary Event has lately happen'd in that Neighbourhood, in which, some say, the Devil and the Man of the House are very much to blame. The Man, it seems would now and then in a Frolick call upon the Devil to come down the Chimney; and some little Time after the last Invitation, the good Wife's Pudding turn'd Black in the boiling, which she attributed to the Devil's descending the Chimney, and getting into the Pot, upon her Husbands repeated Wishes for him. Great Numbers of People have been to view the Pudding, and to enquire into the Circumstances; and most of them agree, that the sudden Change must be produc'd by a Preternatural Power. But some good Housewives of a Chymical Turn assign a Natural Cause for it. However, 'tis thought, it will have this good Effect upon the Man, that he will no more be

to free with the Devil in his Cups, lest his Satanick Majesty should again un- luckily tumble into the Pot.

We have Advice from Rhode Island, that Sprig the Pirate has lately taken all the Vessels in the Bay; and that having put 4 Men on board a Ship, Thomas Glen Master, two of them who had been forc'd, join'd against the other two, kill'd them, and together with those of the Ship's Company who were left on board, brought her into Newport.

On Friday last the Prison being search'd upon some Suspicion that the Prisoners intended to escape at Night, an Iron Crow a Steel Saw, and some other Tools were found, by the Help of which a Prisoner had got off his Irons, and such Preparations were made, as that they would in all probability have escap'd if they had not been timely discover'd.

On Wednesday last a Prisoner attempted to Hang himself, but was happily prevented.

Custom-House Boston, Feb. 6. Entered Inwards.

Vickers from Newport, Schermerhoorn from New York, and Marston from Pennsylvania.

Cleared Out, Clark for Newport, Arnel for N. Carolina, Bell for Virginia, Viscount for Cayan, Doule for Nevis, Chapman for Antigua, Henderson for St. Kitts, Tyng for Barbados, Thomey for Liverpool, and Mackay for Dover.

Entered Out, Davis for Rhode-Island and New York, Blin and Bissel for Annapolis Royal, and Dury for London.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T S.

ALL Persons that have Occasion to have Cloth made into Buckrum, or want Buckrum ready made, shall be readily serv'd by Samuel Hall, who of late was Partner with Mr. Thomas Webber, but now carries on the said Trade by himself, at his Workhouse near Mr. Calender's Wind-Mill below the Bowling-Green; at which Place Glew and Size for Whitewashing, are made and sold at very reasonable Rates.

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THE [N^o 185 New-England Courant.

From MONDAY February 8. to MONDAY February 15. 1725.

To old Master JANUS.

SIR,



HAVE often wonder'd that your venerable Club have never taken into Consideration an Enormity which stares every Body in the Face, and yet no Body endeavours to remove, not so much as by laughing it out

of Countenance. I mean the Inscriptions on Signs, and sign Posts; which are generally so miserably spelt, that a stranger to the Town of Boston and the Orthography of it's Signs, can scarce tell what to make of them. Hence it comes to pass, that a Countryman who has a Farm to mortgage for a sum of Ready Rhino, no sooner comes to Town, but he is greeted with, Mony for HIER upon the Barbers Signs; upon which he enters a Barber's Shop not as a Customer, but as a Humble Petitioner to the Poor Tonsor for a Hundred or two of Pounds upon his Farm; who not being able to supply him, to humour the Jest, sends him to a Brother of the Trade, and he to his next Neighbour; till the poor Farmer, tired in the fruitless Pursuit, returns home as much discouraged as he was at first transported with what he took for a Sign of Mony to be let.

I dare say there has been twenty Boys whipt at School for every Sign in Town, for no other Reason but their spelling after them: A little Kinsman of mine, who is a curious Observer of Signs, was severely basted with Oyl of Birch, because (forsooth) an illiterate old Woman in his way to School has OYELL to be sold HIER: One of his Fellows had no better Treatment from an old Virgin who MAID and sold CEECAGES. Even the Lion himself is publish'd as the KYNG of BESTS, which to those who are ignorant of the Loyalty of his Keepers, may look like a Treasonable Inscription, for if you substraft the (S) from the last mentioned Word, and add it to KYNG, and then read it backwards, you know it will be BEST of KYNGS. I could name many other Signs in Town that are guilty of a double Meaning,

not easily discern'd by the Vulgar, but for Peace sake I shall let them hang as they are.

I am credibly inform'd, but I hope it is not true, that there are two infamous Houses, one in Boston, and another in Charltown, where there is INTARTANEMENT for Men and HORES; which is the more insupportable, because the latter bears E. and by N. of the Colledge, and is not above a League distant from it. Perhaps some may make light of this Matter, but for my part I think such open Signs of Lewdness ought to be suppress'd in a Christian Country.

There was a wicked Sign once in Cornhill, which told every Body that pass'd along, that there was all Sorts of SPRITS to be sold, which may be translated, All Sorts of Devils. Certainly the Devil had brought himself as well as his Hogs to a fine Market, when he was thus expos'd to Sale in a Dram-Shop. But enough of this Inscription: I am sorry I have said so much, because it is too true to make a jest of.

As to the Shapes of the several Animals hung up for Signs, I have little to say to them: But I remember I spent half a Day at Ipswich in quest of the Black Horse, which I mistook for a Lamb, till I was better inform'd. I would have perswaded the Landlord, for the Direction of Strangers, to add as a Postscript to his Sign, This is the Horse. Whether he has taken my Advice or no, I can't tell, but I'm sure I could have no sinister Ends in it, because I knew it was a Horse then, as well as himself.

Were it in my Power, to redress these Grievances, I would oblige every Sign-Painter to serve seven Years at College, before he presum'd to handle Pencil or Paint-Box, that the Grammatical Part of his Work might be better perform'd. But alas! I can only propose the Remedy: When we shall be so happy as to see of our own Sons leading us thro' the Streets, I know not.

I am, SIR,

Your Humble Servant,

F. H.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

London, August 1.

The Emperor of Germany is about to build a new palace, and has offer'd 1800,000 Florins to M. Fisher to finish it, according

According to the Draught he has given in; so that it is to be begun next Spring. The Symptoms of the Empress's being with Child are increased.

Last Week the Reverend Mr. Warnford was chosen Lecturer of St. Mary Overy's in Southwark, in the Room of Dr. Sacheverel deceased; which Place is reckon'd worth upwards of 100 l. per Annum.

Fifty Four Gentlemen are added to the Commission of the Peace for Middlesex, and Thirty Six for the Liberty of Westminster. Yesterday was Se'night one Shepherd, a notorious House-breaker, who lately made his Escape from New Prison, and had impeached his own Brother, was committed to Newgate, having been retaken by Jonathan Wild: He is Charg'd with several Burglaries, &c.

The unhappy Gentleman, Mr. Constantine Macginnis, late of the Temple, who killed his Landress, and was judg'd a Lunatick at the Old Baily, having been ever since his Tryal confin'd to a Mad-house, and his Friends having no Hopes of his Recovery or Amendment, we hear, are about to remove him to Bethlehem Hospital.

At the Assizes at Chelmsford, one Lambert, a Labourer, received Sentence of Death for killing an old Man near Colchester, robbing his House, and afterwards setting fire to it, and burning the dead Body in it, so that, the next Day, all that was found of him was a Piece of his Skull, Part of his Ribs, and one Foot in his Shoe.

Edinburgh, July 20. On the 16th inst. William Falconer and James Rae, two of the Ringleaders of the Levellers in Gallway, were apprehended by Virtue of an Order from his Majesty's Advocate, and committed Prisoners to our Talbooth.

On Tuesday last was put up to Sale at the South-Sea House, the Forfeited Estate of Sir Lambert Blackwell, one of the late Directors, being several Copyhold Lands, in the County of Norfolk, put up at 1,000 l. and sold for 1,005 l. to himself.

Custom-House Boston, Feb. 13.

Entered Inwards.

Bell from New Hampshire, Pierce from Newport, Freeman from Connecticut, and Cotten from New Jersey.

Cleared Out.

Parker for New Hampshire, Vickers for Rhode-Island, Davis for Newport and New York, Benjamin and Winslow for Barbadoes, Lovibond for Antigua, Way and Campbell for Jamaica, Doubt for West Indies, Conde for St. Kitts, Aubins for North Ca-

rolina, Confens for Penzance, and Romagne for Great Britain.

Entered Out.

Pierce for Newport, Chaille for Canso, Maddick for Newfoundland, Waldron for St. Kitts, Jones for Jamaica, Harris for West Indies, and Clements for Bristol.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

§§ Whereas Mr. John Lane was committed to Prison for Forgery and other aggravated Crimes, and it was put into the publick News: And when he was call'd before the Court, he was only indicted for the Breach of Trust for receiving out of the Treasury the Sum of Fifty Nine Pounds Thirteen Shillings: And upon Tryal the Jury found, that he had only taken the Sum of Twelve Pounds Five Shillings.

†† Just publish'd, and to be sold by Thomas Hancock in Ann-Street, near the Draw-Bridge, The Doctrine and Law of the Holy Sabbath, in the Order wherein it lies thro' the Scriptures of the old and new Testament; being two Sermons preach'd at the Thursday Lecture in Boston, from Exod. 31. 12, 13. By the Rev. Mr. Benjamin Colman.

To be sold,

§*§ A large double House and Land at the lower End of North Street, Boston, now in the Possession of Mr. Joseph Dodge, being bounded North Westerly on North Street, measuring in Length on the said Street, sixty six Feet, butting North Easterly on Lyn-Street, measuring twenty five Feet and an half, bounding South Easterly on the Land of John Souther, measuring sixty two Feet and an half, and butting South Westerly on the Land of the late Rev. Mr. Parish, measuring twenty two Feet. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

ALL Persons that have Occasion to have Cloth made into Buckrum, or want Buckrum ready made, shall be readily serv'd by Samuel Hall, who of late was Partner with Mr. Thomas Webber, but now carries on the said Trade by himself, at his Work-house near Mr. Calender's Wind-Mill below the Bowling-Green; at which Place Glew and Size for Whitewashing, are made and sold at very reasonable Rates.

§§ All Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. John Cary, late of Boston, Brewer, deceased, are desired to pay their Respective Debts to Mrs. Elizabeth Cary, sole Administratrix to the said Estate: And those who have any Demands on the said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts.

§* A Brick House and Land in Ann-Street, near the Draw Bridge, now in the Possession of Capt. William Alden, to be sold. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

† Ran away on Friday last, the 29th of January, from a Gentlewoman in Boston, an Irish Servant Maid, named Mary Farrel, of a middle Stature, pretty thick sett, and something Pock-broken. She went away with a black Gijset Gown, an old grey Petticoat, and a Pair of Ticken Shoes, with red Heels.

Whoever shall apprehend the said Runaway, and give Notice of her to the Printer hereof, so that she may be convey'd to her Mistress again, shall have a reasonable Reward, and all necessary Charges paid.

BOSTON: Printed and by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN in Union-Street, where Advertisements and Letters are taken in. Price 4 d. single, or 12 s. a Year.

THE [N^o 186] New-England Courant.

From M O N D A Y February 15. to M O N D A Y February 22. 1 7 2 5.

To the Reverend Father JANUS.

SIR,



Boston, Feb. 16.

THE Anniversary Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of this Town drawing near, at which the most Important Affairs are consulted and transacted, it may not be improper to propose some things which may be of advantage to the Town, that so if a suitable number of the Inhabitants see fit, they may have them inserted in the Warrant.

This Town, I am certain, is not so well regulated in many Points, but that there is want of a regulation in most of those things which we call Prudential Affairs. And here the first thing that offers, is, the Nastiness of the Pav'd Streets throughout the whole Town, which I believe have not been clean'd to any good purpose for near these two Years; so that I am of Opinion the Town has laid out a great deal of Money to very little purpose; for in a Rainy Time a Man must walk almost ankle deep in mud on the Pavements. Whether so much Dirt is owing to Negligence, or want of Power in the Scavengers, I know not, but only propose it to the Town that they may find out some proper Remedy.

Another thing I would propose is, the Abolition of an Evil Custom of choosing only such as are absent from our Town Meetings for Jury-Men, whereby it comes to pass, the most suitable Men never serve at all, and others are put up, who are but poorly qualified for that trust: And so both Town and Country are in great Danger of suffering both in their Estates and Lives. Whereas I think Jury-Men might be chose by a written Vote (like other Town Officers) and be oblig'd not to serve oftner than once in three Years.

Another thing that bespeaks the Town's consideration, is the business of Chimney-Sweeping; there having several Fires almost happened of late for want of Chimney-Sweepers. But there is no one thing that wants to be regulated in this Town, so much as our Markets. And here I am of Opinion, that there is no place in the World of our Standing, Numbers,

and Trade, that is without their set Places and constant times of Market, which upon Experience they find to be very much for their advantage. Nor can I think it any part of our Wisdom that we dissent from all the rest of the World, in an Article which has such an Aspest on our Ease and Convenience as this certainly has. To have set times and Places of Market, in this Town, would (I humbly conceive) be of mutual advantage to the Inhabitants both of Town and Country; it would save the former the time and pains of trudging up to the Neck, or over to Roxbury, to buy the Necessaries of Life; it would save the latter the Toil and Disgrace of trampousing thro' all the Streets and Lanes in the Town to sell their Pork, Butter, Eggs, or whatever else they bring to Market. But since we make so many Objections against a set Market, as if it were altogether Impracticable, let us if it be possible, Regulate the way of Market which we have been in so long a time, and see if we can throw the Logs and Stones out of our old road. At present, every one does what is right in his own Eyes; and the Town is insufferably abus'd by the Hucksters, who go up to the Neck and over to Roxbury, and engross all the Fowls, Butter, Eggs, nay so much as Milk, and other Necessaries, and then Retail them out to the Town at an extravagant rate. So that I am sometimes inclin'd to think it were cheaper for the Town to maintain the Hucksters another way, and knock their Trade in the Head. There are other things of great Importance for the Town to consider; but I have neither time or room more than to Hint things; and a word to the Wise is enough. If those and some other Grievances which we labour under can be Redress'd, I shall think my Pains well laid out, and am sure the Interest of the Town will be Promoted.

T. R.

To the venerable Doctor JANUS.

SIR,

IT is with no little Difficulty that I take upon me this Task of writing to you, to notify your Female Readers especially, of a certain new coin'd Wedding Game, the Discovery of which would better become the Pen of some generous Youth, than that of a Virgin. But since the Want of such Discovery may encourage further Injuries to the Modesty

Modesty of my Sex, I must venture upon a Relation of the Fact.

Know then, That I being not long since at a certain Wedding, where the Company consisted of a considerable Number of both Sexes, and of single and married Persons, some Beaux of Pleasure invented the following Game. In playing of Pawns, a Man was first oblig'd to sit down on the Floor, with his Feet extended as far as possible; next him a Woman was order'd to sit down and have one of her Feet ty'd to the Man's, and next her another Man with one of his Feet ty'd to the other of her's, she still keeping her Feet close; and after this manner about half the Company were ty'd to one another, in a strait Line from one end of the Room to the other. This being done, an opposite Line was drawn in the same manner; and it was so contriv'd, that every Man in each Line had a Woman seated opposite to him. A Number of Candles were then brought, and set down in a Row between each Line, and two Constables, one at each end of the Lines, stood to see something perform'd, but those of my own Sex knew not what. The Men, we thought, extended their Feet on Purpose that we might keep ours close, and to let us see that they had no Design upon our Modesty. For our Parts, the worst we could dream of, was to get up and dance round the Candles. But presently a Signal was given, and the Men of one Line clos'd their Feet, fell backwards with the Womens Arms link'd their's, and as they fell, rais'd their Feet a considerable Distance from the Floor; and there — Oh! — there they held them, till the dismal Shrieks of their injur'd Partners forc'd them to be as they were. After which the Opposite Line of *Birbarians* did the like, notwithstanding the Struggles and Entreaties of the fair Ones to whom they were ty'd, who now saw their Doom at Hand. You may easily conceive the dire Confusion we were in at this inhumane Treatment from those who call themselves Men of Honour. Oh! my Hand trembles in writing and every Letter is accompany'd with a Blush! But the ill Consequences that may attend such another Frolick forces me to discover this, that my own Sex may for ever after be upon their Guard against such unheard of and worse than British Insults. Believe me, Sir, the Noise that was rais'd by those base Men, resembled rather the Screamings of a *Bedlam* than the

Mirth of a *Wedding Chamber*, and some of us very narrowly escap'd Distraction. That the like Affront to the fair Sex may never more be heard of in *New-England* shall be the hearty Prayer of,

S I R,

Your Humble Servant,
Sylvia

Boston, Aug. 22.

We hear from Marblehead, that last Week three Men being in a Canoo in that Harbour, the Canoo overset, and they were all drown'd: And that three more belonging to that Place, were lately froze to Death on board a Boat at Cape Cod.

We hear his Honour the Lient. Governour has been pleas'd to grant Commissions for the Peace to John Ballantine and Joseph Wadsworth Esqrs, of this Place, Joshua Lamb Esq, of Roxbury, and Robert Spur Esq, of Dorchester.

Custom-House Boston, Feb. 20.

Entered Inwards.

Benjamin Milleken from Virginia.

Cleared Out.

Thomas Bell for New Hampshire, Samuel Peirce for Newport, Arnout Schermerhoorn for New York, Thomas Lawlor and William Jones for Jamaica, and Robert Ward for North Carolina.

Entered Out.

Isaac Clark for North Carolina, Isaac Freeman for Connecticut, and William Fletcher for Maryland.

The second Letter, sign'd S. D. is come to hand, and will be inser'd in our next.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

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THE [N^o 187] New-England Courant.

MONDAY February 22. to MONDAY March 1. 1725.

To the Worshipful Master JANUS.

SIR,



THAT we are in low and declining Circumstances, is acknowledged by all but those who are making a sweet Advantage of our Troubles; and that it is originally owing to our Pride and Extravagance, was hinted

in my last Letter; in which I ventur'd to single out a few Instances of the many that might be given of our Genteelity, touch'd upon their Causes, and am now come to take a short View of their melancholy Consequences.

It is grievous to consider how many flourishing Family's, by going much above themselves at first, have been oblig'd to fall below such as they once look'd down upon with the utmost Distance; and from Silks and Satens, and richly furnish'd Tables, have been reduc'd to such a humble Temper, as to be glad of plain Fare and homespun Apparel, when it has not been in their Power to procure them. And having been brought up in fashionable Idleness, and ashamed or unable to engage in any mean and laborious Employment, have become the Objects of Pity to some, and the Contempt of many that were their Friends in Prosperity.

'Tis for Money that is owing for gaudy Superfluities, that so many are perpetually haunted and dun'd by their Creditors, and those frightful Creatures call'd Bailiffs, who are often bouncing at their Doors, entering and rifling their best Rooms of their Ornaments, and venting their Spite at a sightly Silver Tankard, or else plucking the Feathers from the finest Birds in their Flock; and for want thereof, will carry away Captive the provident Father and Guide of a numerous, but miserable Progeny; who for his Part is glad to take Sanctuary in Goal, that he may be enabled by an Oath of the largest Size, at once to pay off all his Creditors, and set himself at Liberty: And perhaps some that are then great Losers by him, do by such Helps soon after arrive to some Honour and Preferment.

Could we search to the Bottom of our Bonds and Mortgages, we should find, that the Foundation of most of them was laid by running in Debt for Wedding Cloaths, pompous Funerals, and the like: And it is easy to see what is the

Occasion of many of our Law Suits, Bickerings and Contentions; for after we have by our fair Promises prevail'd upon a Shopkeeper to trust us for our Finery, and are presented with an Accompt of many more Particulars than we expected, we immediately begin to storm, and question the Honesty of the Creditor, who is thereupon provok'd to send us a Tickler for our Uncharitableness.

But that which I principally intended, was to consider the Damage that accrues to the Publick, by the Destruction of such vast Quantities of European Goods among us. Such is our Industry and good Husbandry in this Time of our Difficulty, that the whole Produce of the Country, besides our own Provisions, and what goes to pay for West India Commodities, is reckon'd insufficient to answer for only our Superfluities. The greedy Merchants and Factors being put to their last Shifts for Returns to their Masters, are ever upon the Hunt after our Silver and Gold; and as soon as they hear of a small Parcel, they presently take the scent, and pursue it with as much Eagerness as the Hound does its trembling Prey; and have devoured till we have very little left in the Country besides the Plate that adorn our Boffets; which if we keep our Pace in this Road but a little longer, must of Necessity follow our Money; and by that time that is gone, we may be willing to part with our Lands. Thus have we put it into the Power of these Suckers to draw away that which is the Blood and vital Spirits of the Body Politick; and no wonder we now droop and languish, and tend to a Dissolution.

By this Time I hope we are convinc'd that we are our own greatest Enemy's, and have given our selves those Wounds of which we are bleeding: For tho' the Merchants are drawing off our Money, 'tis our Pride that invites and encourages them to bring over their Goods; and when they find we are so forward to part with our substance for these Trifles, can we blame them for being as forward to make an Exchange. If we have let them out-wit us, I can't see that it will be so much for our Credit, to proclaim it to the World, since we must unavoidably reflect upon our selves for giving them the Opportunity; which if they had not improv'd, we should have had as much Reason to wonder at their Oversight, as they have now to laugh at our Folly. And had we resolv'd against having any thing to do with their Goods, I can't easily believe we should have been hurt by them; nor is it

reasonable to think they would have imported vast Quantities of what there was little or no Demand for.

Wherefore let us turn our Compliments and Reflections against our selves, and for our past Extravagance Submit to do Penance in Homespun, as many Tears as we have spent in Prodigality: For if ever we are cured of our Disease, we must be our own Physicians. And if we could all resolve to retrench our Superfluities, and be as vigorous to promote ourselves as we have been (tho' undignifiedly) to enrich Foreigners, and a few Merchants that have been as it were knowing their own Bowels; we should be in a fairer Way to see better Days than are ever like to be our Portion, while we are more in love with Toys than Substance, Shadows than Realities.

Yours, &c.

S. D.

Bost n, March 1.

The General Assembly of this Province is further prorogued to the 7th of April next.

We have Advice from the Officer that Commands Sr. George's Fort at the Eastward, of the 9th inst, that the Hostage and the other Indian Captive who went from thence by leave of the Lieut. Governor to visit their Friends at Penobscot, &c. were return'd to the Fort that Day, after having travel'd 40 Miles beyond Penobscot, and seen but two Indians in all their way, whom they brought in with them; one of which being a Captain came into the Fort with them, the other not chusing to go into the Fort, they left him about 7 Miles short of it. The Captain was soon dismissed again at his desire, with 20 days Provision for 2 Men, he promising to return to the Fort in 23 days, and to bring with him the Chiefs of the Penobscot Tribe, they having, as he said, at a General Meeting had there about 14 Weeks since, all agreed to make a Peace.

Capt. Heath having Orders to march with a good Body of Men from Richmond Fort on Kenebeck, across the Country to Penobscot by the 11th Instant, if the Hostage and the other Indian should not be returned by that time, it's thought he was on his March before the abovesaid intelligence could reach him.

We have Advice by an Express from Capt. Lovewell, Commander of a Company of Volunteers, that finding their Provision would not hold out, 30 Men were dismissed by Lot, soon after the remaining

Part of the Company, being 50 in Number, discover'd a Track, and follow'd it two or three Days till on Saturday the 20th past towards Night they discover'd a Smoak, and about Midnight advanced so near as to see ten Indians round a Fire: A party of the English fir'd upon them and kill'd seven; and the other three starting up were immediately shot by a Reserve of the Company for that Purpose. The Indians were well arm'd, had each of them two Pair of Snow Shoes, and were travelling towards the English Settlements, which makes it probable that they had a Design upon our Frontier Towns. Capt. Lovewell and his Men arriv'd at Quochecha the Wednesday following with the Scalps. In this March they went to the Place where they kill'd the Indian mention'd in one of our late Papers, and found his Body lying as they left it.

Custom-House Boston, Feb. 27.

Entered Inwards, None.

Cleared Out.

Corning for New Hampshire, Freeman and Henderson for Connecticut, Depnison for Canso, Dod for North Carolina, Bissel and Blin for Annapolis Royal, Webster for Antigua, and Waldron for St. Kitts.

Entered Out.

Marchant for Canso, and Cotting for Pennsylvania.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL Persons who are indebted to Doctor Zabdiel Boylston, (who is now gone for Great Britain) are desired forthwith to pay their respective Debts to Mrs. Perutha Boylston his Wife, or to his Brother Mr. Thomas Boylston of Boston, Shop-keeper, who are Attorneys to the said Zabdiel Boylston; otherwise they may certainly expect further Trouble.

To be sold,

S^s A large double House and Land at the lower End of North Street, Boston, now in the Possession of Mr. Joseph Dodge, being bounded North Westerly on North Street, measuring in Length on the said Street, sixty six Feet, butting North Easterly on Lyh Street, measuring twenty five Feet and an half, bounding South Easterly on the Land of John Souther, measuring sixty two Feet and an half, and butting South Westerly on the Land of the late Rev. Mr. Parish, measuring twenty two Feet. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

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Major Benⁿ Bull

THE [N^o 188]
New-England Courant.

From M O N D A Y March 1. to M O N D A Y March 8, 1725.

To the Sage Doctor JANUS.

S. I. R,



HE distressing Difficulties of the present Times, by reason of the Extravagant Prices of European Goods, having been the Subject matter of common Conversation for some Months past, several Writers

have from thence been Excited (according to the various Talents they have receiv'd,) to contribute their respective Mites, to cultivate a Theme, the right understanding of which is so necessary to our happiness. And the Sum of all their Labours seems to conspire in this single Point, *scilicet* That unless we retrench the Superfluities which we have been indulging for so long a time, a speedy ruin will inevitably overtake us.

My present design is, to make a very natural Transition from the Extravagancies of our Backs, to those of our Bellies; and to show, that unless these are quickly reduced and lopt off, the last error will prove as Fatal as the former, and sink us (if possible) to a lower Ebb of Penury.

While the Price of the several sorts of flesh which we commonly eat, was no more than 6 d. per Pound, (tho' that was Extravagant enough) every one seem'd to be easy; but since it has broke over the ancient boundary, and risen to 7 d. or 8 d. the Town is Universally Alarm'd, and fill'd with apprehensions that it will never stop till it gets to 12 d. Solomon tells us, *that all a Man's Labour is for his Mouth*; but as things stand at present, it will be well if any Man's Labour is sufficient to keep his Teeth in motion; for, six or seven Shillings will scarce buy flesh enough at 6 d. per Pound, to suffice a small Family for one single meal. And here I may very properly take notice, that our Extravagancy in flesh eating can scarce be paralleled in any Nation upon Earth; the generality of Mankind feeding more upon Herbs, Roots, Fish, and Bread, and contenting themselves with one fourth part of the flesh which we devour; and this way of living certainly contributes to the lengthning out of Health, and Life, as well as of Estate.

Having given this Hint, I shall now proceed to enquire into the reasons why flesh is so Dear among us as it is at this Time. And I may in the first place answer in the Negative, and say, it is not because there is a Scarcity of Cattle and Sheep in the Land; no, we hear no complaints of this sort. The Country is full of Cattle, of else we should hear of it with both our ears. So that this Dearness proceeds not from a scarcity, but is owing to some other cause. Which brings me to affirm positively, that the high Price of flesh is occasioned by such as go up into the Country to Forestal and Engross all the Cattle, with a design to enrich themselves, by oppressing the Inhabitants of the Town, and making their necessity an opportunity of demanding such Extravagant Prices. Every pound of flesh we eat, passes through several Hands before it comes to the last buyer; and if every one gets something by it, it may well come out dear at last. Tho' perhaps the Grazer (who takes the most Pains) sells it near as cheap as formerly. I need not spend many words to prove the Premises, the whole Town Rings with the Fame of a certain Monopolizer of Neat Cattle, who not only threatens (as 'tis said) to reign Lord and King over the tribe of Ox-killers, but also either to starve the Town or make them pay 9 d. per Pound for his Beef. Certainly the Inhabitants of this Town are in a miserable Plight indeed, if they must be at Mr. Upstart's mercy for their Dayly Food, or be turn'd off with only a Smell of his Black, as he saucily gives out. I am sure if the Town suffer themselves to be insulted at such a rate by a Contemptible Worm, the fault is their own: For the means of Relief are in their own Hands, and if they can't send their troubler to Ashdod, they may yet serve his Ware to perish on his Hands.

I must Confess I have been the more Particular on this subject, because I apprehend the Interest of the Town to be very nearly concern'd in it. To Forestal and Monopolize the Necessaries of Life, which People require a Daily supply of, and that with a manifest design to Extort the more Exorbitant Prices for such supplies, is a high pitch of Villainy; and such as are Guilty of it, and all who abet or aid them therein, deserve at least the Hatred of the People. Of the mischiefs which Attend, and are

Con-

Consequent upon such Monopolys, I suppose all Nations except the most Barbarous, (and perhaps such also) have been easily Apprehensive; and therefore have secured themselves against those evils, by *Penal Laws*. And if there be any Statute of *England*, or Law of this Province upon which such offenders among our selves may be prosecuted, it is high time they were put in Execution; but if there be no such Law, the welfare of the People demands its being Promoted.

But if after all that has been said, such Foretellers cannot be restrain'd by Publick Authority, there are other effectual methods, to stop them in their career, to which every Master of a Family in the Town, if he please, may contribute. If the generality of the Town would agree to eat no Beef for a Month, I doubt not but the price would be under 5d. per Pound before that time were Expir'd.

But here some may object and say; Why, Beef is a main Article, how can the Town subsist a Month without Beef? it is Impossible.

To this I answer; The greatest part of the Town have a stock of Pork, and those who have not may have a supply from *Connecticut*, in an ordinary course, the first Southerly Winds; and 'tis hard if those of us who are in Health, can't live on Salt Provision three Days in a Week for a little Time, especially when it is to produce so good an effect. Besides this, our Bay will in a short time be full of Fish (which is very wholesome and hearty food) and there are Boats and Men at leisure to go out and catch Fish, and I am perswaded, they would find their account in it, tho' they sold it at a reasonable rate. And if the Town would come into a resolution to eat Fish 2 or 3 Days in a Week, I doubt not but the *Marblehead Men* would think it worth their while to bring us Fish, rather than we should want a supply. And further still, we shall have Grain and Flower plenty in a little Time; and if we eat more of those and less Flesh, we should find it more agreeable to our Bodily Health, and less chargeable to our Purses. For I am sure, any food made with Wheat at 10s. p. Bushel, or Flower at 30s. per Hundred, with Butter answerable, (tho' I hope these will be much under that) is considerably Cheaper than Flesh at 6d per Pound.

These things being well considered, I conclude upon the whole; that if any are

so Knavish as to demand such an Excessive price for Beef as we are Threatned with, he will incur the blunt Censure of *Folly* who gives it.

From the George Tavern near Roxbury,
March 5. Sign'd,

Zechariah Veal.

Boston, March 8.

Several of Capt. Lovewells Men, who were at the killing the Ten Indians mention'd in our last, are come to Town with the agreeable News that they were Enemy Indians, there being a Report that they were Connecticut Indians who went out a Hunting some Time since. They add, that one of the Number was a Boy, and that they had but Nine Guns among them, which the English sold among themselves for 40 odd Pounds. The Scalps are now at Cape Ann, and expected in Town every Hour.

Custom-House Boston, March 5.

Entered Inwards.

Trobridge from Newport, Beekman from New York, Foot from Nova Cefaria, Clark from South Carolina, and Leate from Maryland.

Cleared Out.

Chaille and Marchant for Canso, Maddick for Newfoundland, Clark for North Carolina, Fletcher for Maryland, Foss for Barbadoes, Best for Surranam, and Goodin for Ireland.

Entered Out.

Beekman for New York, Lea for West Indies, and Bush for Barbadoes.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

ALL Persons who are indebted to Doctor Zabdiel Boylston, (who is now gone for Great Britain) are desired forthwith to pay their respective Debts to Mrs. Jerusha Boylston his Wife, or to his Brother Mr. Thomas Boylston of Boston, Shop-keeper, who are Attorneys to the said Zabdiel Boylston; otherwise they may certainly expect further Trouble.

To be sold,

§*§ A large double House and Land at the lower End of North Street, Boston, now in the Possession of Mr. Joseph Dodge, being bounded North Westerly on North Street, measuring in Length on the said Street, sixty six Feet, butting North Easterly on Lyn-Street, measuring twenty five Feet and an half, bounding South Easterly on the Land of John Southar, measuring sixty two Feet and an half, and butting South Westerly on the Land of the late Rev. Mr. Parish, measuring twenty two Feet. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

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THE [N^o 189] New-England Courant.

From MONDAY March 8. to MONDAY March 15. 1725.

To the venerable Father JANUS.

SIR,



It has been no small Surprise to me, who am a Foreigner, and a Man of some Business in the Town of Boston, to see the Methods of Trade so poorly manag'd in so large a Town. I shall Instance only in the Want of an Ex-

change, or some publick Place and certain hour for the Merchants and those concern'd with them to meet at and do Business. For want of this, a Coaster shall be half a Day in quest of a Merchant, and the Merchant at the same time in Pursuit of him; nay, their very Sloops are for ever gadding from one Wharff to another, to make Room for a new Comer: But Tradesmen especially, who are not so well acquainted with the Coasters, are at the Utmost Loss to find either them or their Vessels. A Connecticut Trader, for Instance, buys a Parcel of Goods of a Tradesman, and orders him to send them on board Capt. Grumbleton's Sloop, lying at the Long Wharff. He accordingly sends them, and the Messenger by good Luck finds the Place where she lay, by inquiring at others thereabouts, and perhaps (which is an hundred to one) some Body can tell him that the Vessel is remov'd somewhere towards the North End: He then trudges to the Northward with his Ware, taking all the Wharffs in his Way, and by meer Chance, hears that she is taking in Salt at such a Wharff; and so no doubt she was two Hours before he heard it, but when he comes there he finds she is remov'd to Mr. Tradewell's Warehouse to take in Goods, where the weary Messenger's Journey ends, if the Tide be so favourable to him as to lay the Vessel fast aground. During all this Trudging from North to South, the Messenger has perhaps several Times met with the Master of the Vessel, but did not know him; and at his Lodging (if he has any but on board his Vessel) it is so difficult to find him. Now all this trouble and time might be sav'd by the Messenger's going to the Connecticut Walk at the Exchange, where, tho' he knows not the Man he would

Speak with, he is immediately shown to the Master of his Acquaintance at the same Place. The Master informs the Messenger, not only where his Vessel then lies, but where she will be in three, four Hours, or the next Day after. This saves not only Time, but prevents the Goods from being put on board a wrong Vessel, as it very often happens.

Again, a Country Trader, may be inform'd in a few minutes by the Merchants and Shopkeepers at the Exchange where to buy those Commodities he Wants, to find out which he is now forc'd to Spend many Hours; and with the same Ease he may offer any thing of the Produce of the Country he has to dispose of. We have indeed a Town-House, which bears the Name only of an Exchange; but if we could be so happy as to make that Building a Bee-Hive of Business but one Hour in a Day; we should soon find there would be more Business done in that Hour, than is now in a Day. If this is done, I propose, that all Connecticut Captains and Newbury Skippers, &c. be oblig'd to Distinguish themselves by Catches in their Hats, of different Colours and Figures, proper to represent the Towns and Provinces to which they belong, and then, if we have any Business with them, we may boldly ask them their Names, wherever we find them. I doubt not but this would so far convince us of the Necessity of knowing who and who's together in a way of Trade, that it would be a good Step towards bringing all Men of Business to a due Observation of 'Change Time.

I am, SIR,
Your Humble Servant,

Alexander Truck.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Exeter Sept. 15. The Harvest in these Parts has been so great and good, that Barly is sold from 16 d. to 18 d. per Bushel, and Wheat and Oats exceeding cheap; and as for Apples, the oldest Man alive never knew the like Plenty as is now in the West for 100 Miles in Length, and particularly at Exwic near this City, where such a Quantity was sold on the Trees for 9 l. as would by modest Computation make 120 Hogheads of Cyder.

London.

London Sept. 10. Extract of a Letter from the Lord Whitworth's house at Cambridge, the 11th of September, N. S.

Notwithstanding the severe Edict against the Protestants in France, there are great Numbers in this Country who are so ready in the Profession of the Protestant Religion, that they Value neither Chains nor Gallies nor Antichristian Malice; above 50 of 'em Receiv'd the Sacrament in his Lordship's Chappel this day, some come hither 20 or 30 Miles, among 'em persons of distinction and even Officers, and Souldiers; doubtless many thousands are real Protestants, but dare not appear so openly for fear of punishment.

London, October 22. Last Week the Lyonsess, commonly call'd King George's, brought forth two He-Lyons, to the great Surprize of Mr. Martin, Keeper of his Majesty's Beasts within the Tower, the like having not happen'd before in this Kingdom: The Dam is very tender of her Young; and the Keepers dare not approach her without Danger. We hear that so soon as they can be conveniently mov'd, they will be carry'd to Court, to be shown to his Majesty.

Boston, March 15.

Thursday the first of April next, is appointed as a Day of Publick Fasting and Prayer throughout this Province.

On Tuesday last Capt. Lovewell arriv'd from Cape Ann, with the Ten Indian Scarps mention'd in our late Papers, and receiv'd a Thousand Pounds Reward out of the publick Treasury for himself and Company.

His Honour the Eleut. Governour has receiv'd Advice, that Capt. Heath is return'd from his March to Penobscut, having burnt all the Houses in the Town, to the Number of 50, but made no Discovery of the Enemy in his whole March: He saw two or three Tracks in the Town, which were suppos'd to be the Hostage's. Several Scouts are return'd without making any Discovery, and others are still out.

Monday last the 8th. Currant, being the Annual Town-Meeting here, for Choosing Town Officers for the Year Ensuing. The Assembly chose the Honourable Nathaniel Byfield Esq; Moderator for that Meeting: And the following Persons for the Year: viz.

For Select men: Mr. Isaiah Tay, Mr. John Marion, Mr. Thomas Cushing, Mr. Nathaniel Green, Mr. Stephen Minor, Mr. Ezekiel Lewis, and Mr. Henry Deering. Samuel Checkly Esq; Town Clerk.

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POSTSCRIPT.

Boston, March 25. There is a Report come to Town by way of Cyprus, that the King of Portugal having coin'd Money whereon his own Arms was stamp'd, instead of the Cross, the Pope sent his Nuncio to order him to call it in, and coin it over again in the old Form; which he refusing, his Holiness sent his

Joseph Wadsworth Esq; Town-Treasurer. For Overseers of the Poor: The Honourable Daniel Oliver Esq; Timothy Clarke Esq; John Ruck Esq; Mr. James Gooch, Mr. Timothy Prout, Mr. Jonathan Waldo, and Mr. Jonathan Williams.

For Assessors: Mr. Daniel Downing, Mr. David Farnam, Mr. John Edwards, Mr. John Dixwell, Mr. Jonathan Loring, Mr. Samuel Adams, and Mr. Samuel White.

For Constables: Mr. Josias Sanders, Mr. William Paine, Mr. John Hillier, Mr. Simon Rogers, Mr. Joseph White, Mr. John Bruster, Mr. Stephen Greenleaf, Mr. Israel How, and Mr. Thomas Prat, Jun. for Rumny Marsh.

Custom-House Boston, March 19.

Entered Inwards.

Stevens from New Hampshire, Fitch from Connecticut, Consens from South Carolina. Kierstead and Fennyke from New York, Bant from Maryland, and Harris from Curacao.

Cleared Out.

Randall for Canso, Beckman for Newport, Hooker for Barbadoes, and Corring for Pensilvania.

Entered Out.

Higgins for Connecticut, Beard for Newport, Kierstead and Fennyke for New York, Ingerson and Brewer for Canso, Perryman and Dench for Newfoundland, and Millekin for St. Kitts.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

1st On Wednesday Night the 10th Instant, a Blue Camblet Riding-Hood, lined with blue Lustring, was taken out of a House in Town: Whoever returns it to the Printer herenof, shall have 30 Shillings Reward, and no Questions ask'd; Otherwise the Owner of it (being suspicious of a certain Person's taking it) will make a further Search, in order to proceed in the Law.

N. B. If the said Riding-Hood be offer'd to sale, it is desir'd it may be stop'd.

ALL Persons who are indebted to Doctor Zabdiel Boylston, (who is now gone for Great Britain) are desired forthwith to pay their respective Debts to Mrs. Jerusha Boylston his Wife, or to his Brother Mr. Thomas Boylston of Boston, Shop-keeper, who are Attorneys to the said Zabdiel Boylston; otherwife they may certainly expect further Trouble.

To be sold,

§5 A large double House and Land at the lower End of North Street, Boston, now in the Possession of Mr. Joseph Dodge, being bounded North Westerly on North Street, measuring in Length on the said Street, sixty six Feet, butting North Easterly on Lyn-Street, measuring twenty five Feet and an half, bounding South Easterly on the Land of John Southey, measuring sixty two Feet and an half, and butting South Westerly on the Land of the late Rev. Mr. Parish, measuring twenty two Feet. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

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Nuncio again with the Bull of Excommunication, which as he was reading the King kill'd him with his sword. But this merits Condemnation. A Council of seven Churches, sent for by the Church at Ipswich, are to sit there on Wednesday next on the Affair of Mr. Fitch's Removal.

THE [N^o 190] New-England Courant.

From MONDAY March 15. to MONDAY March 22. 1725.



I have receiv'd several Letters of late from some of our Correspondents, fill'd with bitter Complaints of the Idleness of their Wives. Whether this Idleness proceeds from the growing Custom of

Tea-Drinking, is best known to the Purfes of their Husbands. We shall only observe, that as Persons of good and bad Qualities are best able to give an Account of themselves, if these our Correspondents will perswade their fair Partners to keep a Journal of their Lives, and send a Part of it to us under their own Hands, it will doubtless be more acceptable to our Readers. To help them in the Method of keeping such Journals, we shall present them with one of five Days, as we find it drawn up by a Maiden Lady, and sent to the *Speſſator*.

Dear Mr. Spectator,

YOU Having set your Readers an Exercise in one of your last Week's Papers, I have perform'd mine according to your Orders, and herewith send it you enclosed. You must know, Mr. *Speſſator*, that I am a maiden Lady of a good Fortune, who have had several matches offered me for these ten Years last past, and have at present warm Applications made to me by a very pretty Fellow. As I am at my own Disposal, I come up to Town every Winter, and pass my Time in it after the manner you will find in the following Journal, which I began to write upon the very Day after your *Speſſator* on that Subject.

TUESDAY Night. Could not go to Sleep till one in the Morning for thinking of my Journal.

WEDNESDAY. From Eight till Ten. Drank two Dishes of Chocholate in Bed, and fell asleep after them.

From Ten to Eleven. Eat a Slice of Bread and Butter, drank a Dish of Bohea, read the *Speſſator*.

From Eleven to One. At my Toilette, try'd a new Head. Gave Orders for *Veny* to

be combed and washed. *Mem.* I look best in Blue.

From One till half an Hour after Two. Drove to the 'Change. Cheapn'd a couple of Fans.

Till Four. At Dinner. *Mem.* Mr. Froth passed by in his new Liveries.

From Four to Six. Dressed, paid a visit to old Lady *Blithe* and her Sister, having before heard they were gone out of Town that Day.

From Six to Eleven. At Basset. *Mem.* Never set again upon the Ace of Diamonds.

THURSDAY. From Eleven at Night to Eight in the Morning. Dream'd that I punt- ed to Mr. Froth.

From Eight to Ten. Chocholate. Read two Acts in in *Aurengebe* abed.

From Ten to Eleven. Tea-Table. Sent to borrow Lady Faddle's *Cupid* for *Veny*. Read the Play-Bills. Received a Letter from Mr. Froth. *Mem.* locked it up in my strong Box.

Rest of the Morning. Fontagne, the Tire- woman, her Account of my Lady *Blithe's* Wath. Broke a Tooth in my little Tortoise- shell Comb. Sent *trank* to know how my Lady *Hedick* rested after her Monky's leap- ing out at Window. Looked pale. *Font- ange* tells me my Glass is not true. Dref- sed by Three.

From Three to Four. Dinner cold before I sat down.

From Four to Eleven. Saw Company. Mr. Froth's Opinion of *Milton*. His Ac- count of the *Mobocks*. His Fancy for a Pin-Cushion. Picture in the Lid of his Snuff- Box. Old Lady Faddle promises me her Woman to cut my Hair. Lost Five Guineas at Crimp.

Twelve a Clock at Night. Went to Bed.

FRIDAY. Eight in the Morning. Abed. Read over Mr. Froth's Letters. *Cupid* and *Veny*.

Ten a Clock. Sray'd within all Day, not at home.

From ten to twelve. In Conference with my Mantua Maker. Sorted a Suit of Rib- bands. Broke my new China Cup.

From twelve to one. Shut my self up in my Chamber, practised my Lady *Betty* *Modelley's* Shuttle.

One in the Afternoon. Called for my flowered

flowered Handkerchief. Worked half a Violet Leaf in it. Eyes ached and Head out of Order. Threw by my Work, and read the remaining Part of *Assuérus*.

From three to four. Dined.

From four to twelve. Changed my Mind, dressed, went abroad, and play'd at Crimp till Midnight. Found Mrs. *Spitely* at Home. Conversation: Mrs. *Brilliant's* Necklace false Stone. Old Lady *Lowday* going to be married to a young Fellow that is not worth a Great. Miss *Prue* gone into the Country. *Tom Towny* has red Hair. Mem. Mrs. *Spitely* whispered me in the Ear that she had something to say about Mr. *Froth*, I am sure it is not true.

Between twelve and one. Dreamed that Mr. *Froth* lay at my Feet and called me *Indamora*.

SATURDAY. Rose at Eight a Clock in the Morning. Sat down to my Toilette.

From Eight to Nine. Shifted a Patch for half an Hour before I could determine it. Fixed it above my left Eyebrow.

From Nine to twelve. Drank my Tea, and dressed.

From twelve to two. At Chappel. A great deal of good Company. Mem. The third Air in the new Opera. Lady *Birbe* dressed frightfully.

From three to four. Dined. Miss *Kitty* called upon me to go to the Opera before I was risen from the Table.

From Dinner to Six. Drank Tea. Turned off a Footman for being rude to *Veny*.

Six a Clock. Went to Opera. I did not see Mr. *Froth* till the Beginning of the second Act. Mr. *Froth* talked to a Gentleman in a Black Wig. Bowed to a Lady in the front Box. Mr. *Froth* and his Friend clapt *Nicollini* in the third Act. Mr. *Froth* cried out *Anchora*. Mr. *Froth* led me to my Chair. I think he squeezed my Hand.

Eleven at Night. Went to Bed. Methought *Nicollini* said he was Mr. *Froth*.

SUNDAY. Indisposed.

MONDAY. Eight a Clock. Waked by Miss *Kitty*. *Aurenzebe* lay upon the Chair by me. Kitty repeated without Book the eight best Lines in the Play. Went in our Mobbs to the Dumb Man, according to appointment. Told me that my Lover's Name began with a G. Mem. The Conjuror was within a Letter of Mr. *Froth's* Name, &c.

Clarinda.

Boston, March 22.

We hear from Cape Anne, that on Thursday the 4th Instant, three men belonging to Ipswich, going in a Boat, the Boat overturned, and they were all drowned.

We have Advice from Lisbon (by way of Madeira) that at the Beginning of November last, they had a great Storm there, by which about 70 Sail of Ships were driven ashore, several of which are never like to be seen again. 'Tis added, that many of the crews were drowned, and that for eight Weeks they had no Packets from England, by reason of bad weather.

Custom-House Boston, March 20.

Entered Inwards.

Mace and Jackson from New Hampshire, Parry and Butler from Newport, Coggeshall, Loader, Gorham and Thatcher from Connecticut, Schermerhoorn, King and Thurman from New York, Onok from North Carolina, Berry, Salter and Ellwell from Maryland, Larman from Bermuda, Cally from Bay of Honduras, Goodridge and Snelting from Stasia, Stevens from Surranam, Eulhis from St. Thomas's, Phillips from Bilbao, Montgomery and Preston from Virginia, and Dolbeare from Bristol.

Cleared Out.

Flood and Verien for New Hampshire, Beard for Rhode-Island, Higgins for Connecticut, Ingerfon, Avery, Coles, Hodgkin, Peares, Wroe, Butler and Perkins for Canada, Kierstead, Fennyke, and Thurman for New York, Milleken for St. Kitts, and Harris for West Indies.

Entered Out.

Knowles, Sturges, and Frizzle for Connecticut, Schermerhoorn for New York, Everden for Surranam, and Montgomery for London.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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N. B. If the said Riding-Hood be offer'd to sale, it is desir'd it may be stop'd.

SS All Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. Thomas Lark, late of Boston, Butcher, deceased, are desir'd forthwith to pay their respective Debts to Mr. Joseph Lions of Boston, Tanner, living on the South Side of Forthill, who is Administrator of the said Estate; otherwise they may certainly expect further Trouble.

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THE [N^o 192 New-England Courant.

From MONDAY March 29. to MONDAY April 5. 1725.

The Humble Address of the right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled.

Die Jovis 12 Novembris, 1724.

Most Gracious Sovereign,



Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our most humble and hearty Thanks for your Majesty's most Gracious Speech

from the Throne. Peace with all Powers abroad, perfect Tranquillity and Plenty at home, and an uninterrupted Enjoyment of all our Rights and Liberties, are such inestimable Blessings to us, as leave us no room to wish for any thing more to complete our Happiness, but for your Majesty's long Life and happy Reign over a most faithful and obedient People. We think our selves in Duty bound to acknowledge this prosperous Situation of Affairs, to be wholly owing to the Blessing of God on the wise Measures Your Majesty has pursued for the true Interest of this Kingdom.

Your Majesty's tender and compassionate Concern and Care for the Seamen, who have by their Bravery eminently distinguished themselves, in the Service of their Country, in all Parts of the World, cannot but encourage all Your Subjects to the strictest Performance of their Duty. And we most humbly beseech your Majesty to believe, that we shall at all times exert our selves, with the same Zeal which has hitherto animated us in your Majesty's Service, for the Defence and Safety of the Nation, and that our cheerful Concurrence shall never be wanting, whenever it lies in our Power, to advance the true Interest of the Publick, and promote your Majesty's Glory.

His Majesty's most Gracious Answer.

My Lords,

I Thank you for this very Loyal and Dutiful Address. You may depend on my steady Pursuit of those Measures only, as, by the Blessing of God upon my Endeavours, will most effectually secure the true Interest of all

my People, and that I shall at all times esteem the Increase of their Happiness, as the greatest Glory of my Reign.

To Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart. Governour of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c.

The Address of the Representatives of the said Province in Assembly met, Feb. 9. 1724, 5.

IN Answer to the Governour's Message to this House of the 6th Instant, relating to the private Instructions sent him from the late Honourable Proprietor, William Penn Esq; Governour of this Province.

Having with great deliberation, maturely considered the same, on this new Occasion, the House (as formerly) is humbly of Opinion, that the said Instructions are in part contradictory, and an Infringement of the Liberties and Privileges, by Charter granted to the People of this Province; and as the Representative Body of this Province is the Guardian of the People's Rights and Liberties, we humbly request the Governour, that he would be favourably pleased to assist us by an hearty Concurrence in asserting our Rights in the Legislative Authority of this Province; and take no Notice, nor regard, or comply with any of those Parts of said Instructions, which may admit of a Construction repugnant to said Charter.

And agreeable to the Usage and Practice of this Government, proceed to pass the Bills lying before him into Laws, which will be an additional Obligation on us to justify the Governour in his Concurrence with this House.

Signed by Order of the House,
W. BILES, Speaker.

The Governours Answer to the Address.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly, IN Compliance with your last Address, and agreeable to the former Practice of this Government, I have proceeded to examine and offer some Amendments in Council, to the two Bills which were laid before me from your House; and understanding myself to be very well guarded with your Sentiments, so fully and clearly express'd concerning the present Constitution of Government

ment in this Province, my Assistance shall not be wanting, from time to time, to support the People's Privileges granted to them by Charter, and to maintain your just Rights in the Legislative Authority.

It will, I am confident, produce a general Satisfaction in the Minds of the People, when they come to observe in the Course of your Proceedings, that the Legislature of this Province is so firmly united to their Interest, and that every thing which appears to be necessary, has been amicably adjusted and conceded to, between the Governour and their Representatives, in order to bring this Session of Assembly unto a speedy and happy Conclusion.

Feb. 11th.

W. KEITH.

Canterbury, Octob. 3. The following Account has been for some time the chief Amusement of this City: A young Spark, who is a Mercer's Apprentice here, was surprized in the middle of the Day, by the Apparition of his Uncle, who has been dead some Years: He appeared to him in the Shop, while two or three Women Customers were present. The Lad knew him at the first Sight, and was in the utmost Consternation: The Spirit, in an audible Voice, bid him hasten into Yorkshire to save an Estate he was Heir to, upon the Death of a Relation there, of which if he did not take care immediately, he would be cheated; and then instantly disappeared. This may be depended on for Matter of Fact, for the young Gentleman is now in Yorkshire taking care of this Affair, of which the Apparition gave him Notice.

New York, March 8. On the 6th Instant arrived here the Endeavour from London, Thomas Watson Master, who informs, That her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales is deliver'd of another young Princess. That the Peace between the Czar and the Turks is ratified by both Parties; and 'tis said the Congress of Cambray is like to come to a good Conclusion. That a very great Storm happened in England in November last, wherein several Ships were lost in the Downs, and elsewhere. We are also inform'd, That his Majesty's Ship Greyhound, Capt. Solgard Commander, was continued in Pay, and bound for Newfoundland or the West Indies. That his Majesty's Ship Tartar was appointed for the Virginia Station, and it was thought Capt. Pearse would command her.

Boston, April 5.

We have Advice from Rhode-Island, that a Sloop has been lately taken by the Pirates at the Bahama Islands, a Ship in her Passage from Jamaica to the Bay, and another Vessel bound from Surranam to New-

port; and that Capt. Windham, Commander of the Diamond Man of War, dy'd in his Passage from Jamaica to the Bay.

The General Assembly of this Province, which stood prorogu'd to the 7th Instant, is further prorogu'd to Wednesday the 21st.

Custom House, Boston, April 11.

Entered Inwards.

Bull and Gorham from Connecticut, Brag and Thomas from Surranam, Lyde from South Carolina, Lillie, Major, Harlow, Mayson, Aubin, Eddy, and Dean from North Carolina.

Cleared Out.

Perkins and Philbrick for New Hampshire, Philips, Coggeshal, Frizell, Thatcher, and Gorham for Connecticut, Averil, Kirkman, Sallis, Pain, Card, Gaver, Cox, Ranford, Hill, Martin, and Soper for Conso, Dench, Perryman, and Smith for Newfoundland, Lea for West Indies, Clark and Durgie for London.

Outward Bound.

Cousens, Bant, Jarvis, Snelling and Eustis for West Indies, Thatcher, Davis, Loader, and Davis for Connecticut, Stevens for Surranam, Late for Virginia, Averil for Conso, and Aston for London.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

†† To be sold at Mr. James Smith's Sugar House near the Rev. Mr. Coleman's Meeting House, Boston, Single Refined Loaf Sugar, at 2 s. per Pound by the Hundred, Double Ditto, at 2 s. 6 d. Tribble Ditto, Powder Sugar, all Sorts of ~~Hops~~ Sugar, fine and coarse Syrup, and Molasses, Hoghead or Barrel.

Just Publish'd.

† A Dialogue between a Minister and his Neighbour about the Lord's Supper. By Benjamin Wadsworth, A. M. Pastor of a Church of Christ in Boston, N. E. Sold by Benj. Elliot, at his Shop in King-Street.

Just Publish'd.

*† A Letter from one in Barbadoes to his Friend in Ireland, containing a Relation of some sorrowful Instances of the bad Effects of Intemperance, as a Warning to young People. By Thomas Chalkley. The Seventh Edition. Recommended as a proper Piece to put into the Hands of our young People in this Day of Degeneracy and Intemperance. Sold by T. Fleet in Pudding-Lane, near the Town-House.

To be sold.

[§] A Piece of Land fronting Boston Common, between Winter-Street and Cowel's Lane, measuring 33 Feet and half Front, and 210 Feet and half in Length, late the Estate of Mr. Joshua Hewes, Sen. deceas'd. Enquire of Mr. Edmond Dolbear, at Mr. John Harvey's Blacksmith in Boston, or of Mr. Joshua Hewes in Sudbury Street; to whom all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay their Money, and the Creditors to bring in their Claims.

§§ All Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. Thomas Lark, late of Boston, Butcher, deceas'd, are desired forthwith to pay their respective Debts to Mr. Joseph Lions of Boston, Tanner, living on the South Side of Forthill, who is Administrator to the said Estate; otherwise they may certainly expect further Trouble.

B O S T O N : Printed and sold by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN in Union-Street, where Advertisements and Letters are taken in. Price 4 d. single, or 12 s. a Year.

POSTSCRIPT.

Boston, April 5. Yesterday Morning one of the Watchmen of this Town, who left his Wife well the Night be-

fore, when he came home, found her dead upon the Floor, with a Pipe of Tobacco in her Mouth, which she had been smoking.

The same Morning the Still-House of Mr. Hill, the Turpentine Seller, was burnt down.

THE EN^o 194 New-England-Courant.

From MONDAY April 12. to MONDAY April 19. 1725.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

London, Jan. 27.



UR Advices from Petersbourg inform us, that the Protestants executed at Thorn on the 7th past, were, a President, 7 Burgomasters, a Buttonmaker's Apprentice, and a Carpenter. The first was beheaded before break of Day, and his Body put into a Coffin, and expos'd to publick View

at Ten of Clock, when the others were executed. Three of the Burgomasters and the Carpenter had their Right Hands cut off before Execution, and another was quarter'd. All the ten Persons were of the Lutheran Religion, and constantly persevered in it to the last, without being in the least moved by so many Sollicitations and Promises of Pardon.

Berlin, Feb. 3. The Letter his Prussian Majesty wrote the 9th of January to the Czar about the Affair of Thorn, and the other Protestants in Poland, contain in Substance, That his Majesty cannot but see with the greatest Concern, that his Representations made to the Polish Court during the Dyet at Warsaw, both by his Letters, and by Word of Mouth from his Ministers, in Favour of the distressed Polish Protestants, and especially those of Thorn, have not had the least Effect; but that on the contrary, the Execution of the known bloody Sentence had been precipitated and perpetrated with an additional Cruelty. And whereas they extended their View to deprive the City of Thorn of their Privileges, &c. the Protestant Inhabitants of their Church and School, and to overturn their whole Constitution, which is a manifest and intolerable Breach of the Treaty of Oliva; the inviolable Observation whereof, his Czarish Majesty is no less concerned in than his Prussian Majesty, and all the Northern Powers; his Majesty refers it to his Czarish Majesty's serious Consideration, whether he will be pleased to espouse vigorously this Cause, and in Conjunction with him and the abovesaid Powers, to urge that Affair to the King and Republick of Poland in such a Manner, as to oblige them to reinstate the City of Thorn in the full Possession of their Spiritual and Civil Rights and Privileges, which they have hitherto enjoyed by Virtue of the Treaty of Oliva; to redress what has already been done contrary to it; and to restore likewise to the other Protestants whatever has been unjustly and wrongfully taken from them: Wherein his Czarish Majesty may be assured, not only of his Royal Majesty's Assistance, but likewise of that of all the other Protestant Powers, who will effectually second the laudable Efforts his Czarish Majesty will be pleased to use in so just a Cause; which Assistance they will likewise extend upon any Occasion in Favour of the Greek Churches in Poland, &c. His Prussian Majesty has also wrote a second Letter to the King of Poland about the Affair of Thorn, which is as follows:

Frederick William King of Prussia, &c. &c.

WE have indeed been informed, that the bloody Sentence, too well known to your Majesty, has been actually executed, and that even before the Time limited for it was expired. Your Majesty must likewise have heard what all the reasonable People, of what Religion soever, Say and Think of this that had a Share in that Sentence and it's Execution. And we leave it to God's Providence, and

his all wise Direction, in what manner he will revenge such a cruel and barbarous Action. But as they are not yet contented with the Effusion of so much innocent Blood, that cries Vengeance; may even with having thrown the Bodies of most of those Martyrs into the Dregs; and that even to overturn every Church, and now proceed against the Churches, Schools, and Magistracy; and whereas such a Breach cannot be attempted without breaking through the Treaty of Oliva in an unwarrantable manner; we who are so much concerned in the inviolable Observance of that Treaty, could not but lay all this before your Majesty, and to remind you by these Presents of the said Treaty of Peace, and especially of what its second Article, Paragraph the 10th, and the 35th Article, Paragraph the 1st, which upon such an important matter, requiring your Majesty will be pleased to Repel, by giving such Directions as will leave the City of Thorn in the full Enjoyment of their well grounded Privileges, Liberties, and Rights, both Spiritual and Civil, and repeal and redress whatever has been attempted and committed against it, to the End, that in Case of Non-Compliance, which we will not suppose, the Protestant Powers, especially those that are obliged to maintain the Treaty of Oliva, either as contracting Parties or as Guaranters, and who all, as I can assure your Majesty, take this Affair mightily to Heart, may not have just Cause given them to use those Means, which in like Cases are authorized by Laws Divine and Humane, and begin at least with making their Subjects of the Roman Catholick Communion feel in their souls, Part of what the poor Protestants in Poland have been obliged to suffer most unjustly; which is what we would not conceal from your Majesty, and we remain, &c.

Berlin, January 9. 1725.

Mittau, Jan. 5. The Roman Catholics in these Parts were no sooner informed of what passed at Thorn, but they grew very insolent: Some Days ago one of their Curates entered a Protestant Church at Barbar, a Town in Courland, and insulted the Minister, who was just performing the Ceremony of Marriage, telling him in a threatening Manner, not to go on with this Ceremony, since he would perform it himself: The Minister, who is very moderate and discreet, told him civilly, that he had no Business in his Church, and in Case he had any thing against him, he should apply to the Regency for Satisfaction: Upon which the Curate withdrew. But soon afterwards, when the Minister was marrying another Couple, the same Priest returned, crying out, Whoever is a Roman Catholick, let him come and join me. Whereupon he went with his Followers to the very Altar. The Lutheran Minister met him Face to Face, and then it was that the Priest not only abused him with very opprobrious Language, but drew out a Horse-Whip from under his Cassock, and gave him several Lashes. The Lutherans that were in the Church, were upon the Point of falling upon the Priest and his Guard; but the Lutheran Minister, through his mild Temper, persuaded them to spare him: For all which, the Priest threatened the injured Minister, that he would be the Death of him whenever he sets a Foot in his District: And as the latter cannot avoid going there sometimes to perform his Ministerial Function, he applied himself to the Regency for having his Life secured, and the Priest punished for his insolent and scandalous Behaviour.

Pana, Jan. 18. Our Letters from different Parts are full of the Disasters occasioned by the late violent Storms, and mention no less than 78 Vessels, great and small, which have run aground in the Channel.

London, Feb. 1. Extract of some Letters from Poland and Germany.

It is confirmed that some Protestant Powers have resolved to maintain the City of Thorn in the Enjoyment of their ancient Privileges, and consequently to insist upon the re-establishing the Protestant Magistrates, and the restoring their Church, &c. It appears also, that this Pretension, which is founded on the most solemn Treaties will be supported by a military Arm, in Case, that contrary to all Expectation, they should refuse doing Justice to the oppressed. 'Tis even said, that 20000 Men are actually marching, and are to be followed by more Troops. Some Advices make it appear, that this Precaution is the more necessary, seeing the Spirit of Persecution, encouraged by the Success they had at Thorn, cannot be laid but by Force; since they have very lately shut up the Lutheran Churches of Friesland, five Leagues from Dantzick, and seized all the Effects of the Imperial Burgomaster, having likewise arrested several of the Burghers on account of a Tumult which they pretend to have been raised there some Years ago.

Rome, Jan. 20. The Pope continues his Application to Works of Piety which are very edifying. On Sunday last he visited some poor sick People in private Houses, as likewise the Prisons of the Capitol, where he bestowed several Charities. 'Tis observed that the Pope Practices almost every Day, be the Weather as it will, these holy Exercises. He has declared, that the Council he has called together, will be held at Santa Maria Magiora, and named the Council of Larran. The Circulars for this Convocation have been dispatched to all the Prelates who are immediately Subject to the Holy See, both within and without Italy. 'Tis said, that the chief Matter to be agitated and debated in that Council will be a general Reform in the Church, in the Monastical Orders, and in the loose Doctrine of certain Modern Divines, who seem much alarm'd at it, and bend all their Thoughts to find out Means to elude that Reform.

Boston, April 19.

His Honour the Lieut. Governour has been pleased to dissolve the General Assembly of this Province, which stood prorog'd to the 21st Instant.

We hear from South Carolina, That his Excellency Col. Nicholson is about to return for England this Spring, and that Col. Halsey has already kiss'd his Majesty's Hand for the Government of that Place.

On Friday last dyed at Ipswich the Rev. Mr. John Wise, Pastor of a Church in that Place.

We hear from New London, that lately some Persons at Weathersfield, being shooting at a Mark against a Barn, one Wier being either in the Barn, or on the back Side of it, was shot thro' the Head, and dy'd immediately.

Custom-House Boston, April 17.

Entered Inwards.

Bull, Bell, Stevens, David Ellingwood, Ralph Ellingwood, and Stanwood from

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POSTSCRIPT.

Boston, April 19. Yesterday arrived Capt. Lithered, in about 6 Weeks from London, by whom we have the following Advice.

London, Feb. 20. On Saturday last Sir George Oxenden, by order of the House of Commons, went to the House of Lords, and at their Bar, in the Name of the House of Commons, and of all the Commons of Great Britain, did impeach Thomas Earl of Macclesfield, of High Crimes and

New Hampshire, Ela, Lynham and Knowles from Maryland, Forest from New York, Baker from South Carolina, Willis, Carver, Doty and Johnson from North Carolina, Pitts and Tillson from the Bay of Honduras, and Kingston from Virginia.

Cleared Out.

Jackson for New Hampshire, Sampson, Punchard and Knowles for Connecticut, Escor, Smith, Jenkins, and Brewer for Canso, Pickman for Barbadoes, Gale for North Carolina, Timberlake for Surranam, and Clement for Bristol.

Entered Out.

Hedge for Rhode Island, Lathrop for Connecticut, Filmore for Newfoundland, Cravat and Hall for West Indies, Salter for North Carolina, Pitts for Bristol, and Shepherdson for London.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

March 26. 1724.

†† John Head, late of the Parish of Dean-Pryer in the County of Devon, Wooll-Comber, about ten Years since went from New England to Pennsylvania, and did reside with one Isaac Royal a Blacksmith, and kept a School in that Country; and it is reported, that about six Years since he was at New York. The said Isaac Royal and his Family can give a very good Account of him. He is a Man of a middle Stature, brown Complexion, black Hair, and hath had the small Pox, as it is reported of him, and about 39 or 40 Years old.

These are to certify, that I Robert Smerdon, of the said Parish of Dean-Pryer, in the said County of Devon, Yeoman, upon the Discovery of the said John Head unto me the said Robert Smerdon, and the bringing me a Certificate under the Hands of the Minister or Teacher of the Place where the said John Head resides, together with the Magistrates, Church-Wardens, and Overseers of the Poor, and other Officers, or such Certificate as shall be of Validity according to the Laws of Great Britain, I the said Robert Smerdon do hereby promise to pay, or cause to be paid to him or them that shall make such Discovery, and bring such Certificate as aforesaid, the full and whole Sum of Five Pounds, lawful Money of Great Britain. Witness my Hand the Day and Year aforesaid.

ROBERT SMERDON.

N. B. If any Person can discover the said John Head, it is desir'd Notice may be given thereof to the Printer of this Paper.

A Very likely strong Negro Woman, about 18 Years of Age, has been in the Country Five Years, has had the Small Pox, and can do all sorts of Household Work very well, to be sold. Enquire of the Printer hereof, and know further.

†† To be sold at Mr. James Smith's Sugar House near the Rev. Mr. Coleman's Meeting House, Boston, Single Refined Loaf Sugar, at 2 s. per Pound by the Hundred, Double Ditto, at 2 s. 9 d. Tribble Ditto, Powder Sugar, all Sorts of Brown Sugar, fine and course Sirrup, and Molasses by the Hoghead or Barrel.

Misdemeanors, and acquainted the Lords, that the House of Commons would, in due Time, exhibit particular Articles against him, and make good the same.

Feb. 27. We have certain Advice, that his Czarish Majesty, Peter Alexowitz, departed this Life on the 8th Instant, at Five in the Morning, after Twelve Days Illness, in the 53d Year of his Age. As also that his Consort, Catharine Alexowine, being by an Instrument, sign'd some time before his Death, appointed his Successor, was accordingly acknowledged Empress of all Russia.

THE [N^o 195

New-England Courant.

From MONDAY April 19. to MONDAY April 26. 1725.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Algier, December 1.



WO of our largest Ships, the Admiral and another belonging to our Bey, both very well mann'd, met, on the 12th of November, off Cape St. Vincent, a Dutch Ship of 24 Guns, called the Fame, commanded

by Capt. Albert Schaep, and bound from Amsterdam for Smyrna, which they attack'd with great Vigour; but after a Fight of two Days, wherein their Sails were extreemly damaged, they were obliged to sheer off. Soon after, the said Dutch Ship fell in with another of our Privatiers of 50 Guns, who renew'd the Fight with Capt. Scaep, which continued the whole Day, with equal Fury and Advantage; but the next Day, when they began to fire again, the Dutch Ship was blown up, after the second Broadside, which set their Powder on Fire, so that not one of the whole Crew was saved. Our Privater, who was by this time much discouraged, having had about 50 Men killed, and as many wounded, took up and saved 120 Pieces of fine Cloth, several Chests of Cinnamon, and some Paper, from which was found the Name of the Ship, with the Number of her Guns. They have also brought in here a Hamburgh Ship, Hans Mulder Master, laden with Iron, and other Merchandize.

London, Feb. 6. They write from Rome, that the Circular Letters for summoning the Prelates, both in and out of Italy, to appear at the Council to be held for the Reformation of the Church, are actually dispatch'd. The Talk of this approaching Reformation, has perhaps given occasion to the Report, that his Holiness has resolved to permit the Reading of the Scriptures in the Vulgar Languages.

London, Feb. 13. On the 4th Instant one Cater, who was Gentleman to the Earl of Suffolk, now in the Tower, was committed to Newgate, by Virtue of an Order from the House of Lords; he having been found guilty of procuring and selling written Protections to divers Persons, to the great Oppression of their lawful Creditors, and in Breach of the standing Orders of the House of Peers: And also found guilty of other Offences. He is sentenced to pay a Fine of

twenty Nobles, to suffer three Months Imprisonment, and to stand twice in the Pillory. On Thursday last he stood for the first Time, before Westminster Hall Gate, and on Thursday next he is to stand before the Royal Exchange.

† *London, Feb. 20.* 'Tis advis'd from Vienna, That the Emperor has acquainted the Ministers of the Protestant Powers who reside at his Court, that he has sent to Count Metsch, his Minister Plenipotentiary at Hamburgh, the necessary Instructions concerning the Affair of Thorn. 'Tis added, that both his Imperial Majesty and the King of Prussia have resolv'd to Augment considerably their Forces, and to put themselves in a Posture to oppose whatever may tend to disturb the Tranquility of Europe.

Tho' it is not to be doubted but that the late Proceedings at Thorn were perfectly agreeable to the Principles of Jesuitism, yet we are assur'd from Rome, that the Pope has made no Scruple to declare them inconsistent with the Principles of Christian Charity. We are likewise assur'd, that some of the Romish Prelates having declared it to be their Opinion, That a Provincial Council could not undertake to decide certain Points which were particularly recommended by the Pope, because the determination thereof seem'd to belong to a General Council, his Holiness would not allow of that Distinction, which, he said, was broach'd by the Jesuits.

The Affairs of the Protestants abroad begin to take a more favourable Turn; for we have Advice not only that the Aulick Council of the Empire have pass'd a Decree in favour of the Prince of Birkenfeldt, with regard to the Succession of Deux-ponts, but also that his Imperial Majesty has made pressing Instances to the Elector Palatine, to dispose him to recall his Troops which have entered that Dutchy. We are likewise inform'd, that the Protestants of the Valleys of Piedmont have received Assurances from his Sardinian Majesty's own Mouth, that they shall be maintain'd in their ancient Rights and Priviledges; and that it was purely the Motive of Justice, and not out of Regard to any particular Recommendation or Intercession, that he had resolv'd to protect all his Subjects in the peaceable Enjoyment of their Religious, as well as Civil Liberties.

The Abbot de Livry, Ambassador of France to the King of Portugal, is gone from Lisbon, without desiring Audience of his Portuguese Majesty, because that Prince refused

refused to order his Secretary of State to pay him the first Visit. Whereupon, 'tis said, that Don Louis d' Acunha, Ambassador Plenipotentiary of Portugal, and Don Azevede de Continho, the Portuguese Envoy Extraordinary, have received Orders forthwith to retire out of France, and reside at the Hague till further Notice.

On Monday last a Woman Servant in Stone-Cutters Street, near Fleet-Ditch, being perceived to be ill, was bid to lie down on the Bed, when being by her self some Time she was delivered of two Children, whose Backs she broke, and then thrust them into a Pitcher, which she hid under the Bed, with Design to convey it away, but was discover'd. She died a few Hours after.

London, Feb. 27. 'Tis advised from Berlin, That his Prussian Majesty designs to form a considerable Camp near Coningsberg, as also that the Troops of Hesse-Cassel are completing, in order to join those of Prussia, or else to assist at a Military Execution in the Palatinate, on account of the Affairs of Deux-ponts, &c.

We have Advice from Rome, That the Jesuits are much nettled at the Pope's late Brief to the Dominicans, and that the General of their Order has sent Circular Letters to all their Colleges in France, exhorting them to pray, and be silent. They are likewise displeas'd that the Affair of the Constitution is now managed by a secret Committee, so that their Friends in the sacred College are quite ignorant of what passes therein: But that which chiefly mortifies those Fathers, is the Pope's Resolution to publish the Bull *Ex illa Die* against the Pagan Ceremonies used by their Missionaries in China. Yet this is what the Pontiff is so much bent upon, that he has excluded three of the Cardinals from the Congregation for propagating the Faith, purely for speaking in their Favour.

They write from Paris, That the French Court, considering the great Duke of Tuscany's ill State of Health, earnestly solicites the Court of Spain to conclude the Peace, and to rest contented with securing to the Infante Don Carlos the Dominions which are already destined for him.

Boston, April 26.

We have Advice from the Eastward, that a Lad of about 17 Years Age belonging to a Garrison at Brumswick being lately taken by two Indians, and carry'd two or three Days Journey into the Woods, Kill'd them with a Hatchet when they were asleep, and brought their Scalps to Brumswick. 'Tis added, that two Men were lately kill'd at North Yarmouth by the Indians, and five Men and two Women at Canso, the former just as they were coming out of the Garrison in the Morning.

This Morning a Report is come to Town, that the Diamond Man of War has taken a Pirate of 90 Men in the Bay, 40 of whom got ashore, and the rest were secur'd.

Custom-House Boston, April 24.

Entered Inwards.

Jackson, Rigs, Tuck and Phillips from New Hampshire, Webber from South Carolina, Booker from Jamaica, King from Eggleston, Beacham, Kent, and Donavan from the Bay of Honduras, Miers from Cuyan, Willard from Madera, Wilson from Bristol, Lithered, Rook, Osborn and Underdown from London, and Rowland from France.

Cleared Out.

Ellingwood, Davis, Bowden, Riggs, and Rook for New Hampshire, Goreham Lathrop, Uskton, Nothrop, Clagghorn, and Beale for Canso, Salter, Dory, and Soper for North Carolina, Phillips for Newfoundland, Manwerring for South Carolina, Lewis and Stevens for Surranam, Aston and Tilson for London, and Montgomery for Europe.

Entered Outwards.

Rushlon for Connecticut, Calley for Jamaica, Willis and Trobridge for North Carolina, Carley and Turner for Newfoundland; and Lewis for Virginia.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T S.

March 26. 1724.

That John Head, late of the Parish of Dean-Pryer in the County of Devon, Wool-Comber, about ten Years since went from New England to Bensilvania, and did reside with one Isaac Royal a Blacksmith, and kept a School in the County; and it is reported, that about six Years since he was at New York. The said Isaac Royal and his Family can give a very good Account of him. He is a Man of a middle Stature, brown Complexion, black Hair, and hath had the small Pox, as it is reported of him, and about 39 or 40 Years old.

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THE [N^o 196] New-England Courant.

From MONDAY April 26. to MONDAY May 3. 1725.

To the venerable Doctor JANUS.

SIR,



OUR Readers may perhaps wonder at your publishing the following Piece at this Time, which has been printed at London some considerable Time since, and reprinted elsewhere; but as there has been but few Copies of it appear'd in New England, I doubt not but it will be an acceptable Entertainment to the Country in general, and will particularly oblige,

SIR,
Your Humble Servant,

S. T.

CAT O's Vision.

ONE Evening having read over the Report of the Secret Committee very attentively, I went to Bed full of the Impressions it made upon me, and falling asleep, the following Vision presented it self to my Imagination.

I was sitting, methought, in a profound Strain of Speculation, when on a sudden I was alarmed with the firing of Guns, Ringing of Bells, and the tumultuous Vociferations of an approaching multitude; upon which I started from my Chair, and turning to the Window, heard them cry out, *Down with the Rumps, down with the Roundheads; High-Church and O—d for ever; long live K. J—s, down with the Rumps, Huzza! Huzza! Huzza!*

By this Time the Motly cavalcade appeared, which seemed composed of the out-casts of all Nations; for by the confused Jargon they made, and the various Habits they appeared in, I could discover Frenchmen, Spaniards, Italians in abundance, Laplanders, Irish, Scotch, and some tag-rag Englishmen. This promiscuous Multitude was preceded by two ill looking Fellows on Horse-Back, in a very uncouth Drefs; one of whom carried a Standard in his Hand, on which as it waved to and fro, I could descry a bloody Cross; and on the other a large gilded Crucifix: These were followed by two more solemn Figures on Horseback, which were Cardinal * *Francesco* in his new Robes, and the *Grey* General in a compleat suit of Armour, with the Vizard turn'd up; which was done that all his Vassals might have the pleasure of beholding his amiable Countenance, and to draw others after him. Then I expected to see his Majesty himself, whose Face I could remember very well, having often seen him at Rome; but to my great Surprise, there followed nothing but Butchers, Tinkers, Kennel-Rakers, Oyster-women, and a world of Parish R—s, and half starv'd Cu—r—s, who seemed loudest in their cries, and most Zealous in knocking down, stabbing and shooting all opposing *Hereticks*.

As soon as this terrible Procession had passed my Door, I whip'd on my Coat, my Hat and Wig, and followed them to observe their motions, keeping all the way at a due Distance behind them. The first thing I observed remarkable was that when they come to *Sumerset-house*, they seized the Guard, put them to the Sword, (as they served all opposers they met in their way,) and left a Garrison of their own in it, in the same manner they had done at the *Tower*, and the *Bank*. At *Charing-Cross*, they halted for some time, and saluted the Statue of King *Charles* on

* *The Bishop of Rochester.*

Horseback in a most reverent manner, in order to allure the Mob; tho' I observed an antient Monk privately strike his Dagger with malignity against the Pedestal: From thence they proceeded to *St. James's* with the utmost expedition and disorder.

When I came there I was struck with the greatest Horror and Astonishment, upon hearing that his Majesty King *George*, the Prince, and the Royal Family, together with the Lords *Cadogan*, *Townsend*, *Carteret*, and *Mr. Walpole*, were secured; that the Officers of the Guards, and most of the Centinels, were privately Murder'd about an Hour before; and methought now they met with no resistance, except from a few of the surviving Soldiers, who fought gallantly and died in Defence of their Royal Master.

Soon after his Majesty of *Albana* came privately in an Hackney Coach, and in Women's Cloathes, attended only by his great Favourites and Confessors Cardinal *Gualteri*, and Cardinal *Alberoni*, to avoid all possible Danger from a Miscarriage.

Immediately the Palace and Avenues, were thronged with incredible numbers of all sorts of People; some of which flocked thither to satisfy their curiosity in seeing the Person, of whom they had heard so many fine Stories for these thirty Years past; some to congratulate him upon his happy Restoration, and others to make known their indefatigable Service, and beg Perferment; particularly, great Numbers of *well-country Fox-hunters*, and *Oxford Scholars*. Among the rest, methought, with much ado I got into the *Royal Presence*, and heard his pretended Majesty deliver himself in the following Manner:

Gentlemen,

By the infinite Mercy of God, and the Assistance of Perjury, Treason and Assassination, I am at last happily seated on my rightful (though not lawful) Throne, in order to extirpate for ever the Protestant Northern Heresy, and establish upon an immoveable Foundation the true Catholick Church; which by the help of Passion Obedience and Arbitrary Power, I am, as in conscience bound, resolved to accomplish. I cannot doubt that my faithful Friends of the High Church of England will join their Endeavours to forward this pious End; and I promise, on my Part, to share my Royal Favours among those only, who will heartily concur with me in this cause, and say, Amen.

This methought, occasion'd a strange Variety of Countenances; some frown'd, others smil'd, some stared upon one another, and seemed wonderfully surpriz'd; but I observed the Gentlemen in Black look'd generally well contented, and with a loud Voice cry'd *Amen*. Then his Majesty proceeded thus:

My good Subjects,

I shall make it my Business throughout the course of my Reign, to encourage all those, who by their Behaviour shall for the future approve themselves zealous to me and the Catholick Interest: But as it hath pleased God for the Sins of this Nation, to detain me for many Years out of the Possession of my Dominions in a State of Exile and Pilgrimage, I hope those of my Friends who have submitted to the Enemy, and openly perjur'd themselves on my behalf, will not complain, If I think myself obliged to bestow my first Favours upon those who have renounced every thing, to follow my Fortunes abroad; and upon some worthy Foreigners, who, out of their peculiar charity and Benevolence, supported me under my calamities, and treated me with so much civility and respect. I hope therefore the following Nominations will not be offensive to any of my Loving Subjects.

Then turning to Cardinal *Gualteri*, who stood at his right Hand; My Lord Cardinal, said he, as your Eminency, next to his Holiness, has been my chief

conn-

counsellor and friend, I ought to make
the best Example of my Gratitude, except that of
my Lord, as a poor Return for all your past Services,
tho' the best in my Power to bestow, the Metropolitan
Archbishoprick of Canterbury.

Nent, to you, Cardinal Albani, who had had no
small Hand in my Restoration, I commend the Arch-
bishoprick of York; to you, Cardinal Francisco, for
your brave contempt of all Obligations to my Enemies,
I give the Bishoprick of Winchester; and to you, my
Lord Bishop of Durham, the See and Palatinate of Dur-
ham.

The rest of the Bishopricks, Deaneries, and other
spiritual Perfections, were disposed of among Irish
Priests, French Refuges, Italian Monks, English Non-
jurors; only I remember that at the particular inter-
cession of Cardinal Francisco, Doctor Hanger, upon
his declaring himself a Catholic, and turning away
his Wife, was continued in *Holburn*; and the Re-
verend Mr. T. — was made Ordinary of *Newgate*, in
the Room of the ingenious Mr. Parkey.

[To be continued.]

Newport, April 22. Capt William Jones from Cur-
raoea; informs, that Thomas Scroggum, Commander
of a Sloop belonging to Nevis, called the *Mary-
Woodley*, with 14 Hands, 4 Great Guns, 2 Swevil
Guns, and several small Arms, was at Curraoea about
the beginning of January last, and went down on the
Spanish Main, where the said Scroggum went on shore
with two or three of his Hands, in order to get his
Loading. While they were absent, the rest of the
Company rose against the Mate, cut their Cables, and
went away with the Vessel before the Master could
get aboard; are since turn'd Pirates, and have taken
two or three Vessels.

Boston, May 3.

By Capt. Cals arriv'd at Newport on the 22d inst.,
we have the Confirmation of the taking the Pirate
in the Bay by the *Diamond* Man of War. She is a
Spanish Vessel, and is said to have taken several En-
glish Vessels last Summer on the Coast of Virginia.

On Monday last the Lad who kill'd the two Indi-
ans, mention'd in our last, brought their Scalps to
Town, and receiv'd a Reward of 200 Pounds.

His Honour the Lieut. Governour has receiv'd Ad-
vice, that a considerable Body of Indians are coming
down upon our Frontiers.

On Tuesday last Mr. William Boardman, Mate of
a Sloop in the Country's Service, going on Board in a
Canoë, fell over and was drown'd.

On Wednesday last a young Gentleman, a Stranger,
riding to Nantux in Company with some other young
Persons, his Horse stumbling, he fell off on his Head,
and of the hurt he receiv'd thereby, dy'd the Thursday
Night following.

Custom-House Boston, May 1.

Entered Inwards.

Breed, Ellingwood, Riggs, Corning, Stone,
Giddings, and James from New Hampshire,
Bourn, Bishop, Henderson, Lock, Freeman
and Rogers from Connecticut, Schermer-
hoorn, Chambers, and Freeman from New
York, Gill, and Collings from Martineco,
Ellon and Nichols from North Carolina,
Armstrong from Virginia, Cornett from Ma-
ryland, Coverly from St. Christophers, Ring

B O S T O N : Printed and sold by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN in Union-Street, where
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POSTSCRIPT.

Boston, May 3. We have Advice that Capt. Wells
is return'd to Deerfield, after having been out about

andillery from Sagadahoc, and Morton from
London. — Cleared Out.

Bell, Phillips, and Morett for New Hamp-
shire, Gill for Rhode-Island, Hedge for Con-
necticut, Pratt for Canis, Snelling and
Ring for West Indies, Philmore and Aublin
for Newfoundland, Raval and Pitts for
Bristol, Breed and Shepherdson for London,
Baker for South Carolina, George and
Snelling for Surinam, Willis and Trow-
bridge for North Carolina.

Outward Bound.

Knowles for Maryland, Bacon and Bishop
for Connecticut, Schermerhoorn for New
York, Miers for Cayen, Ray, Mason, Trust,
and Muckleroy for Canis, Beard for New-
foundland, Johnson for North Carolina,
White, Moore, and Winsor for London.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T S.

§§ Any Persons that want Ockam, may
be supplied at any time at the Alms-House in Boston,
with what Quantity they please, and very good, by
Calvin Galpin.

†† To be sold at Mr. James Smith's
Sugar House near the Rev. Mr. Coleman's Meeting
House, Boston, Single Refined Loaf Sugar, at 2 s.
per Pound by the Hundred, Double Ditto, at 2 s. 9 d.,
Tribble Ditto, Powder Sugar, all Sorts of Brown
Sugar, fine and coarse Sirrup, and Molasses by the
Hogshead or Barrel.

March 26. 1714.

†† John Head, late of the Parish of
Dean-Pryer in the County of Devon, Wooll-Comber,
about ten Years since went from New England to
Pennsylvania, and did reside with one Isaac Royal a
Blacksmith, and kept a School in that Country; and
it is reported, that about six Years since he was at
New York. The said Isaac Royal and his Family
can give a very good Account of him. He is a Man
of a middle Stature, brown Complexion, black Hair,
and hath had the small Pox, as it is reported of him,
and about 39 or 40 Years old.

These are to certify, that I Robert Smerdon, of the
said Parish of Dean-Pryer, in the said County of De-
von, Yeoman, upon the Discovery of the said John
Head unto me the said Robert Smerdon, and the
bringing me a Certificate under the Hands of the Mi-
nister or Teacher of the Place where the said John
Head resides, together with the Magistrates, Church-
Wardens, and Overseers of the Poor, and other Officers,
or such Certificate as shall be of Validity according
to the Laws of Great Britain, I the said Robert
Smerdon do hereby promise to pay, or cause to be
paid to him or them that shall make such Discovery,
and bring such Certificate as aforesaid, the full and
whole Sum of Five Pounds, lawful Money of Great
Britain. Witness my Hand the Day and Year above-
said.

ROBERT SMERDON.

N. B. If any Person can discover the said John
Head, it is desir'd Notice may be given thereof to
the Printer of this Paper.

†† This Paper (No 196) begins a Quar-
ter; and those who have not paid for the last, are desir'd
to send in their Money, or pay it to the Bearer.

a Month in quest of the Indians: He met with sever-
al Tracks, but discover'd none of the Enemy. This
added, that the Indians are very often seen about
Casco-Bay.

THE [N^o 197] New-England Courant.

From MONDAY May 3. to MONDAY May 10. 1725.

CATO's Vision continu'd.



UPON this Regulation of Ecclesiastical Promotions the High Church Clergy hung down their Ears, and looked very blank, expecting every Man of them to have been a Bishop or a Dean at least. But being thus miserable baulk'd, they sneak'd out of Court, seeming ashamed of what they had done ;

and I could hear them mutter amongst themselves as they went down Stairs, that such Measures will never do in England, and that the Church was now certainly in Danger.

Then His Majesty proceeded to appoint his Civil and Military Officers, who were so numerous, that I can remember only the principal ones ; namely, Lord High Chancellor, *Christopher Layer*, Esq ; Lord Steward of the Household, the Rt. Hon. the Lord *Teague*.

Lord Chamberlain of the Household, *Seignior Senifini*. Lord President of the Council, the Duke of *Mar*. Comptroller of the Household, *John Psunkett*, Esq ; Principal Secretaries of State, *Fr—d*, Esq ; *George Kelly* alias *Johnson*, Esq ; and my old Friend *Seignior MARITORIO*, Esq ;

Capt. General of all his Majesty's Land Forces, and Master of his Majesty's First Regiment of Foot Guards, *Serjeant Slack*.

Lieutenant General *Mackintosh*, of the Second, and Major General *Forsyth* of the Third.

Lord High Treasurer, his Grace the Duke of *ORMOND*.

First Lord of the Admiralty, Admiral *Cammock*.

Attorney General, *John Hengerthy*, Esq ;

Solicitor General, *John Kestlace*, Esq ;

Maids of Honour to her Majesty, *Mademoiselle D'Epingle*, *Seigniora Durakance*, *Seigniora Cursona*, the virtuous Mrs. *M—ly* and the celebrated Mrs. *Sally Salisbury*.

The last of whom was added upon the humble Representation made by a certain noble L—d, of her late Sufferings under the Whiggish Government.

I now observed his Majesty looking very stedfastly at my self ; but being doubtful whether he designed to present me with a blue Ribbon, or a Halser, I stole off and hasten'd towards the City, to see and hear how that end of the Town stood affected to this new Administration.

Having made my Observation at Court upon the Restoration of Popery, and a Popish Bigot to these Kingdoms, I steer'd back again towards the Eastern part of the Town ; and as I pass'd along, found the Streets in several Places block'd up with dead Bodies, most of the Shops shut up, multitudes of Women running about in a distracted manner, bewailing the loss of their Husbands and Children. The Houses of all the most noted Protestants were either pull'd down or burnt, and in the Faces of most People I could observe the Marks of unspeakable Horror and Con-
demnation.

Upon *Ludgate-hill* I met the *HOST*, carried in procession with great Pomp, and attended with a whole Army of Priests of all Orders in their respective Habits : I knew too well the consequence of refusing humble Adoration to this *Breaden Delfy* ; and therefore, as I pass'd by, very Orthodoxly and Idolatrously fell down upon my Knees, and worshipp'd it ; but I observed an obstinate *Quaker*, for his Non conformity herein, was seized by the Superstitious Rabble, and thrown into *Fleet Ditch*.

When I came to *St. Paul's Church*, I saw great numbers of People flocking in, which gave me the curiosity to look in my self ; and there I found the great Candles upon the Altar lighted, a vast Congregation telling over their Beads, and Dr. *We—on* officiating at *High Mass*.

From thence I went to *Child's Coffee-house*, where I perceived a great company of English Divines shaking their Heads, and bemoaning their ravish'd Benefices ; upon which I placed my self in a private corner of the Room, that I might hear their Discourse unobserved. Alas ! said Doctor *D—son*, fetching a deep Groan, who would have thought we should have been used thus ? Ob ! this will be Nuts to the Whigs I warrant you ; they'll laugh in their Slaves to see us rewarded in this manner, Ob ! I can't bear the thoughts of it ; Ob ! I believe it will kill me downright, Oh ! Oh ! Ob ! — *Dr. B—net* ; these are fine doings indeed ; how can the Chevalier hope to prosper under the Guilt of so much Sacrilege ? True, said Dr. *Sh—k*, and besides, what encouragement is this to any good and well meaning Man to be converted ? Why 'tis taking away the very means of grace — Well, after all, said Dr. *Sn—pe*, I believe the OLD KING was a very honest Man ; and I wish with all my Heart that we could have him again, but that is too late. However, let's drink to his glorious Memory, and prosperity to the remaining Branches of his Royal House ; which methought went round as currently and cordially, as the Pretender's Health ever had done at *OXFORD*.

Upon this I mov'd off, and went to the Royal Exchange, the center of Business, and the famous Emporium of the Universe ; but to my great Amazement, I found its spacious Area deserted, its Walks empty, and the usual Hurry and Buz of Trade lost in a melancholy Silence, and a cessation of all Faith and Credit. Even Stockjobbing ceased, and the Bulls and Bears of the Alley were fled ; while Bank Notes, Bonds Warrants, and all sorts of Publick Securities being grown useless, were trampled under Foot, and reduced to the mean uses that antient Divinity and Modern Poetry are usually put to. There was not a Banker's Shop left open in *Lombard Street* ; and the best Men in the City would scarcely be trusted for the meanest Necessary of Life.

Whilst I was beholding this Mournful Scene, methought, I heard the Shouts and confused clamours of a gathering Mob ; and enquiring what was the Matter, methought I presently saw several Carts coming along all loaded with Bibles, which had been seized at the Printers and Booksellers about Town, and brought thither to be burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman ; accordingly they were all piled up together before the North Entrance of the Exchange, in form of a Pyramid, and then a certain Officer, with a Gold Chain about his Neck, addressed himself to the surrounding Populace in the following Words :

' His Majesty the King of Great-Britain, having a great Regard for the Honour of God, and the Souls of all his loving Subjects ; which have been corrupted and endangered for these many Years, by the free and heretical Use of the Holy Scriptures, thinks he cannot begin his Reign more Religiously, than by suppressing the said Dangerous and Heretical Book ; and therefore he has commanded me to seize all the Copies of it that I could find, (which I have faithfully performed) and to see them publicly burnt by the hands of the Common Hangman. Moreover, 'tis his Majesty's Royal Pleasure that all Persons who are possessed of any of the said Books, shall immediately bring them to the Flames, upon pain of his Majesty's highest Displeasure, and the punishment due to Heresy, both in this World and the next.

God Save the KING.

Then Squire Ketch, clap'd a Torch to the bottom of the Pile, which immediately took Fire, and blazed towards Heaven in a terrible manner. In the mean time, great part of the crowd ran home, and returning with their Bibles in their Hands, threw them into the Flames, which some of them seemed to do with an Air, that confessed they had much rather those Sacred Pages should suffer Martyrdom than themselves: But the graver sort of People complied with this cruel Injunction with the most apparent Signs of Sorrow and Reluctance. I was wonderfully moved with the sight of a comely well looking Old Man, who came up to the Pile with a large *Quarto Bible* under his Arm, and with a composed countenance spoke to it thus *O! thou sacred Book! must thou leave me at last? Thou that hast been the guide of my Youth; and art the only comfort of my old Age! No! we can never part; but if thou must perish, we will perish together*—Then clasping it close to his Heart, he threw himself into the midst of the Flames and Expired like an Old Martyr with the utmost calmness and serenity.

As soon as this wicked Execution was over I hastened to my Lodgings, full of the most gloomy Thoughts and melancholly reflections upon the Fate of a brave Nation, which I lately found in so flourishing a Condition, but now reduced, by this unhappy Change, from Peace, Plenty and Freedom, to the lowest state of Misery and Bondage.

As soon as I got Home methought I was met by my Landlady, with her Eyes full of Tears; who upon my enquiring, the Reason told me, that my dear Friend Mr. Wilkins was just taken up by Order of the new *Inquisitor General*, Cardinal *Francisco*, for printing and publishing my *Lucubrations*; and had sent me Word to keep out of the Way, desiring to take the whole Weight of his bloody Resentment upon himself.

I was so much moved with this Misfortune of my worthy Friend, and so much touched with his Generosity towards me, with whom he had so short an Acquaintance, that methought I was under the greatest Perplexity, how to behave in so critical a circumstance; and to my great Joy found the whole terrible Representation to be nothing but a DREAM.

Boston, May 10.

We have receiv'd Advice that the Indians have lately kill'd three Men at Black Point; and that Mr. Trisket, being sent Express to some of the Frontier Towns with Orders for them to be upon their Guard against the Enemy, was fir'd upon by 7 or 8 Indians, and wounded in several Parts of his Body: Several others were in Company with him, but receiv'd no harm, and they all made their Escape.

Last Week some Fishermen at Marblehead, being return'd from their Voyage, and firing their Great Guns, one of them split, and kill'd a young Man who fir'd it.

We have Advice from Newport, that some of Capt. Scrogg's Men, who ran away with his Vessel, and turn'd Pirates,

(as mention'd in our last) soon after going on Shore on the Spanish Main to converse with some other Pirates, the forc'd Men on board rose against the rest, and carry'd the Vessel into Curacao.

We hear from Salem, that a Vessel arriv'd there from the Bay, has brought a Man who was taken by Low the Pirate some Years since, and ran away from him when he went ashore at a Maroon Island to take in Water, where he had been above two Years, when some of this Vessel's Company going on Shore brought him off.

Custom-House Boston, May 8.

Entered Inwards.

Stone, Ellingwood, Stevens, Perkins, Jackson, Groves and Riggs from New Hampshire, Millet from Newport, Durfey, Johnson, Breed, Fuller, Hatch, and Carver from Saltertudas, Rouse and Jones from North Carolina, Stroud from Virginia, Kidder and Hughes from Honduras, Moxham from Topsham, Derby from France, and Roby from Jamaica.

Cleared Out.

Stanwood, Miller and Ellingwood for New Hampshire, Bishop, Rushton, Clock, and Bacon for Connecticut, Ray, Swain, Muckleroy, Mason and Wilson for Canso, Johnson and Elson for North Carolina, Schermerhoorn for New York, Chambers for Amboy, Shearman for Teneriff, Carley for Newfoundland, Calley and Booker for Jamaica, Knowles for Maryland, and King for Barbadoes.

Entered Out.

Freeman and Rogers for Connecticut, Forest for South Carolina, Nichols for North Carolina, Donovan and Ellery for Holland, Chamberlain for Surranam, Denton, Whittel and Quick for Barbadoes, Farrington and Dowden for West Indies, and Homan for London.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T S.

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THE [N° 198 New-England Courant.

From MONDAY May 10. to MONDAY May 17. 1725.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

London, December 29.



THE following un-
heard of Frolick
from the Paris Let-
ters is too material
not to have a Place
here, viz. They
write from Thou-
louse, that 3 young
Gentlemen being in
a Tavern in that
City, and heated
with Wine, resolv'd to hang one of the
Company, and to draw Lots which of them
it should be: They chose likewise by the
same Method, a Counsellor, a Provost, and
a Hangman. The Master of the House hear-
ing a great Noise, called some of his Neigh-
bours to his Assistance, and went into their
Room, but too late; for the Execution was
over, and the unhappy Gentleman who had
drawn the fatal Lot was expired. The
other 3 were all secured, and will, no doubt,
meet with a deserved Punishment for so ex-
traordinary a Frolick.

Jan. 9. We are advised from Rome, that
the present Subject of Conversation there,
turns altogether upon Cardinal Alberoni's
Return to Spain; he is very much visited
of late, and there is every Morning at his
Palace great Crowds attending his Levee,
yet they pretend to tell us, that this In-
vitation into Spain was not of his own
seeking, but brought about by the Manage-
ment of the Chevalier de St. George, with
whom he holds frequent Conferences; and
it is to be observed, that there are of late,
Messengers continually passing betwixt Rome
and Albano, as, if some Intrigues were car-
rying on. In the mean time, this News is
very much received in Spain, for there are
many old Spaniards who acknowledge his
Capacity, yet are jealous, that a
Person who is not a Native of Spain, should
have so much Power in their Country, while
others of the younger sort are not a little
pleased from a Notion, that his great and
enterprizing Genius, will raise the sinking
Glorie of that Monarchy.

From Constantinople we are advised, that
frequent Councils are held in Presence of
the Grand Seignior, particularly in Respect
to the Affairs of Persia, by an Express from
which Place there is Advice, that the Ot-
tomon Army having advanced as far as
the City of Tauris, expected to have the
Gates opened to them; but it seems, the

Inhabitants stood upon their Defence, and
the Army not being provided with Provi-
sion or Ammunition for a Siege, was obliged
to retire, and to take up Winter Quarters
in the Neighbouring Country.

On Monday last Charles (commonly call-
ed Captain) Towers, formerly mentioned,
was executed in the New Mint, near Wap-
pling Wall. He was convicted the last Sep-
tember at the old Bayley upon the Waltham
Act, for going with Arms disguised, to the
great Terror of the peaceable Part of his
Majesty's Subjects, &c. At the Place of
Execution he declared, on the Faith of a
dying Man, that both the Facts, and the
Disguise sworn against him at his Tryal,
were absolutely false. He own'd that the
Dread of a Prison had caused him to re-
tire, with other unfortunate Persons, to the
Place called the new Mint. In a Word,
he died bitterly inveighing against the Bai-
liffs.

Last Monday one of the Daughters of an
eminent Merchant in this City, a Favourite
of the Family, and the Admiration of all
who knew her, standing to have her Maid
lace on her Stays, cried out, without any
previous Indisposition, that she was stricken
with Death, and dy'd about two Hours af-
ter.

The young Cham, or Prince of the Tar-
tars, has embraced at Petersbourg the Re-
ligion of the Greek Church; and, 'tis said,
he will take with him some Russian Clergy,
to endeavour to convert the Inhabitants.

The Letters from Gibraltar advise, that
they have had a dreadful Storm there, in
which twenty Ships were lost or stranded,
and many Seamen drowned.

The beginning of this Week were launch-
ed Six of the South Sea Company's Ships
designed for their Greenland Trade.

The Irish Letters mention, that a Re-
presentation has been made to the Lord
Primate of that Kingdom, since his arrival
at Dublin, of the low and distressed Con-
dition of many of the inferior Clergy, occa-
sioned by the Smallness of their Livings:
Upon which his Grace desired a meeting
of the Bishops, to whom he proposed a
Scheme for the augmenting the several
poor Livings in that Kingdom.

Jan. 23. The Report of an approaching
Marriage between the Princess Royal of
Prussia and Prince Frederick, eldest Son to
his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,
revives.

Jan. 30. The latest Letters from Con-
stantinople advise, that the Envoys of Me-
ruiways at that Court, have disappeared, for
four

fear of being sent to the Seven Towers. 'Tis added, that the Musli, and other Interpreters of the Mahometan Law, give out, that the Plague, and other Calamities which afflict the Ottoman Empire, are solely to be ascribed to their backwardness in drawing the Sword against those that do not own Mahomet to be the Grand Prophet.

We have now an Account from Berlin, that the King of Poland has answer'd his Prussian Majesty's Letter on the Affair of Thorn, in which he complains sadly of those Proceedings, protests, *that he is perfectly excusable, and that it was his Intention to have pardon'd the Criminals, or at least to have punished them but slightly; that he was merely surprized into the Order for bringing on the Execution eight Days sooner, and that his Ministers, and not he, were to blame for that matter.*—— But we do not find that this Excuse has had much Weight with his Prussian Majesty, since the same Advices assure, that he demands the speedy Restoration of the Church taken from the Lutherans, the Restitution of their forfeited Estates, and the Re-establishment of every thing upon the ancient Footing, as well with respect to the Members of the Council of Thorn, as to the Civil Government.

Newport, May 7. By Capt. Moris, who arrived here this Week from the Bay of Honduras, we are informed, that the Ship Perry belonging to Bristol, and bound home, was cast away on the 31st of March last, on Glover's Riff of Rocks, about 17 Leagues from the Bay's Mouth; as were also two Sloops, one belonging to Jamaica, the other to the Bay: He concludes that the Vessels Companies saved their Lives in their Boats, being but about a Mile from some small Islands. The Ship Perry put up a Signal of Distress, and fired several Guns for Help from the Fleet, which consisted of 20 Sail; but by reason of a great Storm, the Day and Night before, which caused a very high Sea, and for fear of meeting with the same Fate, none durst adventure to help them.

Boston, May 17.

We hear from Barbadoes, that the Pirates have taken a Vessel belonging to Bridge-Town, and after they had plundered her, put the Men down the Hold, fastened the Hatch upon them, and then shot a Hole in her, and sunk her.

The Report of three Men's being kill'd at Black Point, publish'd in this Paper and the Boston News Letter, proves groundless.

On Friday Morning last a young Man late-

ly arriv'd from England, and employ'd as a Bookkeeper to a Merchant in this Place, hang'd himself in the Warehouse. He appear'd very melancholly two or three Days before, but the Cause of it is not known.

Custom-House Boston, May 15.

Entered Inwards.

Davis, Ellingwood, Breed, Riggs, Tuck and Breed from New Hampshire, Johnson, Edwards, Davis, Pepper, Higgins and Gorham from Connecticut, Bass, Cooper and Smith from Tortuga, Beekman from New York, Barriek and Clark from North Carolina, Compton, Trecotiel, and Livemore from Maryland, Barber from Virginia, Misters, Underwood and Watson from the Bay of Honduras, Carteret from Cayen, Thomas from Surranam, Wells from Bermuda, Maccarty from Jamaica, Haigs from Bristol, and Chatterton from London.

Cleared Out.

Jackson for New Hampshire, Freeman and Rogers for Connecticut, Tucker, Moreton and Freeman for Canso, Nichols for North Carolina, Lewis for Maryland, Beard for Newfoundland, Cravat for West Indies, Donovan for Holland, Lithered for London, and Jones for North Carolina.

Entered Out.

Johnson and Edwards for Connecticut, Wells and Chase for Canso, Cornett and Harris for Newfoundland, Wells for Bermudas, Bull for Western Islands, Webber and Kidder for Barbadoes, Breed for Leward Islands, Macken for Jamaica, Roby for West Indies, and Rolland for London.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

¶ Lost before Warehouse No. 3. in Butler's Row, three Barrels of Pitch, mark'd C.B. Whoever gives Notice of them to the Printer hereof, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

To be sold,

†† A double House and Land near Mr. Clark's Ship-Yard, with Front enough to build another double House. Enquire of the Printer hereof,

§§ These are to give Notice, That all Gentlemen, Merchants and others, may have Wheat and Flower bak'd into Sea Bisket for 3 s. per Hundred, by William Milbourn, Baker, in Middle-Street, Boston.

§§ Any Persons that want Ockam, may be supplied at any time at the Alms-House hereof, with what Quantity they please, and very good, by Calvin Gaspin.

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THE [N^o 199 New-England Courant.

From MONDAY May 17. to MONDAY May 24. 1725.

From the Weekly Journal, January 9. 1724, 5.

Isocrates's Advice to Demonicus.

BE no less exact in keeping the Secrets entrusted to you, than you would be faithful in Reference to Depositums of the greatest Value; for a good and vertuous Man's Morals should gain him more Confidence and Credit than any Oath.

As you ought to distrust the Wicked, so you ought to believe the Vertuous.

Never reveal your Secrets to any, except it is as much their Interest to keep them, as it is yours they should be kept.

If an Oath be tender'd you, take it on two Accounts, either to clear your self from some Crime laid to your Charge, or else to free your Friends from Danger: But never for the sake of Riches swear by any God, although you might do it with a safe Conscience; for by some you'll be thought to be perjur'd, while others think you avaritious.

Never contract a Friendship with any Body till you have first examined how he behaved himself to his former Friends, for you'll have Reason to expect, that he'll be the same to you as he was to them.

Take a sufficient Time before you profess your self a Friend, but that once done, endeavour to be always such; for it is equally shameful to have no Friends at all, and to change them often.

Do not try your Friends to your Detriment, and yet at the same time, take Care to know their Disposition towards you; you'll easily do this if you put on Necessity when you really do not want, and communicate Things to them as Secrets that in Fact are not so; by which Means you'll be sure to receive no Damage from their Infidelity if they are false; and if they are faithful you'll thereby discover their Integrity.

Make Tryal of your Friends in the Misfortunes that attend Life, and by their sharing in your Dangers, for as we try Gold by the Fire, so we distinguish our Friends by Adversity.

You'll discharge your self best of your Duty to your Friends if you do not wait till they apply to you, but freely, and of your own accord, relieve and assist them when Occasion requires.

Think it as dishonourable to be out-done by your Friend in good Offices, as to be overcome and worsted by the Malice and evil Practices of your Enemies.

Do not reckon them only to be your Friends who grieve at your Misfortunes, but likewise those who do not envy your Prosperity; for a great many will express Concern when their Friends are afflicted, that shall look with an invidious Eye on the Liberalities of an indulgent Fortune.

Speak kindly of your absent Friends to those that are present, that they may not think you are unmindful of themselves when they are absent.

Be decent in your Apparel, but not Foppish: Now he that keeps up to Decency may also be magnificent, whereas the Fop shall be extravagant and fantastical.

Do not covet a Superfluity of Riches, but the Enjoyment of a Competency.

Despise those who are continually heaping up Wealth, and yet know not how to make use of what they have; for it fares with these Men just as it does with those that possess a fine Horse without having the Skill to ride him.

Endeavour to acquire Wealth that it may be useful to you, as well as possess'd by you; now it is useful to those who relish the Fruition thereof, whereas it is barely a Possession to those who cannot overcome their niggardly Temper so as to enjoy the Use thereof.

Set a due Value on the Riches you are Master of for two Reasons; the one, that you may be able to pay a large Fine if it be requisite, the other, that you may have wherewith to relieve an industrious Friend in Distress; as for the other Regards of Life, love them with Moderation and not Excess.

Be contented with what you have and seek at the same Time to make the best Improvement of it you can.

Never upbraid any one with his Misfortunes, for Fortune is common to all, and no Body can see into Futurity.

[To be continu'd.]

Boston May 24.

Last Week came to Town Lieutenant Wyman and several others who were in the late Fight between the Indians and Capt. Lovewell's Company at Pigwacket, by whom we have a more particular and certain Account of the Fight than has yet been publish'd, and is as follows.

Early on Saturday Morning, the 8th Instant, the English discover'd an Indian on a Neck of Land which run into a Pond, and by his Assistance judg'd there were a considerable Number of Indians near the Pond, and that he was set on purpose to draw the English upon the Neck: They therefore laid down their Packs (that they might be ready to receive the Enemy's Attack) when they had about two miles to travel round the Pond, to come at the Indian upon the Neck. When they came within Gun Shot of him, he fir'd two Guns, and slightly wounded Capt. Lovewell and one of his Men with Beaver Shot. Several of the English immediately fir'd upon him, kill'd and scalp'd him; and returning to the Place where they left their Packs, before they could reach it, one of the English discovered an Indian, and calling out to the rest, the Indians rose up from their Ambush, shouted and fir'd, as did the English at the same Instant. The Indians were reckon'd at least 80 in Number, and Capt. Lovewell's Company consisted of but 34, Nine Men and the Doctor being left about 50 miles distant with a sick man. After the first Fire, the Indians advanc'd with great Fury towards the English, with their Hatchets in their Hands, the English likewise running up to them, till they came within four or five Yards of the Enemy, and were even mix'd among them, when the Dispute growing too warm for the Indians, they gave back, and endeavour'd to encompass the English, who then retreated to the Pond, in order to have their Rear cover'd, where they continu'd the Fight till Night. During the Fight the Indians call'd to them to take Quarter, but were answer'd that they would have it with the muzzles of their Guns. About two Hours before Night the Indians drew off.

and presently came on again; and their Shout then being compar'd with the first, it was thought half their Number at least were kill'd and wounded. Of the chief among the English, Capt. Lovewell, Lieut. Fairwell, and Ensign Robins, were mortally wounded at the beginning of the Fight, and Mr. Fry, their Chaplain, in about five Hours after, having fought with undaunted Courage, and scalp'd one of the Indians in the Heat of the Engagement. Eight of the English dy'd on the Spot, and 9 were wounded, 4 of which Number were just expiring when they came away at Night, and the rest they brought off several miles, but were oblig'd to leave them with what Provision they had, when they were unable to travel with them. Sixteen of our men are return'd, tho' they had no Provision but what they caught in the Woods; the Indians having got all their Packs before the Fight. 'Tis thought that not above 20 of the Indians went off well at Night: But tho' we cannot have a certain Account of their Loss, yet it is evident that 'twas very great, and they were afraid of another Engagement; for tho' our men staid several Hours after the Fight, and the Indians knew they had no Provision, yet they neither endeavour'd to keep them there, nor way-laid them in their Return Home. His Honour the Lieut. Governour has been pleas'd to grant a Captain's Commission to Lieut. Wyman, who distinguish'd himself with great Courage and Conduct during the whole Engagement.

P. B. The Article of the late Fight published in the last Week's Gazette, was design'd likewise for this Paper, but omitted by Mistake.

This morning it is confidently reported that Capt. Lovewell and Mr. Fry are got to some of our Frontier Towns, tho' very much wounded.

Custom-House Boston, May 22.

Entered Inwards.

Ellingwood, Stevens, Card, Stone, Stevens, Stone, and Jackson from New Hampshire, Thatcher, Davis, Sturgis and Hobart from Connecticut, Newell from Madera, Ward from North Carolina, Mousell from Virginia, Blin from Annapolis Royal, Blin from Barbadoes, Harris from Antigua, Lee from Exon, Summer from Jamaica, Diamond from Cadiz, Bulfinch from Honduras, and Barlow from London.

Cleared Out.

Card, Moxham, Bowden, Ellingwood, Corning, Stevens, and Blossfield for New Hampshire, Edwards for Connecticut, Johnson for Long Island, Chace for Canso, Rouse for North Carolina, Bowden and Guttridge

for West Indies, and Winchol for London.

Entered Out.

Gorham, Pepper Hobart, Davis, Sturges and Thatcher for Newport and Connecticut, Davis for Long-Island, Beekman for New York, Livermore and Lillie for North Carolina, Flucker for Newfoundland, McCarty and Kent for Jamaica, Fuller for Barbadoes, Stroud for Leward Islands, Battersby for Glasgow, and Mede for London.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

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¶ Lost before Warehouse No. 3. in Butler's Row, three Barrels of Pitch, mark'd C. B. Whoever gives Notice of them to the Printer hereof, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

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Price 4 d. single, or 12 s. a Year.

THE [N^o 200] New-England Courant.

From MONDAY May 24. to MONDAY May 31. 1725.

Hocrates's Advice to Demonicus continu'd.



EVER put on a serious and grave Countenance when the Jest is going round, nor affect Levity and Airyness, where Gravity is required; for whatever is ill-timed and unseasonable, is vexatious: Above all things take Care not to do a good Office after an ungraceful Manner, as a great many do, who

at the same Time, they serve their Friends, do it disagreeably and disgustfully.

Do all the good you can to vertuous and good Men, for a good Office done to a Man of worth and Merit is a noble Treasure.

If you oblige unworthy Men, you'll be requited as they are who feed other Peoples Dogs, and as those bark as well at those that feed them as at Strangers, so those are apt to injure as well their Benefactors as their Enemies.

Have as much in Abhorrence the Flatterer as the Cheat and Impostor; for both the one and the other are equally pernicious if believ'd.

If you admit for Friends those that gratify and encourage your Wickedness, you'll dishearten any Body from inquiring your Displeasure on the Score of Vertue.

Let your Behaviour towards them that approach you, be familiar and obliging, and not stiff; they are very different Personages; for the haughty Carriage of the one, can hardly be born with, even by their own Domesticks, while the others engaging way, is pleasing to every Body; now you'll shew your self Courteous, and win the good Will of every one, if you are not captious, quarrelsome, and hard to be pleased by those you converse with: In order to which; you must not oppose too roughly those that Passion and Anger shall hurry away, tho' at the same Time, they are altogether in the wrong; but, on the contrary, give way to their Transports, and when they are Calm, take an Opportunity to remind them of their Error.

Avoid Wrangling, because 'tis odious; and shun Contumaciousness, because it is provoking.

Have a special Care how you associate with Men of the Bottle; but, be sure (if Occasion makes you fall into such Company) to withdraw before the Liquor gets the better of you; for he whose Mind is overpowered with Wine, is like the Chariot, whose Driver is cast out of the Box; this going at Random, for want of a Hand to guide it, and the other running all manner of Risques and Dangers, for want of Thought.

Have Greatness of Soul, enough to relish Immortality, and, at the same Time, Moderation enough to enjoy the transitory Blessings Heaven has bestowed upon you.

Education ought to be held in high Esteem, when we reflect on the ill Consequences of Ignorance; for whereas other Evils afford some Profit to those that undergo them, this of Ignorance alone punishes its Owners, it often happening, that they are forced to atone, and make Amends in Deeds, for what they have only offended in by Words.

Speak well of those you have a mind to make your Friends, before them you are sure will tell it them again; for Commendation is the Beginning of Friendship, whereas Slander and Backbiting is the Source of Hatred and Enmity.

In Point of Council and Deliberation, take Examples from the past, to guide you in respect of the future; for what is dark and mysterious, becomes plain and easy by what has already happened.

Take time to deliberate and advise, but execute your Resolutions with all convenient Speed and Expedition. It belongs to Heaven to prosper our Undertakings, but it is our Business to consider what we do.

Those things you are ashamed to speak of, without Reference to your self, and at the same time, would be glad to advise with Friends about, relate them as if they concerned others, and not your self; by which means you'll know the Sentiments of those you consult, without discovering your self.

When you have a mind to advise with any one concerning your private Affairs, examine well first how he has managed his own; for he that has been Faulty in the Administration of his own Concerns, will never be able to advise well with Reference to those of others.

You'll be encouraged to consult and take Advice, if you seriously look into the Miscarriages of Temerity and Rashness; for we then take the greatest Care of our Health, when the Pains and Torments of our Infirmities are fresh in our Memory.

Imitate the Manners of Princes, and apply your self to what they seem to delight in: Now you shall copy and emulate them, that you may improve your Reputation with the Publick, and, at the same Time, confirm the Princes good Disposition towards you.

Be obedient to the Laws of Princes, but look upon their Manners to be more powerful than their Laws; for as he that lives under a Democracy, must observe the People, so it behoves him that lives in a monarchical Government to admire the Prince.

If you are placed in Power, take Care to make use of no ill Men in the Administration thereof, for whatever they do amiss, will be ascribed to you.

Do not make it your Business to keep up vast Riches in Publick Employments, but take Care to discharge them with so much Integrity, that when you leave them, you may do it with Honour and Reputation; for the esteem and favour of the Publick is much more valuable than Wealth.

Neither be present at any evil Action, nor protect any that shall be guilty thereof; for you'll be thought your self, to act, what you defend and patronise in others.

Procure to your self as much Power and Interest as you can, and at the same time, be contented to live upon the Level with others, that you may appear to love and practice Justice, not through want of Power, but for the sake of Moderation and Equity.

Prefer a just and honourable Poverty to ill gotten Riches; for Probity and Justice are by so much preferable to Wealth, that this is only of Use to us while we live, while those do us Honour, even after our Death; besides, the wicked may partake of that, while none but the Vertuous can partake of these.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

London, February 13

They write from Dublin, that when Dean Swift went to see the Lord Lieutenant, after tarrying some Time in the Levee Room, he wrote the following Distich on an old Card,

My very Good Lord, 'tis a very hard Task,

That I shou'd thus wait, who have nothing to ask.

Which being handed to his Lordship: it was return'd with this Answer:

*My very good Dean, there are few who come here,
But have something to ask, or something to fear.*

There is Advice in Town that a Ship called the George, which sailed from Rotterdam last August, is turned Pirate, and has done much Mischief on the Coast of Portugal. It seems that she loaded at Santa Cruz, in Barbary, with Wax, Copper, fine Matts, &c with which she sailed for Marseilles, but the Night after they put to sea, the Crew rose, killed the Capt. Super-Cargo, Mate, Surgeon, &c. and then new named the Ship, calling her the Revenge. We hear, that she is commanded by one John Smith, has 38 Men on Board, and mounts 22 Guns and 26 Patter-coes.

London, February 20. The Persian Usurper Meriweys continues at Isfahan, where he considerably augments his Forces, though his Designs are unknown. However, the Russian Generals, who are along the Caspian Sea, keep on their Guard, and are busied in fortifying and strengthening their chief Frontier Places.

Boston, May 31.

Wednesday last being our General Election, the House of Representatives chose William Dudley Esq, for their Speaker, and John Wainwright Esq, Clerk. The Counsellors elected, who did not serve the last Year, are, Thomas and Edward Hutchinson Esqrs, and Spencer Phips Esq.

The Report of Capt. Lovewell's being alive, proves groundless; but we have certain Advice, that Eleazer Davis, one of the 4 wounded Men who were brought off several Miles by the English, is arriv'd at Berwick. The other three, who were not able to travel as fast as himself, he left in the Woods, of whose Return we are not yet out of Hopes. The Indians not venturing to follow the Track of these wounded Men, is a further Confirmation of their entire Defeat.

On Friday the 14th Instant, the Indians kill'd a Boy at Winter Harbour, and our Men shot down one Indian, but 5 carry'd him off, while 3 more kept our Men in play.

They write from Connecticut, that the Hon. Joseph Tallcot Esq, was chosen Governour, and Jonathan Law Esq, Deputy Governour, at their last Election, the 13th Instant.

Custom-House Boston. Entered Inwards.

Corning, Bell, Tuck, Ellingwood, Davis, Riggs, Soames, and Jenkins from New Hampshire, Sampson and Punchard from Connecticut, Wright from Maryland, and Cupitt from Martinico, Pemberton from Honduras, Baleh from Antigua, and Farmer from Ireland. Cleared Out.

Stone, Jackson, and Summer for New-Hampshire, Beckman for New York, Wells for Bermuda, Sanders and Carteret for Newfoundland, Thatcher, Lillie and Livermore for North Carolina, Chamberlain for Surranam, Kidder, Whitrel, Denton, Plai-

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Reed, Webber and Quick for Barbadoes, Farrington for Leward Islands, Thomas and White for London. Entered Out.

Cupitt for Newport, Chatterton for Canfo, Blin for Annapolis, Grumbold for South Carolina, Woodbury Mousell, Davis, and Townsend for West Indies, and Barlow for London.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

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† Mr. John Matthews, of Boston, Taylor, being bound to London in 13 Days, desires all Persons indebted to him forthwith to bring in their Money without further Trouble; and those to whom he is indebted, are desired to bring in their accounts, in order to be paid.

Run away on the 23d of this Instant May, from his Master Mr. Thomas Ayres of Boston, Cordwainer, an English Man Servant, named Eleathan Dam, a Shoemaker by Trade, about 20 Years of Age, pretty thick and well set, freckled Face, short brownish Hair: He had on a bluish Grey Homespun Coat, a Yellow Duroy Jacket, half worn, Wash Leather Breeches, a new speckled Shirt, Grey Yarn Stockings, new round Toed Leather-Heel'd Shoes, and Bath Metal Buckles. He carry'd with him some Shoemaker's Tools.

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JUST Publish'd, and sold by J. Franklin in Union-Street, The Volunteer's March; being a full and true Account the bloody Fight which happen'd between Capt. Lovewell's Company, and the Indians at Pigwacket. An excellent new Song.

New-England Courant.

From Monday May 31. to Monday June 7. 1725.

The Speech of His Honour WILLIAM DUMMER Esq; Lieut. Governour and Commander in Chief, in and over the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New-England, to the General Court of the said Province, met at Boston, May 26. 1725.

Gentlemen,



Conclude you are here met with hearty Inclinations to exert your best Endeavours for His Majesty's Service and Honour, and the Good and Prosperity of your Country; so which you'll apply your selves with all con-

ditions. I shall be needful for me to recount the Progress of our Policy against the Enemy since the last Session of the General Court, those Events being well known: Wherefore I shall only instruct you, that as we have lost some brave Men, we have through the favour of God, destroyed more of the Salvages, and I am hopeful, that a vigorous Prosecution of the War (perhaps for another Year) will with the Divine Blessing reduce the Enemy to a Submission upon such Reasonable and Equitable Terms as we shall demand. And it will lie with you to make a suitable Provision for the Expense thereof. Since the Method of impressing Soldiers has been found many ways inconvenient and insufficient, Law of Opinion it will save Money to the Province, and much better answer their Hopes and Expectations, if a Præmium be granted to such as will voluntarily enlist, by which means we may be supplied with good Men equal to the Service: And it's well known that the Enemy are men able of Body, and skilled in the Exercises and Arts of War. I recommend to your Compassion the Widows of our Soldiers, and those of his men who are now in the late Action at Pigwacker, in the Province of New York. And I make no doubt but you will distinguish by a suitable Reward such Officers and Soldiers as have distinguished themselves by an uncommon Bra-

very. I have received from the Commissioners who were to Canada, an Account of their Negotiation there, which shall be communicated to you.

Gentlemen,

If you are inclined to save Time by making this Session as short as may be, my Application shall not be wanting for every thing that shall come before me the quickest Dispatch.

Wm. DUMMER.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Dantzick, Dec. 26. The severe Execution on the poor Protestants in Thorn have undergone, ingrosses all the Talk of this City, and it is surprising, that so many high and powerful Intercessions, made both to the King and to the Republick, have not produced the least Effect, which however is generally attributed to the Romish Clergy, who are so implacably incensed against the abovesaid Dissenters, that they will not rest till they have driven all the Protestant Inhabitants out of the City of Thorn. The following Particulars of that City are remarkable.

Thorn is a famous, and large City of Prussia, in the Palatinate of Culm; it stands upon the upper Weisfel, borders upon Great Poland, from which it is separated by a high Bridge; it lies 25 German miles from Dantzick, and is divided into the old and new City. The College the Lutherans have hitherto had there was very famous, whither all the Protestants in Poland used to send their Children to be educated. Their Trade has been for a long time flourishing; the Houses of this City are the best built of any in the Country; besides that, the Citizens, who are most Lutherans, are very civil and obliging. The German and Polish Languages are spoken there. The building of this Place was first begun in 1221, and finished in 1235, by the Knights of the Teutonic Order, then in Possession of whole Prussia. In the Years 1410 and 1439, it was in vain besieged by the Poles, but when they could no longer bear the arbitrary Government of the above mentioned Knights, they threw themselves under the Protection of Poland in 1454. Nicholas Copernicus, the famous Mathematician and Astronomer, was born amongst them in 1473, and died there in 1543. In the Year 1645, the famous Conference was held between the Lutheran, the Reformed, and the Roman Catholick Divines, for reuniting the three Religions, but without Success. In 1629, Gustavus Adolphus made a vain Attempt upon that City, but in 1655, Charles Gustavus, his Successor, took it, and yielded it again in 1660, by the Treaty of Oliva. In

1701, that City suffered extremely in the Siege which Charles XII. the late King of Sweden laid on it, who after having made himself master of the Town, letted its Fortifications. In the Year 1708, 9, and 10, this City was visited with the Plague, which made great Havock among the Inhabitants. As to what remains, Thorn is a free City, like Danzig, and no ways subject to the Republick of Poland, like other Cities, since it only acknowledges the King as their Protector, and consents at his Election by their Deputies.

Dublin, Jan. 23.

Last Wednesday, pursuant to several considerable Wagers laid between some Italian and English Gentlemen, at Slaughter's Coffee-House in St. Martin's Lane, there came on a notable Boxing-Match, at Figg's celebrated Amphitheatre in Oxford Road, between Stopa l'Aqua, a Venetian Gondalier, or Waterman, and John Whetacie, an English Drover. The Battle was fought with equal Spirit and Resolution on both Sides, but not with equal Stature, Strength or Skill, the Italian being the tallest by several Inches, but the Englishman being the most sturdy; for he received all the Attacks of the Italian, without much hurt or Concern, gave him several terrible Falls, without having one himself, and beat him so sorely, that he was forc'd, at last, to cry out *Basta*, which signify'd that he was *basted* enough. There was a numerous and uncommon Appearance of Spectators, Count Sackenbergh, and other foreign Ministers being present, together with several of the English Nobility, and Members of Parliament, to the which Nation carry'd the Day.

London, Jan. 30.

The Papists abroad are afraid of the Renouement of the King of Great Britain; for the Vienna Letters say, that all the Roman Catholick Ministers at that Court, solicit the Emperor to intercede with his Majesty, that he may not make the Reprizals they have reason to fear, in case the British Parliament should take Notice of the Affairs of Thorn, and of the Oppression of the Protestants in France.

They write from Basil, that the Roman Catholick Cantons continue to raise Men by Force, which gives Occasion to various Reflections.

Boston, Jan. 7.

On Thursday the 27th past, another of Capt. Lovewell's wounded Men, named Nathaniel Jones, came in to Saco, and is now under the Care of Doctor Allen, who doubts not of curing him.

We have Advice from Dunstable, that a Company of Men under the Command of Coll. Tying have been upon the Spot at Pig-

wacket, where the late Fight happen'd, and found thereof the Indians buried; and by the Blood they saw on the Ground, and other Circumstances, judge the Loss of the Indians to be very great, and that the rest of their Dead were carry'd off in Canoes.

Custom-House, Boston, June 3. Entered Inwards.

Lowe, Breed, Varlen, and Breed from New-Hampshire, Petty, Gorham, and Davis from Connecticut, Soler from Pennsylvania, Corling from Nova Scotia, Miles from Surinam, Bissel from Annapolis Royal, Eges from Barbadoes, Scott from South Carolina, Pick from Barnstable, Meale and Pitzer from Bristol, and Crocker from London.

Clear'd Out.

Bell, Jackson and Seames for New Hampshire, Gorham, Pepper, Thatcher, Sampson, Cupitt, Higgins, Sturges, Hobart, Punchard and Davis for Connecticut, Davis for Long Island, Wells and Chatterton for Canoe, Gibbs for North Carolina, Breed for West Indies, Stroud for Amique, Menden and Raby for Jamaica, Quick for Barbadoes, Mays for Cayenne, Elley for Amsterdam, Rolland and Thomas for London.

Entered Out.

Cobb for Newport and Connecticut, Bissel for Annapolis, Ward and Armstrong for North Carolina, Compton for Bermuda, Ellis for Newfoundland, Blackador for Jamaica, Thomas, Rafe, and Harris for West Indies, Ashin for Barbadoes, Ganshall for Holland, Meale for Bristol, and Dischard for London.

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New-England Courant.

From MONDAY June 7. to MONDAY June 14. 1735.

From the Saturday's Post, January 26. 1735.



ID I place the same Faith in Fortune with the Vulgar, I should be apt to believe, that there were two Gates opposite to each other, and gave Entrances into her Palace: I should imagine, that one of these Gates was built of Marble more white than Alabaster, and the other of a Stone blacker than Jet. That the first, rais'd majestically high, shew'd the Work of the Chisel in the utmost Beauty and Art; whereas the other, being low and ill design'd, presented nothing to the Eye but a gloomy and frightful Prospect. That in the first, Honour, Plenty, and Repose take up their Residence. In the last, Shame, Poverty, and Discontent; for this Reason, that one of them is named the Gate of Joy, the other of Sorrow. All Men, in going into the Palace of Fortune, must enter at one of these Doors; and that it is a Rule generally observ'd, that whoever goes in at the Gate of Joy, comes out at that of Sorrow; and on the other Side, whoever enters at the Gate of Sorrow, makes his Exit by that of Joy.

Thus it is the ordinary Fate of those we term the happy, to begin their Race with Success, and to end it with Affliction and Disgrace. At first they are smil'd upon, and at last insulted by all. Even the sincere Applauses which are given to their first Rise, only serve to make their Catastrophe not only more observ'd, but more miserable. It is not therefore sufficient to enter upon a great Employment, as it were, with the Suffrages of Mankind, unless when a Man quits it. It is with the Regret of all the World, whether he relinques by his own free Will, or is oblig'd by some other means. How many of these Stars have we seen in the World, whose rising has been very different from their going down. The Birds of happy Omens have saluted their Mornings with their sweetest Accents, while their Evenings have been troubled with the lamentable Shrieks of the ill fated Fowl.

To Day *Timander* is preferred to a good Post; he is, as it were, over-loaded with Praises, and Flattery is pour'd in upon him by a Set of depending Sycophants. Some are mov'd to this by the Pleasure they conceive in the Retreat and Disgrace of his Predecessor, who was universally hated; others, because they expect some Favours from *Timander*; and a third Sort, that they hope some Benefit may accrue to the Publick from his Administration. *Timander's* Credit sinks, and there's an end of his Triumph. He would have been happy if his Fall had made no Noise, and that Men would take no Notice of it; but he hears himself loaded with Curses, perhaps by his former Flatterers, for they are the most Forward to make their Court to his Successor.

It is the same thing with all Honours that are moveable. An Officer is named to command in Chief; either Fear or Hope immediately brings a Number of Subalterns to pay their Adoration to this new Demi-God; but how long does this Court last? As long as he keeps his Command; As soon as he is strip'd of his Dignity, he must not expect to escape the Clamours of Malecontents and Sycophants; the latter now change their Tone, and they knew he would not keep his Honour to the second Campaign.

To cease being employ'd, is (in the Opinion of Flatterers) to deserve not to be employ'd; it is being disgraced by a just Title; it is therefore that those Praises, of which they were at first so profuse, are now in Murmurs and Revilings. It is no to blame a No Matter; his Employment is at an end, and that's to reproach him, or at least to abandon him, and give him up to his evil Fate.

Those who speak as if they believ'd there was such a Thing as Fortune, tell us, that she caresses People at their first coming into the Palace, but takes a Pleasure in treating them scurvily at their going out. She robs them of their very Friends, as if she were not a Party concern'd in the forming of Friendships. Thus the principal Attribute of Fortune is to be ever in Extremes. As her first declaring in our Favour, her Countenance is adorn'd with Smiles, and shews nothing but Joy. No sooner does she turn cold, but she shews a Look of Tears, as if she was Sorrow. But the Man who can prepare himself with Temper, to behold her pass from one Extremity to another, has learn'd the Art of being happy, let her smile or frown.

It is the highest Point of Prudence, to employ our earliest Cares towards the well finishing our Course. Let us forget the flattering Applauses of those, who clap the Minute we appear upon the Stage; or if we remember them at all, let us consider them only as Encouragements to induce us to act our Part in such a Manner, that we may be regretted when we make our Exit. It is the End that crowns the Work; therefore a Man should never take his Eyes off the Goal. The skilful Pilot governs the Ship by the Stern, not by the Bow-sprit; and upon the well managing this Part, depends the Success of his Voyage.

Some are too successful at their first setting out, not to be unlucky at last. The beginning of their Fortune cost them too little, it takes them off from their Guard, as to their End. Would they aspire to a great Employment, they find the way mark'd out: Would they be introduc'd into the Favour of great Men? The Avenues lie, as it were open to them, and they scarce know by what Means. Good Fortune seems to find them out, and conduct their Steps. The happy of this Sort continue not so long; the Reason is, their first setting out is so successful it dazzles their Eyes, and hinders them from looking towards their End, and taking Precautions against unlucky Turns. Their Lives are like some distasteful Potion, or physical Draught, which standing in a Cup, leaves the Top pleasant to the Taste, for all the Bitterness is sunk to the Bottom, and comes at last.

The Model to begin and end well must be that of the wise Roman, who says, He had arriv'd at Honours before he fought them, and quitted them before any man wish'd him to do so. — These two Sayings include all Praise. They are themselves a compleat Panegyrick. Yet the first appears to me less worthy than the second; because Fortune has a Hand in that, but the last must be the Result of a most consummate Prudence. A Fall seems to be a natural Punishment for a hasty Desire of Rising, and when it happens, a Man has the Mortification of being regretted by none. It is something glorious to descend from Employment, without waiting for being thrust down, or surviving ones Honour. The wise Man comforted himself with saying, He left his Honours before his Honours had left him.

[To be continu'd.]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Boston, June 14.

Ratisbon, Dec. 30. The Count de-Wolfs-stein has complain'd to the Protestant Body, of the violent Proceedings of the Bailiff of Hippolstein against his Protestant Subjects of Pierboom, three of whom he caus'd to be seiz'd as they were coming out of the Church of Edenried, and afterwards to be carried Prisoners to Hippolstein, under Pretence of their having work'd on Holidays; upon this the Protestant Body have deliver'd a Memorial to the Elector Palatines Minister, to be sent to his Court, to the End his Electoral Highness may cause a suitable Satisfaction to be given thereupon, and that the Bailiff of Hippolstein may be punish'd for this Outrage, he having violated the Jurisdiction of the Count de Wolfstein, contrary to the Tenor of the Treaty of Baden. The same Body ceases not to intercede with the Emperor in the Behalf of several other Protestants that are oppress'd in the Empire, and whose Grievances are not yet redress'd. We expect with Impatience the Return of Baron Kirekner, the Emperors second Commissary, hoping that he will be charg'd with the necessary Instructions, to put a Stop at last to the just Grounds of the Complaints of the Protestants.

Petersbourg, Feb. 27. We daily expect to hear the Resolutions the Protestants have taken about the distressed City of Thorn; mean time some of our Troops are actually in Motion, and others ready to march to execute a certain Design.

Vienna, March 3. The Russian Minister at this Court has assured, that all the Czar had commanded before his Death is executed without the least Difficulty, and that one of the chief things that Monarch had recommended to the Czarina and his high Chancellor was, not to abandon the Affair of Thorn, and to march without Delay 30000 Men towards the Frontiers of Poland.

Hambourgh, March 10. Advices from Berlin say, that Orders have been sent to the British and Prussian Ministers at Dresden, that in Case the King of Poland gives not full Satisfaction as to the Religious Negotiations before the end of April, they would not enter into any further Conferences with the Polish Grandees.

Dantzick, March 14. The Animosity of the Poles against the Protestants grows worse and worse, they having shut up 6 or 7 Protestant Churches.

London, March 20. We have Advice from Poland, that the Prussian Troops are advanced into the Territory of Dantzick, and a Body of Muscovites into Poland, where they live at Discretion.

We have Advice by a private Letter from London, dated April 8. That the very Day the Infanta Queen left the Court of France, the French King was married to the Duke of Bourbon's Sister.

Custom-House Boston, April 12.

Entered Inwards.

Tuck, Bowden, Ellingwood, Stevens, Riggs, Corning, Stevens, Stone and Jackson from New Hampshire, Loader, Gorham, Rogers, Coggeshall and Phillips from Connecticut, Chamberlain from Newport, Phillips and Smith from Newfoundland, Hinman from Philadelphia, Pomroy from Madera, Eastwick from Cadiz, Rook from Biddiford, Pitman from Antigua, Blacklach from North Carolina, Leat from Virginia, Scermerhoorn from New York, Benfion from South Carolina, Bonijot from Guardaloo, Brayley from Martinico, Thruppe from Bristol and Stevens from London.

Cleared Out.

Lowe, Verien, Ellingwood and Bowden for New Hampshire, Davis for Connecticut, Shea, Lanfidel, Thomas and Armstrong for North Carolina, Fiucker and Miller for Newfoundland, Kent and Kent for Jamaica, Arkin for Barbadoes, Darracot for Lisbon, Mousel for Surranam, and Gaitskell for Holland.

Entered Out.

Miles, Lathrop, Loader, Davis and Gorham for Connecticut, Blin for Annapolis, Sears, Wait and Blacklach for North Carolina, Scott for South Carolina, Cotting and Scolly for Philadelphia, Dimmick for Newfoundland, Barrow and Balch for West Indies, Dorby for Portugal, Morine for Jamaica, and Newel for London.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

¶ To be sold at Mr. Benjamin Rolf's by Mr. Thomas Marrat, lately come from England, a Parcel of Fine Lace and Edgings, where Attendance will be given from Nine to Twelve, and from Two to Five.

RAN away on the 7th of this Instant June, from Mr. Henry Lawson, of Boston, Taylor, a likely Negro Boy, named Jemmy, about 14 Years old: He has on a dark Frize Jacket, Leather Breeches, and Leather heel'd Shoes, but no Stockings, Hat nor Cap.

Whoever shall take up the said Negro, and bring him to his abovesaid Master, near the Town-House, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and all necessary Charges paid.

† To be sold by Mr. James Pitson at the King's Head on the Long Wharff, fine Sider by the Bottle and Quart, or by the Barrel, at reasonable Rates.

§ Notice is hereby given, that this Paper will for the future be publish'd on Saturdays; those therefore who would have Advertisements inserted therein, are desir'd to send them on Fridays.

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New-England Courant.

From MONDAY June 14. to SATURDAY June 19. 1725.

The Discourse on Fortune continued.



Man in his good Fortune may behave himself so as to give Content, and gain the good Will of his Fellow Citizens; and another may succeed in his Employments, without his appearing to have been unworthy of them; and then he may be lamented, and wish'd for again, when he has taken a

Resolution of retiring from publick Affairs; but this Retreat must not be the Result of ill Success in the Management of Affairs, of Disappointment, Pique or ill Nature; for these are Marks of Weakness, which must prejudice his Reputation, and subject him to great Mortifications.

How pitiful a Figure does a Man make when it is plainly seen that the Employment was useful to him, and he no way useful to the Employment. But yet it is worse when it is discovered, that his Capacity was equal to his Charge, but his Vertues were not. Avarice, or an Act of Injustice, draw ill Will upon a Man, even from those who are no Sufferers by him; whereas, when a Person exercises the Vertues of Benevolence and Justice in the Discharge of his Office, tho' he has to deal with few, he will certainly gain the love of all. Some great Men in Office will gratify their Passions, at the Expence of their Reputations, and comfort themselves with the Notion that they are fear'd. I remember a Sentence of Pliny the Younger, which I would have these Gentlemen cona over sometimes, *Male Terrore Veneratio acquiritur: Nam Timor abiit, & respectus, metus amor; ad hoc, ut hic in Odium, hic in Reuerentiam vertatur.* Plin. in Epist. which we may English thus: Respect is but ill acquired by Fear, for Fear ceases with a Man's Power, but Love survives it, so that the first turns into Hatred, and the last into Reverence. And Tacitus has another Sentence much to the same Purpose, speaking of the People, *Cum Timore deferunt, odisse incipiunt.* When they cease to fear, they begin to hate.

Machiavel names a private Man of Syracuse, who, in his Opinion was a greater Man than the King of Persia then reigning; for that King, he said, had nothing great, or royal belonging to him, except his Dominions, whereas the other was a Person of singular Merit. If we look into the Affairs of the World, we shall, sometimes, see one Man bring Honour to an Employment of inconsiderable Profit, while another shall disgrace a great one: When the latter is the Case, and a Person goes off the Stage of publick Affairs, with the Infamy of Corruption, or any other base Action, he must expect that Contempt and Hatred will pursue him wheresoever he goes.

It is in vain for a Man of base and degenerate Principles, or another, who is, in himself, insignificant to the Commonwealth, to affect Popularity, let their Ranks or Stations be what they will. If a giddy Fool courts the Applause of People, we shall find them to have sense enough to despise him. His Vanity is uppermost in every Thing he does, and they scorn a Man who does not act from more

generous Motives. The corrupt Man, in a great Station, will sometimes make loud Pretences of acting for the publick Good, but he is soon discovered, and Men see plainly, that all his Views and Designs center in his own Interest. If any thing be propos'd to him concerning the Commonwealth, he takes time to consider on't, and then he only examines what Profit directly, or indirectly, this will bring to his own Coffers, and accordingly takes his Resolutions: Indeed he gives it another Turn in his Answer to the World; but what then? No Body is deceived hereby. It is by his Actions, not his Words, that we judge him; and tho' his Power may be such, that we may be afraid of reproaching him, while he's in Place, he may expect to hear of it after. He that would gain the good Will of his Countrymen, must set before his Eyes the Example of the most noble Timon, not will it, be sufficient to imitate his Conduct alone, unless a Man also partakes of the Goodness of his Nature. Timon gained an universal Applause without either courting or desiring it. Timon, in doing Good, did but follow the Dictates of his own generous Heart, and Popularity surrounded him whether he would or not. He was the Benefactor and Lover of Mankind, and therefore it is no Wonder that Mankind should love him. What Pliny the Younger says of a Prince, in his Panegyrick on Trajan, may be applyed to any Man in a great Station. *Amari Princeps, nisi ipse amet, non potest.* Unless the Prince loves the People, the People will not love the Prince.

But such a Man as Timon is envied by none, let his Station be never so high, for Men look upon his Advancement as their common Interest, and he will find this Consolation in any Change of worldly Affairs, that his Reputation is able to support him against the Malice of his evil Stars. Fortune may, indeed, deprive him of her Favours, but she cannot rob him of the Love of his Fellow Citizens, so that tho' the Man should sink, the Patriot cannot fall.

In fine, he who cannot have the good Word of the Publick, while he is in Power and Employment, must behave wretchedly indeed; for Power of itself does in a manner force Respect. But, to have the Voice of the People for your Advancement, before you are prefer'd. To be honoured and beloved in Place; and (which is more than all, because it so rarely happens) to have Respect and Love double upon you when you decline Employment, is owing only to the singular Merit and excellent Conduct of a Cowper, or such other Patriots who have acted like him,

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Frankfort, Jan. 3. 'Tis believ'd that the Affair of Thorn, in which the Calvinists take Part with the Lutherans, will contribute very much to the Re-union of those two Religions. According to some Advices from Switzerland, the Protestant Cantons concern themselves very much in favour of the Protestants in France, and that they solicit the Revocation of the late Ordinance issu'd against them, as a Preliminary of the Renewal of the Alliance with the most Christian King.

Madrid, Decemb. 19. Since the King has given his Consent to the Return of the young Queen Dowager into France, the Council of Finances have under

Consideration the settling a sufficient Fund for the regular Payment of her Dowry; the naming of the proper Officers to attend her Majesty on her Journey to the Frontiers of that Kingdom; and the settling of some Formalities, which are to have the King's Approbation before that Princess's departure.

London, Jan. 25. By the last Letters from Dublin, there is Advice, that the Lord Mayor had himself lately visited most of the Baker's Shops in that City, and had committed to Goal some of that Profession, for selling Bread under Weight, in order to be prosecuted for the said Offence.

Verdun, March 15. On Sunday, Jan. the 15th Instant, the King, being in his Council, composed of the Duke of Bourbon, the Marquis de Villars, the former Bishop of Frejus, and the Count de Mortville, it was resolved to send back the Infanta Queen into Spain, with the Consent of his Catholick Majesty, and to marry the King to another Princess almost of his own Age, that his Majesty may soon give us some Successors to the Crown. The Day following, the Duke of Orleans went to Paris, to tell this News to his Mother the Dutchess Dowager of Orleans. The Court has not yet declared who the Princess is that is design'd for the King; and all that is hitherto reported of it is founded only on Conjectures. The Infanta Queen is to go to Morrow to Paris, where she will stay four or five Days, while the Preparations for her Journey are got ready; after which she is to set out for the Court of Spain, accompanied by the Dutchess of Villars-Brancas, who is to deliver up at St. John Luz her precious Charge; and, as is said, take back the young Queen Dowager of Spain, and her Sister the Princess of Orleans, who was promised to the Infanta Don Carlos.

London, March 20. We are told, the King of Spain has ordered his Ambassador at Paris to leave that Court, the Moment that the Infanta is sent back to Spain.

London, March 25. The South Sea Company have received Advice from their Agent in Spain, that his Catholick Majesty is so incensed at the sending back the Infanta Queen, that he has ordered the French Ambassador there, and all the Consuls of the French Nation in any Part of Spain, immediately to depart out of his Dominions.

London, April 3. The following are said to be the Articles insisted on by the Protestant Powers relating to the Affair of Thorn, viz. 1. That a Commission shall be established to examine into the said Affairs. 2. That the Jesuits be secured and confined. 3. That the Determination of the Commission be executed without any farther opposition. 4. That the Columns erected to brand the Protestants, be destroyed, and their very Foundations. 5. That in their room an ignominious Column be forthwith set up to defame the Jesuits. 6. That the Churches, Colleges, and other Goods and Effects taken from the Protestants, be restored to them. 7. That the Jesuits Cloyster be demolished, themselves banished, and their Revenues applied towards the Maintenance of the Widows and Orphans of those Innocents that have been executed. And 8. That the Magistrates, City and Burghers be reinstated in their former Privileges, &c. The Troops designed by the Protestant Powers to act against Poland, in case the Satisfaction required cannot be obtained, will amount to 78000 Men; for, 'tis said the Czarina is to furnish 22000; the King of Prussia 24000; the Kings of Sweden

and Denmark each 10000, and the Regency of Hannover and Landgrave of Hesse Cassel each 8000.

John, June 19. Last Week the Rev. Mr. Benjamin Wadsworth, a Pastor of the first Church in this Place, was chosen President of Harvard College in Cambridge; and the Choice has since been confirmed to by the said Church.

We have Advice from Draught, that on Friday Night last, three Indians came within Gun Shot of a Garrison at that Place; and it being bright Moon Light, the English discovered, and fired upon them, and saw one of them fall. The next Morning they found the Blood in several Places, and follow'd the Indians Tracks, but could not come up with them. Their Tracks being a-breach, it is supposed the Indian who fell was carry'd off dead.

Custom-House Boston. Entries Inwards. Davis from New Hampshire, Claver from Connecticut, Gale and Doby from North Carolina, Patten from South Carolina, Tyley from the Bay of Honduras, Gardiner from Guadeloupe, Duperon and Smith from Martinico, Viscount from Cayenne, Winsor from Annapolis, and Davis from the West Jerseys.

Cleared Out. Stevens for New Hampshire, Miles, Gorham, Loder and Cobb for Connecticut, Johnson for Barbadoes, Woodbury for Jamaica, Battersby for Glastow, Schermerhoorn for New York, Thomas for Bermuda, Sears for North Carolina, Soley for Pennsylvania, Balch and Barrow for Leeward Islands.

Entered Out. Rogers and Coggeshall for Connecticut, Schermerhoorn for New York, Hinman for Pennsylvania, Underwood for Jamaica, Watten for West Indies, and Thomas Latrop for Barbadoes.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

§ A new Whaleboat was taken up by Capt. David Parker, of Marblehead the 6th Instant, between Cape Cod and Cape Ann, and is now in his Possession. The Owners may have it again paying charges.

† A Bolting Mill and Cloth to be sold. Enquire of the Printer heretof.

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RAN away on the 7th of this Instant June, from Mr. Henry Lawton, of Boston, Taylor, a likely Negro Boy, named Jemmy, about 14 Years old. He has on a dark Frize Jacket, Leather Breeches, and Leather heel'd Shoes, but no Stockings, Hat nor Cap.

Whoever shall take up the said Negro, and bring him to his above said Master, near the Town House, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and all necessary Charges paid.

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THE [N^o 204] New-England Courant.

From SATURDAY June 19. to SATURDAY June 26. 1725.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Paris, Jan. 17.



De Maliffoles, Bishop of Gap in Dauphine, was lately shot dead with a Pistol as he was coming out of a Church, by a Gentleman of the same City, whom the Bishop had punish'd for leading a most scandalous Life. The Assassin, after he had committed the Murder, made his Escape into Savoy.

The King has given his Consent to the Articles of Agreement which M. Thomas, one of his Majesty's Engineers, has enter'd into with the Farmers General of the Revenues of Alsatia, of the Franche Comte, and of the three Bishopricks: By the said Agreement M. Thomas obliges himself to save every Year 100,000 Crowns worth of Wood which is consumed in the Salt-Works, at Salins in Burgundy; to make the Experiment at his own Expence, without interrupting the Workmen who are actually employ'd on the said Salt-Works: He also engages to make the Salt at least as good, and a greater Quantity of it than is at present made there; and the King grants to him and his Heirs one Half of what he shall so save. The two Priests who were condemn'd to the Gallies by Sentence of the Court of the Chatelet, for having debauched some young Women, having appeal'd from that Sentence, will shortly be brought to Trial before the Parliament.

Stockholm, Jan. 3. The Emperor of Russia's Minister M. Bestuchof, receiv'd on the 1st Instant an Express from his Court, which is said to have brought him Advice, that the Emperor his Master has appointed him his Envoy to the Court of Great Britain, which gave Reason to believe that the Accommodation between these two Courts was in great Forwardness.

London, Dec. 5. They write from Dublin, that the Day after the Proclamation was published, for the taking of the Author of a certain Pamphlet, Papers were fix'd up in publick Places about the City, with the following Text of Scripture, 1 Sam. 14. 45. *Shall Jonathan die who hath wrought this great Salvation in Israel? God forbid: as the Lord liveth, there shall not one Hair of his Head fall to the Ground, &c.* The Conceit lies in this, that the suspected Author of the said Pamphlet call'd *Jonathan*: We are told also, that his Sir-Name begins with an S.

London, Jan. 23.

The Presentment of the Grand Jury of the County of the City of Dublin.

WHereas several great Quantities of base Metal coined, commonly called Wood's Half-Pence, have been brought into the Port of Dublin, and lodg'd in several Houses in this City, with an Intention to make them pass clandestinely among his Majesty's Subjects of this Kingdom; notwithstanding the Addresses of both Houses of Parliament and the Privy Council, and the Declaration of most of the Corporations of this City against the said Coin; and whereas his Majesty hath been graciously pleas'd to leave his loyal Subjects of this Kingdom, to take or refuse the said Half-Pence.

We the Grand Jury of the County of the City of Dublin, This Michaelmas Term, 1724, having entirely at Heart his Majesty's Interest, and the Welfare of our Country; and being thoroughly sensible of the great Discouragement which Trade hath suffer'd by the Apprehensions of the said Coin, whereof we have already felt the dismal Effects; and that the Currency thereof will inevitably tend to the great Diminution of his Majesty's Revenue, and the Ruin of us and our Posterity, do present all such Persons as have attempted, or shall endeavour by Fraud, or otherwise, to impose the said Half-pence upon us, contrary to his Majesty's most gracious Intentions, as Enemies to his Majesty's Government, and to the Safety, Peace and Welfare of all his Majesty's Subjects of this Kingdom, whose Affections have been so eminently distinguish'd to his illustrious Family, before his happy Accession to the Throne, and by their continued Loyalty ever since.

As we do, with all just Gratitude, acknowledge the Services of all such Patriots as have been eminently zealous for the Interest of his Majesty and this Country, in detecting the fraudulent Impositions of the said Wood, and preventing the passing his base Coin; so we do at the same time declare our Abhorrence and Detestation of all Reflections on his Majesty and his Government; and that we are ready, with our Lives and Fortunes, to defend his most sacred Majesty against the Pretender, and all his Majesty's open and secret Enemies, both at home and abroad.

Given under our Hands, at the Grand Jury Chamber, this 28th of November, 1724.

The following Copy of Verses came from Ireland, and it having received the Approbation of the Ingenious of that Nation, we think it may not be disagreeable to the Taste of our English Readers.

PROMETHEUS.

WHEN first the Squire, and Tinker W—;
Gravely consulting Ireland's good,
Together mingled in a mass,
Smith's Dust, with Copper, Lead and Brass:
The mixture thus by chymick Art,
United close in every Part,
In Fillers roll'd, or cut in Pieces,
Appear'd like one continu'd Species;
And by the framing Engine struck,
On all the same Impression took:
So to confound this hated Coin,
All Parties and Religions join;
Whigs, Tories Trimmers, H———rs,
Quakers, Conformists, Presbyterians,
Scotch, Irish, English, French unite,
With equal Interest, equal Spite,

Together mingled in a Lamp,
Do all in one Opinion jump;
And every one begins to find
The same Impression on his mind.
A strange Event! whom Gold invites
To War and Bloodshed, Brass unites.
So Goldsmith's say, the coarsest Stuff
Will serve for Soddet well enough;
So by the Kettles loud Alarm
The Bees are gather'd to a Swarm;
So by the brazen Trumpets bluster,
Troops of all Tongues and Nations muster;
And so the Harp of Ireland brings
Whole Crowds about its brazen Strings.

There was a Chain let down from Jove,
But fast'ned to his throne above;
So strong, that from the lower End,
(They say) all humane things depend.
This Chain (as ancient Poets hold)
When Jove was young, was made of Gold.
Prometheus once this Chain purloin'd,
Dissolv'd, and into money coin'd,
Then whips me on a Chain of Brass;
(Venus was brib'd to let it pass)
Now while this brazen Chain prevail'd,
Jove saw that all Devotion fail'd;
No temple to his Godship rais'd,
No Sacrifice on Altars blaz'd;
In short, such dire Confusion follow'd,
Earth must have been in Chaos swallow'd.
Jove add amaz'd, and looking round,
With much ado the Cheat he found;
'Twas plain, he could no longer hold
The World in any Chain but Gold.
And to the God of Wealth, his brother,
Sent Mercury to get another.
Prometheus on a Rock is laid,
Ty'd with the Chain himself had made;
On icy Caucasus to shiver,
Whilst Vultures eat his growing Liver.
Ye powers of Grub-Street make me able
Discreetly to apply this Fable.
Say, — Who is to be understood
By that old Thief Prometheus? — W —
This Thief, the Black Smith was so bold,
He strove to steal that Chain of Gold,
Which links the Subject to the King;
And change it for a brazen String,
But Jove will soon convert I hope,
This Brazen Chain into a Rope,
With which Prometheus shall be ry'd,
And high in Air for ever ride:
Where if we find his Liver grows,
Instead of Vultures, we have Crows.

Boston, June 26.

On Monday last a Boy of about four Years of Age,
was drowned at Westworth's Wharf.

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We have Advice from New York, that on the 14th
Instant, Capt. Fitch arrived there from London, who
had five Weeks and Four Days Passage from the
Land's End, in whom came Sir Richard Everitt,
Governour of North Carolina. His Majesty's Ship
Tartar lay at the Nore when he came away, waiting
for her Sailing Orders for New York and Virginia.

Custom-House Boston, June 15.

Entered Inwards.

Gidins, Jackson, Perkins and, Ellingwood from
New Hampshire, Hedge, Wharfe, and Prince from
Connecticut, Pitcher from Canso, Lyon from Perth
Amboy, Lawlor from Cape Francis, Boulderson
from Mountferrat, Fletcher from Maryland, Jones
from Nevis, Douglas from Antigua, Green from Ber-
bee, and Simon from Cadiz.

Cleared Out.

Stone for New Hampshire, Davis, Gardiner, Clo-
ver, Smith, Coggeshal and Rogers for Newport and
Connecticut, Blin and Bissel for Annapolis Royal,
Blackador for Jamaica, Brooks for Newfoundland,
Ward and Henderson for North Carolina, Blum for
Pennsylvania, Read for Lisbon, Crocker and Bar-
low for London.

Entered Out.

Gardner and Smith for Newport, Merrit for Can-
so, Barber and Prince for Newfoundland, Leats and
Trecothi for Maryland, Henderson for North Caro-
lina, Taylor for Antigua, Dupes for West Indies,
Lyon for Amboy, Dunlope for Great Britain, Gar-
diner and Little for London.

ADVERTISEMENT

A Likely new Negro Man, about twenty
four Years old, to be sold. Enquire of the Printer
hereof.

A Likely Negro Girl, about Sixteen Years
of Age, newly come into the Country, to be
sold. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

§§ A new Whaleboat was taken up by
Capt. David Parker of Marblehead, the 6th Instant,
between Cape Cod and Cape Ann, and is now in his
Possession. The Owners may have it again paying
charges.

†† A Bolting Mill and Cloths to be sold.
Enquire of the Printer hereof.

¶ To be sold at Mr. Benjamin Rolf's by
Mr. Thomas Marrat, lately come from England, a
Parcel of Fine Lace and Edgings, where Attendance
will be given from Nine to Twelve, and from Two
to Five.

RAN away on the 7th of this Instant June, from
Mr. Henry Lawton, of Boston, Taylor, a like-
ly Negro Boy, named Jemmy, about 14 Years old.
He has on a dark Frize Jack, Leather Breeches,
and Leather heel'd Shoes, but no Stockings, Hat nor
Cap.

Whoever shall take up the said Negro, and bring
him to his abovesaid Master, near the Town-House,
shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and all necessary
Charges paid.

†§ To be sold by Mr. James Pitson at
the King's Head on the Long Wharf, fine Sides
the Bottle and Quart, or by the Barrel, at reason-
able Rates.

§ Notice is hereby given, that this Paper
will for the future be publish'd on Saturdays; those
therefore who would have Advertisements inserted there-
in, are desir'd to send them on Fridays.

New-England Courant.

From SATURDAY June 26. to SATURDAY July 3. 1725.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

London, Nov. 3.



ON Saturday Night last, the famous John Sheppard was apprehended and taken in the manner following, viz. between 11 and 12 o' Clock, he came to the Shop of one Nicks, a Butcher, in Drury Lane; and having agreed for three Ribs of Beef, he desir'd Nicks to go with him to Mrs. Campbell's, a Chandler's Shop a Door or two further, intending to treat him with a Dram of Brandy, and to pay him for the same; Nicks went accordingly, and whilst they were drinking, an Ale-House Boy, belonging to Mr. Bradford, who keeps the Rose and Crown against the House, came in to ask for Pots, and seeing Sheppard, went and acquainted his Malter, who being a Headborough, took to his Assistance the Watch, and seiz'd Sheppard in the Brandy-Shop, who was dress'd in a handsome Suit of Black Cloaths, a Diamond and Cornelian Ring on his Finger, and a light Tye Perriwig of about seven Pounds value, three other plain Gold-Rings in his Pocket, two Tortoiseshell Snuff Boxes, a Tortoiseshell Watch, and five Gulneas, and two loaded Pistols in his Pockets: Mr. Eyles a Constable was sent for, who together with the Headborough aforesaid, Watch, &c. put him into an Hackney Coach and convey'd him to Newgate, several thousands of People being assembled in Holborn, as he was in the Coach he call'd out Murder, help for God's sake, Rogues, I am Murder'd, and am in the Hands of Blood-Hounds, help for Christ's sake, &c. Being brought to Newgate, he owned, that last Friday Morning he broke open the Shop of Mr. Rawlins, a Pawn Broker, at the four Balls in Drury Lane, and took from thence a Suit of Black-Cloth Cloaths, a Light Tye Perriwig, and a Bob Perriwig, a Gold Watch and a Tortoise-shell Watch, two Tortoise-shell Snuff-Boxes, a Silver-hilted Sword, a Night Gown, and other Goods to the value of about 60l. He is now put into an Appartment, call'd the Middle Store Room, adjoining to the Castle, and is loaded with 300 Pounds Weight of Irons. When he was brought in, he was pretty much in Liquor, and had the Impudence to tell the Keepers, their utmost Strength and Art should not confine him long. But it's generally believ'd, (if they

observe that due Caution, when cheated a first and a second Time beware of the third) we shall hear in a little Time, whether Sheppard's next Tour will be in a Coach or a Cart; and whether he will steer for Drury-Lane or Tyburn. The following Letter, which he wrote soon after his Escape, will undoubtedly make a Part of the History of his Life and Actions, which we hear is already preparing for the Press.

To Dr. John Ketch, at the Sign of the Three Legg'd Stool, near Hyde-Park Corner.

Dear Doctor, Thieving-Lane, Oct. 19. 1724.

AFTER excusing my self to the Reverend Ordinary, my good Friends the Keepers, and Mr. Jonathan Wild, I ought to make some Apology to you, for my withdrawing in so clandestine a Manner, and declining to put my self into your Hands. I have been told, you have affirm'd, you had a Right to me for a Patient; but pray Sir, what Right? Not an hereditary one surely; I dare appeal to the Ordinary, if I am not a better Christian than to violate That; I am sure you will not, nor dare not say 'twas an indefeasible one; for every Body would laugh at such an Assertion; nay I am bold to affirm, you had not so much as a legal one, having neglected to take out in due time a Habeas Corpus, with a Writ annex'd, *ad suspendend per Coll*, and I appeal to you and all Mankind, whether I am blameable for taking Advantage of such Neglect, in a Case where my All depended. You know that a Dog that has been hang'd on a Crabb-tree, can never love Verjuice; and to tell you the Truth, I have seen some of my Friends under your Hands, make such wry Mouths, and awkward Wrigglings, as have put me out of Conceit with the Operation, and bred in me an Opinion, that (however expert you may be in the *Cito* and *Tuto*) you have not attain'd to the *Jucunde* of your Art. Moreover I have a mortal Aversion to *Hemp*, it being as I am inform'd, an Herb of a suffocating Quality; and to deal plain with you, I had rather take a Swing in ten Fathom of Blanket and venture my Neck four Stories high, than be suspended in ten Foot of Cord, like a Meteor in the Air, to be gazed at by every Fool that thinks it worth his while to make an Holiday. I hate hanging in Suspense for an Hour together: To this I add, that I have naturally an Impediment in my Speech, and should it so happen, (as I know it has to many) that I should entirely lose that Faculty I doubt whether it be in your Power, or that of the whole College, to recover it.

Next

Next day after my Retreat, a general Court of the whole Society assembled, wherein I was unanimously chosen their President: This will put it in my Power to make you some Amends for what you may have lost by me; and I doubt not but ere the Year comes round, I shall send you many a Patient; and if my ill Fate should oblige me to be cut for the Simples, I should put my self into your Hands, as soon as any Man's of your Profession.

Give my Service to poor Jo. Blueskin: I am told he takes in great Dudgeon my withdrawing in such a Manner; complains of breach of Articles, by which (as he says,) we were oblig'd to *hang together*. I am sorry he is out of Humour; but pray tell him he might have learn'd from a greater Man in the Trade than ever he or I were to distinguish between the *Spirit* and *Letter* of a Treaty; I defy him to say I ever flinch'd from him in any felonious Attempt we undertook in Company, or that ever I perform'd my Work by *Halves*, as he has lately done; besides, I am advis'd by my Council learn'd in the Law, that if I should voluntarily submit to be hang'd, and die in the Operation, I should become a *Felo de se*, and incur Forfeiture of my Goods and Chattels, which sure no reasonable Man can desire. I make great Allowances for his being out of Humour, when I consider his Circumstances; for I remember an Observation of a learned Doctor, made some Time ago before a learned Body, *viz.* That when a Man receives Sentence of Death, it is apt to make him very chagrine. After all, I wish him a safe Deliverance, and if that cannot be, a good Journey. And now Sir, before I conclude, let me conjure you not to harbour any ill Thoughts of me from what has happen'd, for 'tis very possible I may, perhaps when you least expect it, convince you and all the World, that I am,

Yours, &c.

John Sheppard.

Boston, June 3.

To the very Honourable WILLIAM DUMMER, Esq. Lieut. Governour and Commander in Chief, &c. To the Honourable the Councillors, To the Honoured the Representatives in the Great and General Court of His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts-Bay Assembled, and now Sitting.

A Memorial and Address humbly Presented.

At a General Convention of Ministers from several Parts of the Province, at Boston, May 27th. 1725,

Considering the Great and Visible decay of Piety in the Country, and the Growth of many Miscarriages which we may fear have provoked the Glorious Lord in a Series of various Judgments wonder-

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fully to distress us, Considering also the Laudable Example of our Predecessors to Recover and Establish the Faith and Order of the Gospel in the Churches, and provide against what Immoralities might threaten to impair them in the way of General Synods Convened for that Purpose, and Considering that about Forty Five Years have roll'd away since these Churches have seen any such Conventions, it is humbly desired that the Honoured General Court would Express their Concern for the great Interests of Religion in the Country, by calling the several Churches in the Province to meet by their Pastors and Messengers in a Synod, and from thence offer their Advice upon that Weighty Case, which the Circumstances of the Day do loudly call to be considered, — *What are the Miscarriages whereof we have reason to think the judgments of Heaven upon us call us to be more generally Sensible, and what may be the most Evangelical and Effectual Expedients to put a Stop unto those or the like Miscarriages?* This Proposal we humbly make, in hopes that if it be prosecuted it may be followed with many desirable Consequences worthy the Study of those whom God has made, and we are so happy as to enjoy, as the Nursing Fathers of our Churches.

COTTON MATHER.

In the Name of the Ministers assembled in their General Convention.

Upon the Petition of reverend persons respecting the House wherein Anthony Checkly Esq; lately dwelt, in Hanover Street, the General Assembly have order'd it to be pull'd down or secur'd from falling and hurting any Persons, by the first Instant; and in case the Persons concerned neglect the same, that the Sheriff employ some Persons to pull it down.

Custom-House Boston. Entered Inwards.

Young and Tuck from New Hampshire, Knowles from Connecticut, Beekman from New York, Dunn from Newcastle, Trowbridge from North Carolina, Manwaring from South Carolina, Douse from New and St. Kitts, Simons from Cales, Owen from Barbadoes, Clark and Remington from Martinico,

Cleared Out.

Pierce, Ellingwood, Jackson and Eastwick for N. Hampshire, Remington for Newport, Trowbridge for Connecticut, Merrit for Canso, Cotting for Philadelphia, Doty, Blackleach, and Clark for North Carolina, Leat for Virginia, Barber for Newfoundland, Underwood for St. Kitts, Compton for Bermuda, Bass for Leward Islands, Bartick for Jamaica, Winniet for Annapolis Royal, Moale for Bristol, and Gardiner for London.

Entered Out.

Remington for Newport, Lyon for Amboy, Smith, Manwaring and Lawlor for West Indies, Knowles for Connecticut, Bonijot for Antigua, Clark for North Carolina, Wright for Virginia, and Dunscomb for London.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Likely new Negro Man, about twenty four Years old, to be sold. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

A Likely Negro Girl, about Sixteen Years of Age, newly come into the Country, to be sold. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

T H E [N^o 206
New-England Courant.

From SATURDAY July 3. to SATURDAY July 10. 1725.



Rev. Dr. Timothy Cutler, and the Rev. Mr. Samuel Myles, Ministers of the Church of England, against the Memorial of the Dissenting Ministers.

In Council June 3d. 1725.

Read, and Voted, That the Synod, and Assembly proposed in this Memorial will be agreeable to this Board, and the Reverend Ministers are desired to take their own Time for the said Assembly, and it is earnestly Wished the Issue thereof may be a happy Reformation in all the Articles of a Christian Life among His Majesty's good Subjects of this Province.

Sent down for Concurrence.

J. Willard Secr.

Read, and the House entered into a very long Debate on the Subject Matter of the said Address and Memorial, and Voted, That the same be referred to the next Session for further Consideration,

Sent up for Concurrence.

The Memorial of Timothy Cutler, Samuel Miles, — Ministers of the Established Church of England in Boston, humbly presented to the Honourable WILLIAM DUMMER Esq; Lieut. Governour of his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, the Honourable his Majesty's Council, and Representatives of the said Province, in General Court assembled, this 20th Day of June, 1725.

Whereas we are informed, that a Memorial has been presented to this Honoured Court, and that the Prayer of it hath already been granted by the Honourable his Majesty's Council, and is now depending in the Honourable the House of Representatives.

Therefore we humbly beg leave to offer the following Reasons against the Memorial.

1. The Matter of the Petition being general, respecting the whole Body of People in this

Land, it is presumed to comprehend the Churches of England, wherein the Petitioners have no right to intermeddle.

2. Whereas by the Tenor of the Petition, which is to revive decaying Piety, in Conformity to the Faith and Order of the Gospel; in Explication of which General Terms, the Petitioners refer this Honourable Court to a Time (Forty Five Years ago) when there was no Church of England in New England: We therefore apprehend that the Synod petitioned for, is to prejudice the People of the Land against the Church; and we have little Reason to expect, that in such a Synod they will be treated with that Tenderness and Respect as due to an Established Church.

3. As the Episcopal Ministers, for the Purity of Faith and this Land, it is disrespectful to all consulted in this affair.

4. Whereas it is desired that several Churches in the Province do meet, &c. It is either an hard Reflection upon the Episcopal Churches as none, in not including them; and if they are included, we think it very improper, it being without the Knowledge of their Right Reverend Diocesan, the Lord Bishop of London.

5. Whereas by Royal Authority, the Colonies in America are annexed to the Dioceses of London; and inasmuch as nothing can be transacted in Ecclesiastical Matters without the Cognizance of the Bishop, we are humbly of Opinion, that it will neither be dutiful to his most sacred Majesty King George, nor consistent with the Rights of our Right Reverend Diocesan, to encourage or call the said Synod, until the Pleasure of his Majesty shall be known therein.

Timothy Cutler.
Samuel Myles.

In the House of Representatives, June 11th, 1725.

Read.

In Council, June the 14th, 1725. Read.

June the 22d. Read again. And,

Whereas this Memorial contains an indecent Reflection on the Proceedings of this Board, with several Groundless Insinuations, Voted, That it be dismissed.

Sent down for Concurrence.

J. Willard, Secr.

In the House of Representatives, June 23d, 1725. Read and Concurred.

From the Votes of the House of Representatives, June 17.

Col Stoddard from the Committee appointed to take under Consideration the Sorrowfull Circumstances of the Widow of Capt. John Lovewell, &c. as Entred the 12th. Currant, which was Read and Unanimously Accepted, and thereupon,

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the publick Treasury the Sum of three Hundred Pounds for the Three Indians found Kill'd by Capt. Lovewell and Company, to them or their lawful Representatives, although their Scalps were not produced, the Money to be distributed among the Officers and Soldiers of said Company according to Law, That there be allowed and paid out of the publick Treasury to the Thirty Three Men who were in the late Action at Piggwacket (a List of whose Names is on the other side) or to their lawful Representatives the Sum of Nine Hundred and Ninety Pounds which is Thirty Pounds for each Man; That there be also allowed and paid out of the publick Treasury unto the Representatives of the Six Men who were in the late Action, the Sum of one Hundred and Ten Pounds, Viz. To Lovewell's Representatives Sixty Pounds, to Josiah Farwel's Thirty Pounds, to Jacob Robbins's Thirty Pounds, to Jacob Am's Thirty Pounds, to Jacob Farrah's Thirty Pounds, to Elias Barrow's Thirty Pounds, all the above Sums, are to be paid to the Representatives of the Deceased to be distributed as the Law directs for the Distribution of the Personal Estates of Intestates. And that all Matters relating to those Wounded in the late Action, as to their Cure, Pensions, &c. be referred to the Consideration of this Court in their next Session. Sent up for Concurrence.

June 22.

Addington Davenport and Edmund Quincy Esqrs; brought down an Address to be Presented to the KING's most Excellent Majesty in the Name of this Court, Pass'd in Council, viz. In Council June 22d. 1725. Read and Accepted, and Sent down for Concurrence. Read.

Ordered, That John Stoddard, John Quincy, Jonathan Remington Esqrs; and Mr. Ezekiel Lewis, with such as the Honourable Board shall appoint, be a Committee to draw up some proper Instructions to be transmitted to the Agents for this Province at the Court of Great Britain respecting Our Affairs there, and to see that proper and authentick Copies be prepared to be sent them to strengthen and support, as well the other Matters in the Memorial to be presented to His Majesty, as the Matters

and Things which respect the Conduct of the French in their Abetting, Assisting and Encouraging the Indians in their Acts of Hostility against His Majesty's Subjects of this Province. The Committee to sit forthwith, and make Report as soon as possible.

Sent up for Concurrence.

Boston, July 10.

We hear from Providence, that on Tuesday Night the 22d past, some evil minded Persons carry'd into the Presbyterian Meeting House there, a stinking Sturgeon of about 8 Foot in Length, and laid it on the Pulpit Floor, where it lay undiscovered till the Sunday following; when it was found much corrupted and putrified, that it swarmed with Vermin, and caused such a nausious Stench, that the People could not assemble in the Meeting House, but were forc'd to perform their Exercise in the Orchard.

On the 30th past died at Topsfield the Rev. Mr. Joseph Capen, Pastor of the Church there, very much lamented.

They write from Portsmouth, that on the 28th past our Commissioners met the Hostages there coming to Boston, who went back with them to meet the Indians at Penobscut.

On the 21st Instant died near Woodstock, John Aquittimaug, aged about 114 Years, but the Indians say (and he call'd his own Age) 123 Years.

Custom-House Boston. Entered Inwards.

Bowden, Perkins, Stone, Verien, and Groves from New Hampshire, Freeman, Edwards, Baldwin and Payne from Connecticut, Soper, Thatcher and Elson from North Carolina, Forest from South Carolina, French from Martineco, Chambers from Perth Amboy, Chandler from Jamaica, and Forster from Surranam.

Cleared Out.

Perkins, Clark, Clark, Thatcher and Knowles for Connecticut, Manwaring for South Carolina, Lyon for Amboy, Morine for West Indies, and Smith for Newfoundland.

Entered Out.

Beekman for New York, Hedge for Connecticut, Elson and Orrok for North Carolina, Brown, Pitcher, and Boulderson for West Indies, Benston for Barbadoes, Cartret for Surranam, and Dennis for London.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T S.

1 In a few Days will be publish'd, The Rev. Mr. Symmes's Sermon upon the Death of Capt. Lovewell, &c. in the late Fight at Piggwacket, with a particular Account of that memorable Action, well attested. Sold by Samuel Gerrish, Bookeller, near the Brick Meeting House in Cornhill, Boston. Price 1 s. single, or 10 s. per doz.

SS Sundry Household Goods to be sold on reasonable Terms, at Mrs. Thatcher's in Hanover Street, next to Mr. Conable's

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THE [N^o 207] New-England Chronicle.

From SATURDAY July 10. to SATURDAY July 17. 1725.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Speech of Mr. Finch, Minister of his Britannick Majesty, made on the 7th of February last to the Protestant Ministers

Gentlemen,



ACCORDING to Instructions from my Master the King of Great Britain, I had Yesterday the Honour to communicate to you by my Secretary the Orders with which his Majesty has been pleased to honour me, to repair immediately

to his Majesty the King of Poland; the King my Master, as a Protestant Prince, being not willing in any Case to excuse himself from giving convincing Proofs of the great Esteem he has for, and the great Regard he pays to a Body so illustrious and venerable as the Evangelick.

The Extremities to which the Affairs of Thorn have been carry'd against that City, by the rash Counsels; to call it by no harder a Name, of the sworn and declared Enemies of our most holy Faith, are so recent, that I cannot be reproach'd with attempting to revive the Memory of a Scene so Tragical, barbarous and fatal, and for which the Honour of those that were the Authors of it, and who have very ill serv'd their King and Country, ought to be buried in eternal Oblivion.

The Conscience of the King my Master as a Protestant Prince and Defender of the Faith, his Honour as a Guarantee for the Treaty of Oliva, (a Treaty so solemn, that History cannot produce an Instance of any other that required the Sanction of so many Kings and Potentates) obliges him to be concern'd at the unparalleled Infringement of it; and moreover, the Clemency, Justice and Equity of his Britannick Majesty, are too well known to the World for any to suppose that he is not griev'd to the very Soul for the Death of so many Innocents, as Tragical as it was unjust.

The King my Master cannot excuse himself from trying all fair Means in the first Place, in favour of those whom the Slaughter has left alive, whose Liberties have been all destroy'd,

Churches profan'd, Schools taken away, Estates confiscated, and Persons banish'd, contrary to the Faith of Treaties, and even with the Invocation of the most holy and blessed Trinity; and this for no other Crime but for trying to work out their Salvation, according to the Word of God and the Light of their own Consciences. For it happens, that of those poor People, there were some who deserve the Title of Martyrs, and the rather, because they might have sav'd their Lives, if they would have sacrific'd their Religion.

The Measures therefore which the King my Master will take in this Affair, will be no others than what will be dictated to him by his Conscience, his Honour, his Sentiments of Humanity, and such as will be sufficient to quiet the Minds of all the English Nation, which with one unanimous Voice cry out for Justice or Revenge.

I have no need, Gentlemen, to borrow the Helps of Eloquence to excite your Passions, or to animate your Resentments; for I have been Witness with very great Satisfaction of the Expressions of Sorrow and Indignation which you made use of to shew your Horror and Detestation of it, when the Tragical News was first brought to us. And indeed the Tragedy of Thorn, written in so many Letters of Blood, could not fail to make the deepest and most lasting Impression on the Heart of every good Protestant, as lasting as are those Scars which are left by the murdering Sword that has cut off the Heads of so many Innocents.

I am perswaded that the Resolution which the King my Master has taken, with Respect to the Affairs of Thorn, to the End that the Protestants may be restored to their ancient Privileges, and that the fresh and shining Proofs which he thereby gives of his Zeal for our holy Religion, (which Zeal of his encreases so fast as does the Danger and Destruction that threaten the said Religion,) will be matter of perfect Joy to you, unless it be abated by the Incapacity and Inexperience of the Person whom his Majesty has chosen for a Commission as difficult as it is important. But I hope that the Grace of God will enlighten me, and that his Hand will lead me in whatever I shall do for the Defence of the Word which he himself has preach'd, and for which the Protestants of Thorn have lately suffer'd: I dare flatter myself that the Authority of so great and powerful a King in whose Name I speak, and the Justice

Justice of this Cause, which does not want to be set in a stronger Light, may in some Measure supply my Deficiency.

I hope, Gentlemen, that you will give an Account to your Masters of what I had the Honour to tell you on the Part of mine, that all Europe may be convinc'd that the Protestants do all in concert.

The best Proof of the good Success of my Commission, will be to have the Honour of meeting you again very soon, to express to you my continual Attachment to the Common Cause, and the great Esteem and Regard which I shall always have for your Persons.

Boston, July 17.

On Sunday last a Letter from the Church of Dedham was Read by the Rev. Mr. Foxcroft, unto the first Church in Boston, wherein the Church of Dedham desired the help and assistance of the said first Church of Boston, by way of Council and Advice, relating to some Difficulties arisen in that Church. Upon reading of the Letter the first Church of Boston manifested their Readiness to answer the Desires of the Church of Dedham. Then the Rev. Mr. Foxcroft Nominated to the Church the Hon. Penn Townsend Esq; the Honourable Nathaniel Byfield Esq; and Mr. Treasurer Allen, with such of the Deacons as could attend that Service, with the Elders. And forasmuch as that Church is strictly Congregational, the Brethren had the Liberty of assenting to the aforesaid Nomination of Messengers. On Wednesday last a Council of Churches met at Dedham, when the Contending Parties were happily reconciled, the Difference having arisen upon a Dissatisfaction of three of the Brethren, at the Proceedings of the Church in the Choice of a Minister.

By a Ship arriv'd Yesterday from London, we have the following Advice.

London, May 8. Late last Night arriv'd the Mail from Holland, with Advice, That the Peace betwixt the Emperor and the K. of Spain was negotiated at Vienna, upon the Foot of the Quadruple Alliance. We are assured that great Affairs are likewise in Treaty betwixt the Courts of Spain and Portugal. 'Tis added, that the Latran Council at Rome, have approv'd the Explanation of the Bull Unigenitus.

Warsaw, May 4. A certain Polish Protestant having to other Day desired Leave to receive his Blessing from a Minister of his own Religion, according to the Laws of the Kings and Republick of Poland, the Bishop told him very imperiously, that neither the King nor the Republick could give him Rules in any such Case. All the Roman Catholick Footmen at Cracow, who are in the Service of Protestants, have been enjoynd, in their late Confessions, to serve their Masters no longer; upon which the Protestant Inhabitants and Tradesmen of that City left all their Servants.

B O S T O N : Printed and sold by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN in Union-Street, where Advertisements and Letters are taken in. Price 4 d. single, or 12 s. a Year.

Rome, April 28. On Sunday last was the Second Session of the Council in the Church of St. John de Larran. 'Tis said, that as to the Article of the Residence of Bishops in their Diocesses, it was then agreed, that such Residence is of Divine Right. As to the Observation of Holidays, it was decreed, that an Indulgence should be granted to all those that attend Divine Service upon such Days, and that those who in Extraordinary Cases shall then be employed in any Service Work, be exhorted to give Alms. The Usage of consecrating Churches and Altars was approved of, and the Bishops have a Power granted them to reduce the Number of Masses. A Decree was also made to forbid the Laity having any Seats among the Clergy in Church, and for taking down the Canopies of the Seats of Barons. And some other Decrees were made with respect to the Beneficed Clergy. Yesterday the Pope celebrated a solemn Mass in the Church aforesaid, for the departed Souls of all the Prelates, who have assisted at any Councils since the Christian Church had a Being. The Pretender and his Lady had a private Audience of him last Thursday, to thank him for the consecrated Clouts which he sent them for their second Son.

Custom-House Boston. Entered Inwards.

Thomas Sturgis, Robert, Jonathan, and John Davis from Connecticut.

Cleared Out.

Stevens, Merret and Verien for New Hampshire, Dupee for West Indies, Young, for North Carolina, and Diamond for London.

Entered Out.

French for Newfoundland, Jones for Fy-al, Dun for Pennsylvania, Chambers for Amboy, and Smith for Connecticut.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T S.

Just Publish'd,

* * The Second Edition enlarged, of, The Rev. Mr. Symmes's Sermon upon the Death of Capt. Lovewell, &c. in the late Fight at Pigwacker, with a particular Account of that memorable Action, well attested. Sold by Samuel Gerrish, Bookfeller, near the Brick Meeting House in Cornhill, Boston. Price 1 s. single, or 10 s. per doz.

§§ Sundry Household Goods to be sold on reasonable Terms, at Mrs. Thatcher's in Hanover Street, next to Mr. Corable's.

T O be sold by Mr. William Price, Print and Map-Seller over against the Town-House, a new Chart of the British Empire in North America, with the distinct Colonies granted by Letters Patent, from Cape Canis to St. Matthias River: Also a new and correct Prospect of the Town of Boston, curiously engrav'd, and an exact Plan of the Town, shewing its Streets, Lanes, and publick Buildings; likewise great Variety of other Prints and Maps, in Frames or without, and great Variety of fine Looking-Glasses, Tea-Tables and Sconces, Toys and small Pictures for Children. At the same Place may be had all Sorts of Picture-Frames made, and the best Sort of London Crown Glass to put over Prints.

¶ A large double House and Wharff, with two Shops, fronting Ann-Street, near the Sign of the Cross, 30 odd Foot Front, and 193 Foot Rear, with the Privilege of the Flatts, to be sold. Enquires of Col. Joshua Lamb of Roxbury, or of Mrs. Sarah Tomlin, living in the said House.

†† A Chase and an extraordinary good Chase-Horse, to be sold, either together or apart. Enquire of Mr. Lately Gee, at the Baker's Arms in Hanover Street.

THE [N^o 208 New-England Courant.

From SATURDAY July 17. to SATURDAY July 24. 1723.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

London, Jan. 16.



ON Tuesday Night a young Man of about 22 Years of Age, was taken up between Pancrass and London, very dangerously wounded, having received several Stabs in his Body. The Account he gave of himself

was this: That he courted a young Woman who receiv'd his Addresse, but he not being look'd upon as a sufficient Match by his Mistress's Mother, she had provided another Lover for her Daughter; but the Girl's Affection was so settled upon the former, that he was look'd upon as an Obstacle in the Way of her good Fortune; the Consequence of this was, that he receiv'd a Letter in the young Lady's Name, to meet her that Night at a House at Pancrass, whither he was then going; but was way-laid by two Men, who gave him the Wounds above-mentioned.

They write from the Hot Wells at Scarborough in Yorkshire, that a certain Nobleman having, out of a Frolick, caused a Sack of Meal to be made into an Hasty-Pudding, and offering a Reward of two Guineas to the Persons as should eat most of it, a certain Number of Country Fellows enter'd the Lists, two whereof eat to that Excess, that the one died on the Spot, and the other two Days after.

Paris, March 16. Cardinal Paolucci, his Holiness's Secretary of State, has by express Orders sent to such of the Clergy as take the Cure of Souls at Rome, a Mandate enjoining them, to give their Parishioners upon Sundays and Holydays, short Instructions, couch'd in an easy and intelligible Style, concerning the Virtues they are to practise, and the Vices they are to avoid; and to expound to them either some Portion of the Epistle or Gospel for the Day, or any other Part of Scripture, without troubling their Heads about fruitless Questions, but making it their sole Business to imprint the Divine Law in the Minds of their Auditors, that they may be fully instructed in relation thereunto; according to the Council of Trent, *Sess. XXII. C. I. de Refor.* They write from Poitou, that abundance of Children of both Sexes are seized there, and clapped into Convents, being suspected of a Protestant Taint. A young Woman of 12 or 14 Years of Age has likewise been

taken up here on the same Account; by Order of the Lieutenant General de Police, and placed among the new Converts: But she made her escape, by the Help of the Bed-Curtains, up she lay two Stories high. She was born in Switzerland, of Protestant Parents.

Amsterdam, April 3. The News from Poland varies every Post touching the Disposition of the Poles in Regard to Peace or War: It seems now as if they had resolv'd to support the Affair of Thorn, at the Risque of the Repose of the Kingdom, and they tell us that the great General of the Crown has declar'd that notwithstanding he is not yet recover'd of his long illness, he will nevertheless be ty'd on his Horse, to put himself at the Head of the Army; and to Sacrifice the Remainder of his Life in Defence of the Religion and Laws of the Kingdom: On the other Hand, the Primate & the other Senators, who keep in the Neighbourhood of Warsaw, earnestly solicit the King of Poland to return thither in order to take most effectual Measures to divert the impending Storm: But it appears by some Advices that his Polish Majesty will go only to Fraustad, to hold there a Council of the Senators, in Case it be thought necessary so to do: Mean while the Protestant Powers persist in their Resolution, to act in Concert in Favour of the Dissenters in Poland, till they shall be re-establish'd in the Enjoyment of their Privileges and Immunities; and the Time granted to the Poles for giving the Satisfaction demanded of them, expiring at the End of this Month, we shall then see, whether they will prefer the way of Arms to that of Moderation. Several Thousand Russians, who have had their Winter-Quarters on the Estates of Prince Lubomirski, continue still there; but pay for all they have: This Body is design'd to second the Troops of the Protestant Powers, in Case a Rupture should be inevitable. They write from Stockholm, that two Regiments of Foot are to be transported into Pomerania, Six Regiments of Dragoons have Orders to form a Camp near Rensbourg, and to hold themselves in a Marching Readiness on the first Command. The Troops of Hanover are to be forthwith review'd, as are also those of Hesse-Cassel; and they have likewise Orders to be ready to march.

Paris, April 7. By an Arret of the Council of State of the 20th past, in pursuance of the Kings Declaration of the 14th of May last, School-masters and Mistresses are settled in the 120 Parishes of the Generality of Rochel, where the Protestants are very

very numerous, in order to instruct their Children in the Roman Catholick Religion. The Masters are allow'd 50 Crowns a Year, and the Mistresses 100.

Stockholm, April 27. Steven Pointz Esq; the British Minister, has repeated his Instances at this Court to engage it to enter into the Measures which shall be taken by the other Protestant Powers for obtaining the Redress of the Religious Grievances in Poland, forasmuch as there's no Appearance that the Grandees of that Kingdom, at least the Majority of them, are willing to consent to a proper Accommodation, the Poles continuing their Preparations for War, as well as the King of Prussia, and other Protestant Powers. Upon this, Orders are given to the Admiralty to fit out forthwith at Carelsroon, Eight Men of War or Frigates, for transporting 4000 Men into Polish Prussia, where they are to be joined by other Troops.

London May 8. They write from Poland, that the Great General of the Crown Army, having been stiled in a Pasquinade, *Hangman General of Poland*, and soon after going to buy some Ribbands of an English Ribband-Merchant's Journeyman at Warsaw, because he could not have them as cheap as he desir'd, in a violent Passion said to the Journeyman, *Would to God I were chief of the Hangmen, then would I hang you and your* — *of England with these Ribbands which you sell so dear.* These Words being spoken in the Presence of several Noblemen, and his Spouse, she could not forbear reproving him for his Passion on so small an Occasion.

On Thursday last, about 11 in the Forenoon, commenced the Tryal of the Earl of Macclesfield, late Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, at the Bar of the House of Lords. 'Tis thought the same will hold some Days.

Hague, May 18. The Protestant Powers persist in their Resolution to attack Poland towards the end of this Month, in case Satisfaction be not given by that time; and 'tis reported, that an Army of 100000 Crim Tartars, which is actually assembling, will take Advantage of the Troubles of Poland to make an Irruption into that Kingdom.

Boston, July 24.

At a Council Held at the Council Chamber in Boston, upon Monday, July 19th. 1725.

WHereas on Tuesday Night the 13th Currant, some wicked and evil minded Person or Persons broke into the Governour's Coach House, and maliciously

broke to Pieces the Front Glass of his Chariot; which is a notorious Offence against the Law, and a vile Abuse and Indignity offered to his Excellency the Governour.

Voted, That if any Person will give Intelligence of the Actors of this Villany, so that they be brought to Justice, and convicted of the said Crime, he shall receive out of the Publick Treasury the Sum of Fifteen Pounds, as a Reward of his good Service.

By Order of the Honourable the Lieut. Governour and Council,

J. Willard, Secr.

Custom-House, Boston. Entered Inwards.

James from N. Hampshire, Paddock from Newport, Loader and Thatcher from Connecticut, Lewis from Maryland, Payne from Martinico, Bant from Fyall, Conde from Jamaica, Brunton from London, Forst from Bristol, Robinson from Canso, Cruft from Madera, Dean, Willis, and Johnson from North Carolina, and Cousens from Wales.

Cleared Out.

Millet and Jackson for New Hampshire, Hall, Ward, Higgins, and Pepper for Connecticut, Lhomedieu for Long Island, Broadhurst for New York, Bonijot and Collins for West Indies, Trecothick for Maryland, Owen for Barbadoes, and Mede for London.

Entered Out.

Higgins, Davis, Punchard, and Sturgis for Connecticut, Boyes for West Indies, Hargrave for Philadelphia, Aubin and Detch for Newfoundland, Maxwell for Canso, Fletcher for Maryland, and Lee for Great Britain.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

§§ Sundry Household Goods to be sold on reasonable Terms, at Mrs. Thatcher's in Hanover Street, next to Mr. Conable's

TO be sold by Mr. William Price, Printer and Map-Seller over against the Town-House, a new Chart of the British Empire in North America, with the distinct Colonies granted by Letters Patent, from Cape Canso to St. Matthias River: Also a new and correct Prospect of the Town of Boston, curiously engrav'd, and an exact Plan of the Town, shewing its Streets, Lanes, and publick Buildings; likewise great Variety of other Prints and Maps, in Frames or without, and great Variety of fine Looking-Glasses, Tea-Tables and Scones, Toys and small Pictures for Children. At the same Place may be had all Sorts of Picture-Frames made, and the best Sort of London Crown Glass to put over Prints.

¶ A large double House and Wharf, with two Shops, fronting Ann-Street, near the Sign of the Cross, 30 odd Foot Front, and 193 Foot Rear, with the Priviledge of the Flatts, to be sold. Enquire of Col. Joshua Lamb of Roxbury, or of Mrs. Sarah Tomlin, living in the said House.

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THE [N^o 209] New-England Courant.

From SATURDAY July 24. to SATURDAY July 31. 1725.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

London, January 1.



LETTERS from Newcastle upon Tyne say, that on Wednesday last, about eight a Clock in the Evening, a Fire broke out in a Merchant's House near the great Church in that Town; whilst Endeavours

were using to extinguish it, a great Quantity of Gun-powder, which was in the House unknown to the Crowd, took Fire and tore the House to Pieces, driving the Stones and Timber among the Multitude, so that thirteen People died upon the Spot, and about fifty were sorely wounded, many of which are since dead. During the burning of the Fire, the Mayor and Member of Parliament, Mr. Carr, was very active in encouraging the People, and giving Directions for the extinguishing of it, so that he was in great Danger when the Gunpowder took Fire, several having fallen dead about him. He has since order'd all the Surgeons thereabouts carefully to attend the wounded poor People, and has given fifty Pounds as a Reward to the People that were diligent in putting out the Fire.

London, Jan. 23. We have the following very true Relation of a Combat, which happened last Sunday in the Afternoon, in Sermon Time, in St. George's Fields, betwixt a Game Bull and an informing Constable, as follows.

The Bull it seems, is used to graze about the Fields of a Sunday without Molestation, altho' baited there twice a Week; but last Sunday, some unlucky Boys got together, and hunted him, till at length, the Bull very wisely runs up to this Magistrate's House (which it seems, is in the Fields) for Shelter, he looking thro' his Window & seeing him, as well to shew his Power as his Valour, immediately takes the Sign of his Magistracy, and goes forth, thinking thereby to deter this fierce Creature, but it proved quite the reverse, for *Taurus*, not dismay'd, immediately makes at him, catches him in his Horns, and flings him over the Pales into his next Neighbour's-Yard, which it seems, is a notorious Bawdy-House, shewing thereby, that he ought rather to have been going about to search those ill Houses, than at Home drawing Drink in Sermon Time. Upon the whole, he was immediately blooded, and put to Bed, his Wounds being

dress'd, made by the Horns of his Combatant, is in a better Way of Recovery than desired by his Neighbours, for they say, the Bull ought to be shot for not thro'ly doing his work as well as the Fellow was wish'd hanged for but half cutting Jonathan Wild's Throat.

Paris, Mar. 16. They write from Nismes, that there have been brought into the Prisons of that City, 16 Persons seized upon the Score of Religion at Alaiz; some Particulars whereof are as follow: Six Foreigners having been invited to sup at a Tradesman's there, one of them spy'd a Book upon the Chimney-Piece; and finding it to be the New-Testament, he began to read a Chapter to the Company. While he was doing this, some Soldiers knock'd at the Door and immediately the House was surrounded by a Detachment of the King's Troops with Flambeaux in their Hands, which caused such a Fright among the Guests, that they retired to the Top of the House; and the Soldiers coming in, went up to the very Turret. Hereupon they went over the Roof, as the Master of the House advis'd, who shew'd them the way, in hopes they should not be discover'd, and that the Soldiers being gone, they might come down to Supper: But they were deceiv'd in their Expectation; for they were soon discover'd, and some Body calling out, *Fire upon them*, they were so alarm'd, that every one made the best of his way. The Master of the House, who was short-sighted, fell a prodigious Depth, and was kill'd. The rest were taken upon the Top of the House, except one, who throwing himself down from Roof to Roof, fell at last into a Yard, where seeing a Stable Door open, he got into it, but was seized there the next Day, along with another Inhabitant of Uzez, who had retired thither. The Mistress of the House, who open'd the Door to the Soldiers was likewise taken up, with some Persons in the Neighbourhood. Several Masters of Families, have also been seized; and a Person from Geneva has had the same Fate.

Hague, May 15. The Division among the Grandees of Poland heightens more and more every Day, so that there is no Appearance that the Dyer of Grodno can be held before Autumn, or that the Senate will take any Resolution with respect to the Satisfaction which is required on the Part of the Protestant Powers. The Primate of Poland still insists upon the King's Return to Warsaw, in hopes that his Presence will contribute to the reconciling Men's Minds, and occasion the forming of some Resolution to prevent the Evils which

which the Republick is threatned on all Hands by an Accommodation. But his Majesty has acquainted the Primate that his Presence can be of no Advantage so long as the Grandees continue to do just as they please, according to Custom, instead of lending an Ear to any Advice which may save the Kingdom from total Ruin.

The Courier which the Emperor sent into Poland to offer his Mediation carry'd back an Answer not at all Satisfactory, most of the Grandees Temporal and Spiritual expressing no manner of Inclination to consent to an Accommodation. This Obstinacy of the Poles to expose themselves to the Rage of War rather than to consent to redress the Religious Grievances in their Kingdom, has engaged the Court of Vienna to cause new Representations to be made to them in the strongest Terms. But 'tis feared they will not come to much more than the former, the Grandees of Poland seeming firmly resolved not to bate an Ace to the Protestants, tho' they should be forced to summon the Ban and Arrear Ban General. The Great General of the Crown Army after having held a Council with the other Polish Generals, caused several Couriers to be dispatched to hasten the March of the Troops that are to reinforce the Posts on the Vistola from Warsaw to Dantzick, and he has ordered Redoubts to be cast up along the River, that he may be in a Condition to repel the Troops that shall penetrate that way into the Kingdom.

Boston, July 31.

We hear from New-York, That on the 15th Instant, a Soldier belonging to the Garrison there, who is a Harter by Trade, beat his Wife so Unmercifully, that she dy'd in a few Hours after.

This Article is partly inserted for the Admonition of a certain barbarous Fellow in Boston, who one Night this Week, and very often before, beat his Maid so unmercifully, that his Neighbours with good Reason think he will one time or other be the Death of her; and unless he discovers more Humanity for the Future, he may expect a particular Description of his Body and Mind, even to his very LAST.

Remember Tom thy Father's Fate,

And curb thy Wrath e'er 'tis too late.

Extract of a Letter from Newfoundland, Dated, St. John's, July 5. 1725.

Our Coast is again infested with those Common Enemys of Mankind the Pirates. By two Ships lately arrived at Ferryland, we have an Account of a Sloop on the Banks who had taken Thirteen Sail of French and English Fishing Ships in One Day, and has us'd the Men very Barbarously; They cut away the Masts of One of the French Ships, and plunder'd her of every thing of value; they cut the Master of her in several Places,

and then left them driving on the Sea, until they happily fell in with the before mentioned two Ships, who supply'd them with what necessaries, and Provisions they could spare, which you know could not be much from Bankers. Capt. Freeman in a Sloop from Rhode Island, gives us an Account, that there was a Pirate Ship of Twenty-two Guns cruising off the Island of St. Peter's, who had taken a Scooner belonging to Rhode-Island, and had exchange'd with him an Old Man unfit for their Service, for a Young One. We hope His Majesty's Ship Ludlow Castle, who Sail'd from hence, Two Days ago, or the Two French Men of War now cruising on the Banks, will soon bring us a good Account of them.

Custom-House Boston. Entered Inwards.

Ellingwood, Corning, Tuck, Stone, Merret, Dowse and Stevens from New Hampshire, Cobb, Miles, Marew, Halsey and Smalley from Connecticut, Robinson from Canso, Cruft and Fulker from Madera, Snelling from Eustatia, Knowles from Maryland, Schermerhoorn from New York, Dean, Willis and Rouse from North Carolina, Webster and Pipoon from Antigua, Pamflet from St. Christophers, Flucker and Miller from Newfoundland, Marshall from South Carolina, Prout from Barbadoes, and Sleigh from Martinico.

Cleared Out.

Jackson for New Hampshire, Carver, Davis, Freeman, Sturgis, Punehard and Thatcher for Connecticut, Fletcher for West Indies, Trench and Aubin for Newfoundland, Dorby for Lisbon, Taylor for Antigua, Boulderson for Mountserrat, Lawlor and Douglas for Jamaica, Dowse for Nevis, Jones for Fyall, Dennis for London, Fletcher for Maryland, Eastbrook for North Carolina, and Lee for Great Britain.

Outward Bound.

Loader, Thatcher, Lathrop and Cobb for Connecticut, Easterbrook and Arnal for North Carolina, Schermerhoorn for New York, Lea for Barbadoes, Condy for St. Kitts, Bant for West Indies, Fletcher for Maryland, and Lewis for Canso.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T S.

TO be sold by Mr. William Price, Printer and Map-Seller over against the Town-House, a new Chart of the British Empire in North America, with the distinct Colonies granted by Letters Patent, from Cape Canso to St. Matthias River: Also a new and correct Prospect of the Town of Boston, curiously engrav'd, and an exact Plan of the Town, shewing its Streets, Lanes, and publick Buildings; likewise great Variety of other Prints and Maps, in Frames or without, and great Variety of fine Looking-Glasses, Tea-Tables and Scones, Toys, and small Pictures for Children. At the same Place may be had all Sorts of Picture-Frames made, and the best Sort of London Crown Glass to put over Prints.

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New-England Courant.

From SATURDAY July 31. to SATURDAY August 7. 1725.

To the late Reverend and Learned Doctor
JANUS, deceas'd.

S I R,



T being a considerable Time since I saw your Name at Head of the Courant, the most favourable Thought I can entertain of you is, that you are dead; nor should I presume to raise your Spirit, and

disturb your Rest, did not a regard to the Poor call for it. Know then, my much lamented Friend, that the Poor People of the Town of Boston, are more than ever unmercifully pinch'd by the Bakers, whose Bread very often wants near a quarter Part of its due Weight, notwithstanding the extraordinary Diligence of the Bread-weighers, who daily seize great Quantities of it. To remedy this Evil it is humbly propos'd, that a Law may be made, to oblige the Bakers not to carry out their Bread to the Hucksters, their usual Practice being to hide it as soon as they receive it, by which Means the Bread-weighers Spend more time and to less purpose than if they had only the Bakehouses to go to. And as much as the Hucksters, when their Bread is found too Light pretend that a Six Penny Loaf is sold for a Groat, it is thought necessary that every Baker should put his Sirname in large on his Bread, and the Price of the Loaf. It is own'd by some of the Bakers themselves, that they could afford to make their Bread full Weight and live well, if it were not for the Profit they allow'd the Hucksters. This Consideration induc'd them several Times to enter into Articles not to carry out their Bread, but some of their Brethren breaking thro' them, the rest were oblig'd to follow, for want of a Law to prevent it. This, Master Janus, is what is desir'd by many of the Bakers, as well as other inhabitants of the Town, and having made the Proposal, I license you to depart from whence you came, and remain,

S I R,

Your Humble Servant,
Peter Bolt.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

London, December 1.

On Monday last the notorious House-breaker, John Sheppard, was executed at Tyburn, Pursuant to the Rule of Court of King's Bench, Westminster: As he was a notorious Fellow, his Hand-Cuffs were

continued on him even to the very Gallows. Never was there a greater Crowd assembled on any Occasion, than to see this Criminal; and however undaunted he might appear before, he was greatly shocked at the fatal Tree; and probably the more, in that to the last he had meditated an Escape; for, on his Entrance into the Cart, a naked Knife was found on him, with which 'tis thought he designed to have cut the Cords that tied him, or the fatal Noose, and so have thrown himself out, and taken Refuge amongst the Mob. At Tyburn he declared he would confess no new Robbery except one, which he committed in Monmouth Street since his last Escape. So amazing have been the Actions of this Desperado, that we hear, they have got the Escapes of John Sheppard, or Harlequin in Newgate, now in Rehearsal, at the New Play House; Mr. Lun not doubting but to make as much of him as he has done of Dr. Faustus. The Person who plays Sheppard, it seems, went to see the Original in Newgate; who told him, He should be glad to have it in his Power to play his own Part.

London, Jan. 2. The Committee for managing the Affairs of the Greenland Trade of the South Sea Company have made the following Regulation, viz.

1. That the Ship Master, and Commander of the Fishery, are jointly to take care to receive on board all the Ship's Stores and Provisions, and to sign an Inventory thereof; and also to sign the Inventory of the Fishing Tools and Instruments, and to see that they be put on board, and to Account for them on their return Home.

2 That the Ship-Master is to have the Care of navigating the Ship to such part of the Greenland Seas as the Commander of the Fishery shall direct; whose Order, in that Respect, the Ship-Master is, from time to time, punctually to observe, and to take his Orders when to return Home.

3, That when the Ships are come Home, and their Cargoes, Naval and Fishing Stores are delivered; the Account of the Ship-Masters Share in the Success of the Voyage will be immediately made up, and the amount paid to him; after which he is discharged from any further Pay or Allowance till the Company shall have Occasion for his Service for another Voyage, or for any Business relating to his Ship; in which case the Committee will give him reasonable & satisfactory Pay by the Day or Month.

4. That the Allowances to the Ship-Master for the Voyage to and from Greenland are, viz. Ten Pounds to be paid in hand, & One Shilling and Eight Pence on every

Punchon of Train Oyl, and Five Pound for Attendance and Care before sailing, Two Pound for ditto after return Home, and One Pound or half a Barrel of Train Oyl.

All the Ships design'd for this Trade are Three hundred Tons each.

The Widow of a famous Horse Jockey of Smithfield, left worth above 10,000 l. having remov'd lately with her only Daughter to Hanover-Square, that they might live and converse like themselves, an Irishman found means, under the Title of a Lord, to get into the House with them as a Lodger, and to marry the Daughter with 5000 l. down for her Dowry. Quickly after Marriage he was so successful as to get a 1000 l. more from the Old Woman to help him in a pretended Purchase; and immediately after the Money was paid, he was discovered to be an Impostor, which has brought such Shame and Confusion upon the Widow and her Daughter, as may be better imagined than express'd.

On Saturday Night last two Watchmen in Cattle-Yard in Holbourn, being contending together about lighting a Gentleman Home, they fell to Blows, and in the Fray one killed the other; and was thereupon apprehended and secured in Bridewell till the Coroner's Inquest sat, which they did on Tuesday last, and their Verdict being wilful Murder, he has since been removed to Newgate.

About Twelve a Clock Yesterday was seen a young Man, supposed to be in drink, wandering out of his way among the new Buildings near Old Street Square, happen'd to fall into a Well there, which by Negligence, had been left both uncovered and unclosed: He was rather starved than drowned; for the Water did not reach above his Brest. It seems that a Woman in the Neighbourhood of the Well, heard him cry out; but the Noise was so dismal, that she had not Courage to go out. 'Tis said, that the Coroner's Inquest, who sat upon the Body, have brought in their Verdict Accidental Death.

New-London, July 29. On Sunday last seven Men and one Woman, went from hence designing for Lebanon, but in their Way went to Norwich. It being Sacrament Day there, they so order'd it, that half of their Company should go by the Meeting-House just as the Morning Exercise was over, and the other half as their Sacrament was done, where they made a Disturbance, one of them having a Chair ty'd behind him; and from thence they went to the Tavern. A little Time after a Justice of the Place sent a Constable with Assistance to secure them, and order'd them to be brought before him the next Morning. Accordingly they came, and were find; but refusing to pay their Fines, seven of them were or-

der'd to be whipt ten Lashes, and one Fifteen, who told the Justice, he had work'd on the first Day of the Week, and would do so again. Having receiv'd their Stripes (which were laid on effectually) they were sent to Goal here, till they paid the Charge of Prosecution. Three of them, whose Charges were paid by their Friends, are releas'd, and the rest remain in Prison.

Boston, August 7.

They write from Virginia, that in May last a Sloop bound from Antigua to that Place, William Butler Master, was taken by a large Pirate Sloop, called the Sea-Nymph, cammanded by Phillip Limes, and having on board fourteen white Men, and nine or ten Negroes and Molattoes. They forc'd from Butler two very honest young Men, Francis Thurregood, and John Keilling, both Virginians, robb'd him of half his Rum and Sugar, and then let him go with only two Boys.

Custom-House Boston. Entered Inwards.

Groves from New Hampshire, Samuel and Ebenezer Dogget from Connecticut, Ellingwood, Soames and Phillips from New London, Gardiner from Newport, Livermore from North Carolina, Miller from Newfoundland, Marschall from South Carolina, and Trout from Barbadoes.

Cleared Out.

Bowden and Stevens for New Hampshire, Done, Lothrop and Davis for Connecticut, Schermerhoorn and Marschall for New York, Johnson and Arnall for North Carolina, Hargrave for Philadelphia, Day for Long Island, Dolbeare for West India, Lux for Bristol, Pain for Gibraltar, New for South Carolina, Bulfinch for Jamaica, and Dunscomb for London.

Entered Outwards.

Schermerhoorn and Marschall for New York, Gardiner and Mitchel for New Brunswick, Forst & Brown for North Carolina, Knowlton for Maryland, Clark and Snelling for the Indies, Lea for Barbadoes, Paine and Miller for Newfoundland, Coufens for the West of England, and Dowse for London.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T S
TO be sold by Mr. William Price, Print and Map-Seller over against the Town-House, Chart of the British Empire in North America, with distinct Colonies granted by Letters Patent from the Crown to St. Matthias River: Also a new and correct Map of the Town of Boston, curiously engraved, and exact Plan of the Town, shewing its Streets, Lanes, public Buildings; likewise great Variety of other Plans and Maps, in Frames or without, and great Variety of fine Looking-Glasses, Tea-Tables and Sconces, Toys, small Pictures for Children. At the same Place may be all Sorts of Picture-Frames made, and the best So London Crown Glass to put over Prints.

†† These are to warn the Females of a certain wandering Goat, that goes about in Cloathing, and has the Tongue of a Satyr, but a Heart: He pretends to be a Widower, but is a married Man; his Wife is near Piss at Oy—- but yet denies the same, and seeks for another.

†† This Paper (No. 210) begins a new Quarter; and those who have not paid for the last, are desir'd to send in their Money, or pay it to the Printer.

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THE [N° 211] New-England Courant.

From SATURDAY August 7. to SATURDAY August 14. 1725.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

London, December 1.



WE hear his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has signified his Intentions to present a Set of Ten Bells to the Parish of St. Martins in the Fields, for the new Church there.

A Lady of Quality of the Parish above named, sent a Gentleman of her Train the other Day, to the Managers and Directors of the Building of the said Church, to let them know she designed to make a Donation of 500 l. towards raising and beautifying the Altar; but being told they had more Subscriptions for the same than the whole Charge would amount to, she sent again to know what Part or Ornament they were mostly in want of a Fund for: To which it was replied, that the Sum already assigned and appropriated to all the Parts of the Pile, were greater in all Appearance than there would be occasion for: Upon which the Lady found her self under a Necessity of keeping the Money she had sent a Begging, or of applying it to other Uses.

London, Feb. 2.

On Monday Night last above Twenty Persons, supposed to be Sodomists, in regard some of the Gang have been convicted of, and stood in the Pillory for that filthy Crime, were apprehended in a House in Hart Street, near Covent Garden, in Masquerade Habits, and secured in several Prisons, in order to Examination.

'Tis said that the Affair of Mr. Wood's Patent for coining Copper Half pence and Farthings for the Kingdom of Ireland is as good as accommodated to the Satisfaction of all Parties; a Stop being already put to the coinage, and Mr. Wood order'd to give in an Account of his Expences, &c.

One Aron Gibbs, a Rag Merchant, died this Week worth 40,000 l.

They write from Tiverton of the 26th past, That the Wednesday before his Majesty's New Charter to that Town and Parish was carried thither, and received with the greatest Acclamations of Joy that ever were known on any Occasion whatsoever. 'Tis added, that the Day before, his Majesty's Picture had been carried to the Town-Hall, to be there Placed, being attended by vast Numbers of People, with loud Acclamations of *Long live King George, &c.*

London, May 31.

This Day His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and was pleased to give His Royal Assent to several publick and private Bills. And his Majesty was afterwards pleased to say,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have Ordered the Speaker of this House to declare to you, in my Name and Words, the Reason of my coming this Day to Parliament.

And the Speaker of the House of Lords acquainted both Houses, that he had received from His Majesty's Hands from the Throne, His Majesty's Speech to both Houses of Parliament; which he read, and is as followeth, *Vis.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Am come to put an End to this Session of Parliament, which, though it has been Extended to an unexpected Length, has been so well Employed for the Service and Interest of the Publick, that I assure My Self it will be to the General Satisfaction of the Nation.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

~~The prudent Use you have made of the~~ present Flourishing State of Credit, by a certain Reduction of more than three Millions Seven Hundred Thousand Pounds, to an Interest of Four Per Cent, and by a wise Provision for the Redemption thereof by Parliament, without further Notice, on Payment of such Sums as the Circumstances of the Government will from time to time admit, has secured a considerable Addition to the Sinking Fund, not Subject to the Hazard of future Events.

You have not only raised the Supply for the Service of the Current Year, at the lowest rate of Interest that has been ever known, but without laying any new Burden on My People: You have Enabled Me to discharge the Debts of My Civil Government, Debts contracted by Necessary and Unavoidable Expences, and in Support of such Measures of Government as have greatly Increased the Happiness of My People; You have thereby shewn your just regard to My Honour, and the Dignity of the Crown.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

As all our Publick Blessings are the Happy Effects of the General Tranquillity We now Enjoy, I cannot but Express My Satisfaction in the Provisions You have made for Suppressing and Preventing Disturbances and Commotions in those Parts where the Peace of the Kingdom might have been most Endangered.

Nothing more remains necessary, than to tell You, that I intirely Depend on the faithful

faithful Discharge of your Duties in your several Stations, and on your constant Care in your respective Countries, to preserve the Peace and Quiet of the Publick. But I know not how to part with you without first returning you My very Hearty Thanks, for the many repeated Instances You have in this Session given me of Your Duty and Affection; All such returns may be expected from Me, as can be made by the most indulgent Prince to an affectionate and loyal People.

Then the Speaker of the House of Lords, by His Majesty's Command, said,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is His Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, That this Parliament be further Prorogued to Thursday the first Day of July next; and this Parliament is accordingly Prorogued to Thursday the First Day of July next.

London, April 27.

They write from Portsmouth, April 20. That some Days before Mr. Oglander, an Attorney at Newport in the Isle of White, hang'd himself; 'tis said he was driven to that fatal Action by his Necessitous Circumstances,

Some Days after, Mr. Short, a considerable Upholder at Chichester, hang'd himself likewise; 'tis thought his Losses by South Sea Stocks occasioned that sad Catastrophe; before which he wrote a remarkable Letter of good Advice to his Children, which was found in his Pocket, and is as follows.

My dear Children,

Notwithstanding the unhappy Circumstances of my Death, let it not so affect you as to decline the Ways of Virtue and Religion; and whatever Station God calls you in, behave yourselves with Humility and Industry, and let not Pride once take place, which it has done to my Ruin. You may expect from the worst sort of People some Reflections; but bear it with a Christian Patience, being conscious to your selves you had no Share in my Guilt. Never fail of doing your Duty by praying to God Morning and Evening; without which you cannot expect his Blessing. Love God, Love your Fellow Creatures, and be sure to assist one another all that is in your Power: And may the God of Love and Peace dwell with you to the End of your Lives, and you with him to all Eternity. Amen, Amen.

Boston, August 14.

The General Assembly of this Province, which stood prorogued to the 18th Instant, is further prorogued to the 29th of September next.

They write from Stratford in Connecticut, that a Woman of that Place having lately lost a young Child for a little Time, miss'd

it when she came home, and hearing nothing of it, concluded it was drown'd. About a Week after the Child was found two Miles from the House, above High-Water-Mark, with the Hands, Head and Private Parts cut off, and a Hole under each Arm, suppos'd to be stab'd with a Knife. Some Indians being suspected of the Murder, a Council was held at Stratford, and the Indians were summon'd to appear, but nothing could be discover'd. A little before this, two Indians meeting with a Shepherd in that Place, commanded him to go along with them, which he refusing, they beat him, and haled him over a Fence, and left him for dead.

We hear his Majesty embark'd at Graves End for Hanover in the beginning of June last.

Custom-House Boston. - Entered Inwards.

Jackson from New Hampshire, David and Ralf Ellingwood, Joseph and George Gorham, Chamberlain and Riggs from Connecticut, Gardiner, Doubt and Green from Guardaloo, Goodridge from Statia, Hearson from Jerseys, Jarvis, Couzens and Rhymes from Barbadoes, Waldron from New York, Mansfield, Nichols and Wait from North Carolina.

Cleared Out.

Philpot and Rig for New Hampshire, Gardiner and Mitchel for Rhode-Island, Morton for Newport and Connecticut, Winslow and Dench for Newfoundland, Loader, Merrow and Cobb for Connecticut, Lewis for Canso, Rouse, Robinson and Forst for North Carolina, Schermerhoorn and Marshchalk for New York, Newel for South Carolina, Bant for West Indies, Larman for Antigua, Bull for Lisbon, Lea for Great Britain, and Little for London.

Entered Out.

Miles for Connecticut, Livermore for Virginia, Trout for Barbadoes, Bond for Bristol, Lolley for Surranam, and Pipon for London.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T S.

* * A large double House and Wharff, with two Shops, fronting Ann-Street, near the Sign of the Cross, 30 odd Foot Front, and 192 Foot Rear, with the Privilege of the Flatts, to be sold by publick Vendue at the Exchange Tavern in King-Street, on Thursday the second of September next, at Five of Clock in the Afternoon.

TO be sold by Mr. William Price, Print and Map-Seller over against the Town-House, a new Chart of the British Empire in North America, with the distinct Colonies granted by Letters Patent, from Cape Canso to St. Matthias River: Also a new and correct Prospect of the Town of Boston, curiously engrav'd, and an exact Plan of the Town, shewing its Streets, Lanes, and publick Buildings; likewise great Variety of other Prints and Maps, in Plates or without, and great Variety of fine Looking-Glasses, Tea-Tables and Sconces, Toys and small Pictures for Children. At the same Place may be had all Sorts of Picture-Frames made, and the best Sort of London Crown Glass to put over Prints.

B O S T O N : Printed and sold by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN in Union-Street, where Advertisements and Letters are taken in. Price 4 s. single, or 12 s. a Year.

T H E [N° 212]

New-England Courant.

From SATURDAY August 14. to SATURDAY August 21. 1725.

Eman, in the Eastern Part of China, North Latitude, gr. 38. March, 1723.

To old Master JANUS.

SIR,



IN VIRTU of our Design of promoting the Good of Mankind, by communicating our Philosophical, Political and Theological Observations, I send you a Narrative of some of our Affairs.

Our Merchants, who may be about Ten Thousand, have by Charter from our Regent, the Management of our whole Trade. They finding about an Hundred and Sixty Years ago, that by their keeping high Tables, costly Array, Losses at Sea, &c. they were in Debt three Millions of Money to the foreign Merchants with whom they had Correspondence, beyond what the Yearly Export of the Country had cleared, thought of this Project to relieve themselves under these Entanglements.

They proposed to emit a certain Number of Tickets of various Denominations, to Ten Pounds; so that the Sum in the whole should be less considerably than the annual Export of our Country, and herewith to send forth Advertisements, that if the Farmers, Seamen, Shipwrights, &c. would receive these Tickets as Pay for their Labour, Ship-Timber, Provisions, &c. they would exchange them again for any Merchants Commodities in their Hands, allowing for them as if they brought so much Cash as their Denominations should bear: After mature Deliberation this Project was put in Execution, and the Tickets had as good a Currency in all Trade and Exchanges, as the Bars of Gold and Silver; and the Merchants hereby had an Opportunity of clearing part of their Debts by the Gold and Silver in their Hands.

And upon their good Currency, there was an Act of State, that these Tickets should be rejected by no publick Officers, Civil, Military, or Ecclesiastick, in the Payment of their Salaries, and that they should be as good in the Payment of Debts due by Book, Bill, Bond, or any other Debts, as the current money of our Country.

Upon this Foot things continued without any Disatisfaction for the Space of Forty Years. But the abovementioned Order of settling themselves still under Entanglements, and not being able to abate of

their high Way of living, after various Consultations, resolved upon emitting more Tickets, with Advertisements, that they should be accepted for Goods as Money should go generally in the Country, when they were returned unto them.

And accordingly Tickets were gradually emitted, of Five Hundred Times more Value than the Yearly Export of the Country, with Advertisements that they should be received as Money generally went in the Country, Penny for Penny.

And in the mean Time they so managed the Matter, as that there was no Money to be seen in the Country; or if there happen'd now and then to be seen a few Ounces, an Ounce of Cash should be reckon'd at Forty Shillings in Tickets, and the Tickets were cryed out as being next akin to Nothing, and for this very good Reason, that they would not answer their foreign Obligations, nor were there Effects in the Country to be bought by them, they exceeding the Yearly Export of the Country, as Five Hundred does One. And by the way, it may be observed, that the Equivalency of these Tickets to the current Money, insensibly abated and stole in upon the People. And here these Inconveniences followed.

1. Minors, who come not to full Age with us (who live commonly about Two Hundred Years) till they are Forty Years old, are put off with an Hundred Pounds in Tickets, for an Hundred Pounds in Silver and Gold, and the Hundred Pounds in Tickets was really worth in the Market but Ten Pounds Cash.

2. If a Man took a Bill or a Bond, he knew not what he took it for; for if the Merchants should emit more Tickets, he was sure he took it for less than the true Value of the Thing he parted with, for their Emission of Tickets still would unavoidably produce a Discount upon them; and if they should stay their Hand, there being such a multitude, a great Discount upon them might yet be expected; and the Loss upon long Leases and Bonds, was at a moderate Computation, equivalent to the ordinary publick Charges of the Government.

3. Hereby a vast Discount was brought upon all Book Debts, which commonly live out a great while with us.

4. All publick Officers, who are generally with us obliged to serve for Life, were cheated of the greater Part of their Wages, or driven to neglect the Business of their Posts.

5. The whole Country was unbinged, and no Body knew what Rent, Profit or Wages to ask, but generally their Demands were beyond Bounds.

Upon

Upon the Observation of these Things, and the Complaints of thinking men, the Merchants had many Conventions and Debates, and various Schemes for Redress were proposed, and many grave Speeches made by their Directors, but all came to nothing: more Tickets were sent forth still, with Advertisements for paying the Farmers and others with whom they dealt, they having no other Way to support their gay and sensual Way of Living. So that at length our Ecclesiastical Men commonly made the emitting of more Tickets a moral Evil, nay, a Number of the more grave and zealous among them began to discourse openly it might be proved to be a damnable Sin.

And the honest Politicians began to discourse of sending an Embassy to the Viceroy, that he would take away the Merchants Charter for ever, and erect another Company in their Room, of easier and stronger men; but others of a more moderate Temper being sensible of the horrid Darkness that this World is overshadowed with, were only for petitioning that no more Tickets might be emitted, and that if any Merchant past away or refused to receive any when tendered, and to allow the Value thereof in any Goods that he had, he should forfeit his whole Estate.

Upon the consideration of these things, and the unhappy Consequences of Unrighteousness, and Folly that past Ages present us, and particularly the following Inducement that seasonably occurred to Consideration, they unanimously agreed to emit no more Tickets, and give Goods for all that should be returned, and so burn the same.

The Occurrence that I referred to was this: Some of our most learned Historians happened in their great Reading to meet with and publish at this Juncture a notable Example of the unhappy Effect of the like method of making Tickets. It was as follows: A People upon a vast Island, the biggest that was in the World, lying about Twenty Degrees Northward of the Antarctic Pole, got into that way of paying all their publick Debts with such kind of Tickets, not altogether without observing and debating whether it would lead them; and the present ill Consequences thereof; but the Scarcity of other mediums of Exchange, by reason of Blastsings, Droughts, Luxury, &c. and the pressing Want of Money to answer the Charge of their Wars, Negotiations, and contracted Habit of Bids and Luxury, made the State deaf to putting a Stop to this Course, hoping still for a more lucky Season for it. But that good Juncture never came, and the Inconveniences of the State and want of Money increased. At length Things came to this, that he was accounted a publick Enemy, and moreover, that sell not in with such ungoverned Tickets, as the pressing Occasions of the State, and boundless Avarice, sought the honour. And thus Things went on, until the Discount and Off-Set were so great, that it was not at all hundred Round or small Tickets to pay five Days or a Week work commonly consumed in searching out the Count-

terfeits, adjusting the Discount, sorting the Pieces, and paying it away. The Country was put into the utmost Confusion, and Right was measured by a more crooked Rule than Hob's Standard. Power to the King and keep. And the consequence hereof was, that the Island was swallowed up by an Earthquake, and sunk into the Sea, with all its Inhabitants; and most of the foreign Merchants who upheld a Commerce with the State were ruined, and their Families undone. The Name of the Island, as I remember, was *Antimarchia*. These things, they say, happen'd more than an Hundred Years before the Trojan War. Other Memorables will be deferred until my next, from *T. A. A. Friend*, *And Humble Servant*, *Peter Johnson*, *Boston*, August 21. Last Week about 70 Thousand Shingles being brought to Town by one Man from Weymouth, and viewed by the Surveyors, he thought of them were burnt or Coppied, they had being made according to Law.

Custom-House Boston. *Entered Out*. Tuck, Corning, Jackson, Stone, John and James Stevens, Ralph and Robert Phillips, wood from New Hampshire, Bin and Briel from Annapolis Royal, Bacon, Thatcher, Davis, Stevens and Coggeshall from Connecticut, Price from Philadelphia, Burn from Martinico, Thomas from Bermuda, King from Barbadoes, and Dauchlin from London. *Cleared Out*. Stevens, Jackson, Corning, Soames and Merrit from New Hampshire, Gorham for Connecticut, Halsey for Long Island, Green and Burn for Newport, Phaux for New York, Mansfield for North Carolina, Payne and Miller for Newfoundland, Snelling for Leward Islands, Woolf for W. Indies, Knowles and Livermore for Maryland, Lea for Barbadoes, Carteret for Surinam, Maxwell for Canada, Danks for Great Britain, and Derby for Plymouth.

Entered Out. Green for Newport, Bacon for Newport and Connecticut, Cousins, Amis, Doubt and Thomas for West Indies, Price for Philadelphia, Green for Newfoundland, Best for Surinam, Mansfield and Baker for North Carolina, Chever for Surinam, Bill for Virginia, Waldron and Broadhurst for New York, Sligh for Antigua, and Derby for Plymouth.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A likely strong Servant Man's Time for Three Years and a Quarter, to be sold. Enquire of the Painter, herof.

A large double House and Wharf, with two Shops, fronting Ann-Street, near the Sign of the Cross, 30000 Foot Front and 100 Foot Rear, with the Privilege of the Flage, to be sold by publick Vendue at the Exchange Tavern in King-Street, on Thursday, the 10. of September next, at Five of Clock to the highest bidder.

To be sold by Mr. William Price, Broker and Map-Seller, over against the Town-House, a new Chart of the British Empire in North America, with the distinct Colonies granted by Letters Patent, from King Charles to St. Mathias River: Also a new and correct Prospect of the Town of Boston, carefully engraving and engraving, of the Town, showing its Streets, Lanes, and publick Buildings, likewise great Variety of other Prints and Maps, Old Frames or without, and Great Variety of the Looking-Glass, Tea-Tables and several Toys, and small Pictures for Children: As the same Place may be had all Sorts of Picture-Frames, made and sold by the London Glass, Glass to put the Prints in, and the best of

THE [N° 214] New-England Courant.

From SATURDAY August 28. to SATURDAY September 4. 1725.

To the Venerable Father J. A. N. U. S.



THE following Paragraphs of the Clearness of Scripture, and of Ordination, I have collected from Number IX. and X. of the Independent Whig. As they are freely offered to the Consideration of the Laity,

so they are humbly submitted (asking the Author's Pardon) to the better Judgment of the Clergy, by

Your Humble Servant,

Charity Manly.

While God is delivering his Law to the World, he is plain even to Exactors, and his Orders are full and circumstantial even about the minutest Points. This is manifestly proved, by his Manner of giving Laws to the Jews. Every Ceremony, and every Instrument and Garment used in their Worship, is precisely described and directed. The Trumpets, the Candlesticks, the Lamps, the Spoons, the Snuffers, are all of his own Appointment, both as to the Materials and the Use of them. He makes it impossible to mistake him. He calls the Priests by their Names, points out their Persons, and shows them every Branch of their Office. He limits and governs their Behaviour while they are about it, and does not leave it to their Wisdom to invent such Ceremonies as they think fit to call decent and significant. They had not the Privilege to chuse their own Garments. *Samuel*, who was the Civil Magistrate, had it in his Charge to sanctify and consecrate their Persons. Their Business in the Sacrifice is pointed out to them: They are to put their Hands upon the Head of the Beast, and to receive its Blood, and to make Fire. They are not, as I remember, once made use of to speak God's Mind to the People; that is the Duty of the Civil Magistrate, and *Moses* performs it. They had not the least Hand in the celebrating of the Passover, the Jewish Sacrament, to which ours of the Lords Supper hath, it is said, succeeded: And as little were they employ'd in the other of Circumcision, the reputed Ancestor of Baptism. In short, their whole Function was to be Servants and Journeymen in the House of Sacrifice.

If Almighty God was thus punctual and particular in the Rituals and Outside of his Worship, can we imagine that he was defective or obscure, in declaring the more weighty Points of the Law? No.—When our first Parents broke the Covenant, they did it wilfully, and could not pretend that they understood it not; Of the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil, thou shalt not eat of it, was all the Injunction that was laid upon them: And there was no need of a Commentator here. The Text might have been rendered more perplex, but not more plain.

The Covenant which he made with *Abraham* was not less clear. He was to be the God of *Abraham* and of his Seed; and every Male of his Race, and those that were bought with Money were to be circumcised. There were no more Words to this Contract; and the Patriarch and his Issue had but one short System of Divinity, most intelligible of it self, and in no wise darkened with Glosses.

The Decalogue, or the Law of the Ten Commandments, delivered by God himself from Mount Sinai, with great Glory, and astonishing Circumstances, was little else but the Law of Nature reduced into Tables, and expressed in Words of God's own chusing; and they were worthy of the Omnipotent and Infallible Author; for they were so plain and indisputable, that not a single Person of all the twelve Tribes, so addicted on other Occasions to Contradiction and Wrangling, so much as pretended not to understand them. How was there one Man, much less a Body of Men, set apart to explain them.

When God spake to the Jews by his Prophets, the same Method of Clearness was observed. The Admonitions given,

and the Judgments denounced, were adapted to the Capacity of every one concerned. The Jews, it is true, did not often believe them, at least did not mind them; but it was never pleaded that they did not comprehend them. God inspired, and the Prophets spake, and all understood; but neither Creeds nor Paraphrases were made, for they were not necessary. At last, indeed the PRIESTS and Pharisees made void the Word of God by their Traditions, and very rigidly tithing Mint and Cummin, neglected the greater Things of the Law, and taught for Doctrines the Commandments of Men. But we know what Thanks and Character they had for their Pains from the Saviour of the World, and what a terrible Doom he pronounced against them. Read the 23 Chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel, and see the Description of these vile Hypocrites, and then consider whether they be at this Day without Heirs and Successors. Indeed it seems to me to be the only Succession which has not been interrupted.

The Apostles, when they had converted one City, did not stay to establish a Hierarchy there only, and to tell the same Thing over and over again, to those that knew it already. No.—When they had planted the Faith in one Place, they travelled to another, and preached the Gospel to the unconquered World; leaving those already converted to perform Christian Worship their own Way. If they believed in Christ, and lived soberly, the Apostles desired no more, those were the two things needful; nor were they more needful than clear.

When Almighty God reveals his Will, does it effectually; but when he disguises it in dark and doubtful Expressions, it is plain the Time of making himself known to Men is not yet come, and it is in vain for them to pry into his Secrets.

The all merciful Being does never require of us, that which we cannot find he requires. It is not consistent with his Wisdom and Goodness to make that necessary which he hath not made plain. He has with the greatest Perspicuity described the Candlesticks, Tongs, and other Tools of Worship under the Jewish Law; and yet in the Gospel has not said one Word of some Doctrines, which we are told are necessary to Salvation. Altars and Priests are divinely appointed in the Old Dispensation, but are neither directed nor described in the New; and yet we know of what Importance they are at present in the Popish Church and elsewhere. The Priest's Office is particularized and circumscribed even to the killing of a Goat, or a Pair of Pidgeons; and yet under the Gospel it is not so much as hinted, that a Priest shall administer either of the Sacraments; tho' if we will take their own Words for it, there can be no Sacrament without them. In the Levitical Law the Sons of Levi are expressly appointed to be Priests continually; but it is not once said in the Christian Law, that there must be an uninterrupted Race of Bishops, or Popes, or Priests, to the end of the World; and that there can be no Church where it is not; tho' if this had been needful, it must have been particularized: So essential a Part of Christian Religion, and so absolutely necessary to every Man's Salvation, could never have been wholly omitted, or so much as left in Doubt.

As by the Law of *Moses*, the Priests Office and Duty were minutely described, so their Maintenance was ascertained. But by the Law of Christ, there is not any Priesthood at all appointed, (as I shall fully make out hereafter) and consequently no certain Provision made for them. It is indeed said, that *The Labourer is worthy of his Hire*; and I acknowledge it is fit that those who hire them should pay them: But sure this Text leaves every one at Liberty to chuse his own Labourer, and to make as good a Bargain as he can, or to do his own Business himself. What Pretence is there of a Divine Right to just a Tenth part; and not only of our Estates, but of our Stock and Industry too, which in some Corn-Lands comes to double the Rent that the Landlord receives?

I take Honesty and Knowledge to be essential Talents requir'd for the Work of the Ministry: The One is acquired by Study, and the Other depends upon the Disposition of the Heart, or the Grace of God. Therefore he, who has a Capacity to Teach and Edify, has a Right to do Both.

Those who are Candidates for the Priesthood, carry their Qualifications along with them; and having passed Examination, receive a Power from the Bishop, which he receives from the Law, to put those Qualifications in Practice. But if upon Trial, they are found insufficient, they are, of ought to be rejected.

A Physician does not receive from the College an Ability to practice; but only a Declaration that he already has it. Such a Declaration are *Holy Orders*: They convey nothing; neither

neither Righteousness, nor Learning, nor Wisdom. They are only a Diploma, or Privilege to exercise a certain Calling, during good Behaviour. Any further than this, what signifies the Hand of a Bishop laid upon the Head of a Snivling, who seeks Promotion or a Livelihood? If that Hand puts any thing into that Head, I would fain ask what it is, and how it does appear? What Alteration for the better is to be found in the Person, or Endowments, or Spirit of the Party ordained? How does it appear that he has any Moral Sufficiency which he had not before? Or any Spiritual Gift, besides that which he carries home in his Pocket, and which was conferred by the Bishop's Secretary for a Fee? Can there be any new Ability or Character without some Marks of it? Or is there an Alteration without a Change? It is an inconceivable Mystery to me, that the same Man should be another Man! I have known many a Man's Pride swell, and his Morals decay after Orders, but very seldom his Manners or his Capacity enriched by them. He who has the Spirit, will do the Works of the Spirit: *By their Fruits ye shall know them.* The Thing, were it true, is very capable of Proof. Indeed, it could not be hid nor disputed. On the contrary, when neither the Heart is mended, nor the Understanding enlightened, it is manifest that the Holy Ghost has nothing to do with either of them.

A learned and virtuous Layman can instruct more effectually, and pray more devoutly and successfully than an ignorant and profane Priest; and is consequently a more proper and secure Guide to others. To say that he has no Call, is no more than to say that he has not entered his Name: Besides, it is false; for I will lay it down as a Proposition which I will abide by, that *He who has a Power to do Good, has a Call to do Good*; and the promoting of Virtue, and the securing of Souls is the greatest Good of all. St. James tells us, that *the effectual fervent Prayer of a righteous Man availeth much*; but he does not say that he must be in Orders, or that he must perform the same in a consecrated Place: 'Tis the Conviction, in the latter Part of the Queen's Reign, thought fit to differ from the Apostle in this Point.

Apollos, without any Call at all but from his own Abilities, being an eloquent Man, and mighty in the Scriptures, and instructed in the way of the Lord, and fervent in the Spirit, *spoke and taught diligently the Things of the Lord, and boldly in the Synagogue.* It is plain he was not Ordained, unless it was by the Great Maker and his Wife, *Aquila and Priscilla*; And that he had not the Holy Ghost is also plain, for that he *knew only the Baptism of John*; and so they took him unto them, and expounded unto him the Way of God more perfectly. Acts xviii. v. 24, &c.

If by the Call of the Holy Ghost, on this Occasion, be meant no more than a serious and devout Bent of Mind to administer in the publick Worship of God, as some Reverend Divines, Lovers of Truth, do I think, confess; then is the Claim of a Divine Mission and successive Right utterly at an End; and the taking of Orders is no more than taking a License to perform a Religious Office, for which every intelligent religious Man is already qualified.

And indeed such a Man is, without the Consent of the Bishop, entitled to be a Pastor, in the Scripture Sense of the Word, tho' not to receive the legal Wages of a Pastor. He may preach and pray, and deliver the Sacrament, when temporal Laws do not restrain him; but cannot take Tithes, which are annexed to certain Conditions and Opinions established by the State. As every State has its own Religion, so almost every Religion is directed and modelled by some State; and therefore they, who are Orthodox Conformists in one, are often Schismatical Dissenters in another.

Boston, September 4.

On Thursday last 3 Bears, one of them very large, were seen at Marblehead, to the great Surprize of the Inhabitants, who to the Number of 500, assembled together to destroy them, which they soon effected, and their Skins were Yesterday brought to Town.

Yesterday in the Afternoon arriv'd Capt. Shepherdson from London, by whom we have Advice, that the Affair of Thorn is like to be accommodated; that the King was arriv'd at Hanover, and that in a Riot at Scotland, occasioned by gathering the Malt Tax, about 20 Persons were kill'd and wounded. A more particular Account of Foreign Affairs will be given in our next.

On the 24th past arriv'd at Newport Mr. John Handson of Dover in Piscataqua, in about a Month's Time from Canada, with his Wife, three Children, and a Servant

Woman, and one Ebenezer Down of Piscataqua, and Millis Thomson, a Boy, who were all taken Captives about a Year past, except the said Handson. Another of his Daughters, about 17 Years of Age, was taken at the same time, with whom he had the Liberty to converse, but could not obtain her Ransom upon any Terms.

His Honour the Lieut. Governour having Advice that some Indians from Canada were seen on our Frontiers, ordered a Troop of 60 Horse, and a Company of Foot of 120 Men to go in quest of the Enemy.

On the 29th past arriv'd here Capt. Joseph Clark from St. Thomas's, by whom we have Advice, that on the 23d of July last, a French Trading Sloop engaged a Spanish Pirate of 12 Guns, Monsieur Raro Commander. The Engagement began at 7 in the Morning, and held till Night; when the Frenchman finding they were like to be too hard for him, went into St. Thomas's to recruit, and taking in 30 Englishmen, went out again after them on the 25th. When they came up with them the Pirates fired the first Broad-side, and the Sloop answer'd them. After some Time, the Pirates cry'd Quarter three Times: They answer'd, that they would give none, having before heard that the Pirates gave no Quarter. The Pirates lost a great Number of their Men, the Blood running plentifully out of their Scuppers. But some of the Powder on board the Frenchman accidentally taking Fire, they wet the rest, which oblig'd them to leave Fighting. Eight of their Men were blown up, one of whom dy'd immediately, and three were mortally wounded, who afterwards dy'd of their Wounds, the other Four, Namely, the Captain, and Merchant of the Sloop, Capt. White, and Capt. Clark's Carpenter, were like to do well.

Custom House Boston. Entred Inwards.

Ellingwood and Rigs from N. Hampshire, Cornwell, Tenyick, Perter, from Connecticut, Sampson from New Port, Card, Rawlings, and Cayhorn from Canso, Armstrong, Thomas, Stantington and Dursey from North Carolina, Rall from S. Carolina, Atkins from Barbadoes, Timberlake from Surranam, Beard from Newfoundland, Dowding from St. Kitts, Buttolph from Martineco, and Perkins from London.

Cleared Out. Vering for N. Hampshire, Gorham for Connecticut, Salter, Nichols and Willis for North Carolina, Thatcher & Green for Newfoundland, Bell for Virginia, and Couzens for Barbadoes.

Outward Bound, Freeman, Thatcher, Tenyick and Sampson for Newport and Connecticut, Blin and Winniet for Annapolis Royal, Beekman for New York, Nolan for N. Carolina, King for Barbadoes, Kirkman, for Maryland, Robinson and Breed for Virginia, and Pamphlet for St. Christophers.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

* * * A large double House and Wharf, with two Shops, fronting Ann-Street, near the Sign of the Cross, 30 odd Foot Front, and 193 Foot Rear, with the Privilege of the Flatts, now in the Possession of Mrs. Sarah Tomlin and Mr. Humphry Scarlet, Butcher, to be sold by publick Vendue on the first Wednesday of October next, at Five a Clock in the Afternoon, at Mr. Selby's Coffee-House in King-Street.

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New-England Courant.

From SATURDAY September 4. to SATURDAY September 11. 1725.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Paris, May 2.



It is written from Spain, that the Queen appears much more easy since she received a Letter from the Duke of Parma, upon the Subject of the Infanta's Return.

London, April 26.

We hear that the Robes of the Ceremony are making for his Royal Highness Prince William Augustus, who, 'tis said, is to be created first Knight of the ancient Order speedily to be revived, entitled, *The Knights of the Bath*.

April 24. It is reported at Paris, that the Pope has imprisoned Cardinal Fabroni in the Castle of St. Angelo, for using his Holiness's Character with too much Freedom.

July 3. The Practice of Inoculation succeeds in Ireland to a great Degree; and the Snow in several Parts of that Kingdom, has been barely a Foot deep on the Ground.

A Tumult happen'd at Glasgow the 23d and 24th Instant, on Account of collecting the Malt-Tax, and 6 Persons killed therein.

Some Measures are taking to prevent the Spanish Guard la Coste's pirating upon our Merchant Ships in the West Indies, by which our Trade to Jamaica, &c. is render'd precarious.

Vienna, June 27. On the 23d Instant, Copies of the Treaty of Peace and Commerce, lately concluded with the Crown of Spain, were distributed to the proper Officers, in order to be transmitted to all the Emperor's Hereditary Countries, and there made publick. In the Treaty of Commerce we hear it is stipulated among other Things, that both the Imperial and Spanish Merchants shall pay Ten per Cent. to their respective Sovereigns. The Courts of Tuscany and Parma, seem not well to relish the Treaty of Peace; nay, the Great Duke desires to protest against it, because the Duchy of Florence is therein declar'd to be a Part of the Empire; and beside, he will have it, that Don Carlos, Prince of Spain, can have no manner of Right to the Succession, till the utter Extinction of his Family, both Male and Female; so that he would have the Duchy devolve upon his

Sister, the Dowager Electress Palatine, after his Death, and make such other Dispositions, especially as to his Personal Estate, as he thinks fit. On Sunday last the Emperor went with a prodigious Attendance of Nobility, &c. to St. Steven's Church, where the *Te Deum* was sung upon Account of the Peace, with ringing of Bells, and no less than three Discharges of the Artillery. The same Day Prince Eugene of Savoy made a very great Entertainment upon that Occasion. A Courier set out on the 20th Instant for Madrid, with the Emperor's Ratification of the Peace. Our Resident Dierling takes Notice, in his Letters from Constantinople, that the Porte seems not much to like the Peace between the Emperor and Spain.

Croonenweissburg, July 3. Abundance of Princes and great Personages come here every Day to congratulate the Princess Mary Leszinski, contracted to the French King; and the Duke of Duexponts makes frequent Visits to King Stanislaus, to whom he has presented a Set of 8 very fine Hungarian Horses.

Hanover, July 6. Yesterday Morning the King of Great Britain set out for Herenhausen, in a Post-Chaise for Piedmont, being follow'd by the Lord Townshend and his Lady, and a great Train of Persons of Distinction. His Majesty begins to drink the Waters there to Morrow. Just before His Majesty's Departure, he pardoned a Soldier condemned to be shot for striking his Corporal.

Hamburg, July 6. We expect to hear shortly of a double Marriage, namely, that of Prince Frederick with the Princess Royal of Prussia, and that of the Prince Royal of Prussia with the Princess Anne, eldest Daughter to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to cement the Friendship between the two Houses at this Time of Day, when so many Engines are set on Work to distress the Protestants.

Paris, July 1. According to some Advices from Madrid, the King of Spain had declar'd to the Pope's Nuncio, that he would not receive any Letter from the French King, till his most Christian Majesty had sent a solemn Embassy to explain to him the Reasons of his sending back the Infanta: And we hear His Catholick Majesty should say further, that it would be a Pleasure to him to see that Embassy discharged by a Prince of the Blood.

Dresden, July 3. The Reports which have

have been spread abroad, concerning the Appearance of an Approaching War between Poland and the King of Prussia, are entirely vanish'd, since the two Courts have come to an Explanation. Men contradict also, what has been given out in relation to the Mediation offer'd by the Emperor, accepted by the King and Republick of Poland, but rejected by the Kings of Great Britain and Prussia: His Imperial Majesty never offer'd his Mediation, neither did Poland desire it. There have not been any Regiments of Saxons encamp'd at Wittemberg; neither did the King of Prussia write any menacing Letter upon that Subject. The two Courts have on the contrary agreed, not to form any Encampment, to prevent giving Umbrage.

London, July 7. Our Merchants have Advice from Carthage, of the 23d of March last, that the Governour of Peru had driven all the Cattle along the Coast of the South Sea into the Country, forbidding the People to trade with Foreigners, on pain of their Lives, and Confiscation of their Effects.

The Letters from Glasgow by Monday's Post inform us, that the Mob gutted the House of Daniel Campbell Esq; leaving nothing but the bare Walls, and quite ruined the Gardens: That the next Day about Three in the Afternoon, they threw Stones and Dirt at two Companies of the King's Forces, posted in the City for the Support of the Collectors of the Malt-Tax; whereupon the Soldiers rashly firing, one of the Mob was kill'd, and about Eight innocent Persons, some of them as looking out of their Windows, and Eighteen others of the Town's People wounded, some of them mortally: The Mob being exasperated, the Soldiers at the Desire of the Provost, thought fit to retire, and escaped that very Evening to Dumbarton Castle; but two of them were taken and carry'd back that Night to Glasgow. When these Letters came away all was quiet.

London, July 12. Robert Browne, alias Boothe, alias Buckley, alias Bromley, alias Bowyer, alias Bruce, alias Bartue, alias Brooker, alias Butler, alias Batley, alias Roger Bowyer, alias Thomas Bartlet, late of the Parish of St. Martins in the Fields, Gent. Prisoner in Newgate in the City of London, has himself inserted those several Names in the London Gazette, he claiming the Benefit of the Act lately pass'd for the Relief of insolvent Debtors.

Philadelphia, Aug. 19. We have Advice from Jamaica, by way of Carolina, that the Inhabitants of New Spain, &c. have thrown off the Yoke of the Spanish Government, turn'd out the King of Spain's Vice-Roy, and set up one of their Number, declaring for a free Trade, &c. And to strengthen their Resolutions, have rais'd an Army of 60000 Men. 'Tis added, that three large

Ships bound from Jamaica to Bristol were lately lost in the Gulf; but that the Men were all saved, and came to Carolina in their Boats.

Boston, September 11.

On Sunday Night last dy'd at Woburn Capt. Seth Wyman, very much lamented. He was a Man of Religion, Probity, Courage and Conduct, and hearty in the Service of his Country against the Indian Enemy. He was an Ensign under Capt. Lovewell in his several Marches to the Eastward, and for his uncommon Bravery at the late memorable Fight at Pigwacket, his Hon. the Lieut. Governour granted him a Captain's Commission.

We are advis'd from several Parts of the Country, that the Bears are come down very thick, and that last Week one Man kill'd Five out of Seven, which, frighted by his Dog, run up a Tree.

On Tuesday the last past at Midnight, divers Persons on Horse-back assembled at the Goal in Newbury, and with Iron Crows (which they brought with them for that Purpose) open'd the outward and inner Doors, and rescued Isaac Brown and Hugh Didson, Persons committed for Capital Offences, and carry'd them off on spare Horses they had provided for that end. Upon which a Proclamation has been publish'd for discovering and apprehending the said Persons, wherein a Reward of Fifty Pounds is offer'd for each of them, provided they be legally convicted of the said Crime.

We hear from Canso, that a French Man of War, bound from France to Cape Breton, was lately cast away upon an Island called Scattare, about 5 or 6 Leagues East of the Cape, and 500 Persons drowned.

Custom House Boston. Entered Inwards.

Soames, Bell, and Tuck from New Hampshire, Morton from Connecticut, Flood from Newport, Hodge and Knowley from New London, Wood from Long Island, Greenman, Freeman, Palo and Chaille from Canso, Schermerhoorn from New York, Cutting from Philadelphia, Sayer from North Carolina, Calley from Bay of Honduras, Burger from Eron, Venn and Whiting from Bristol, Long from Portsmouth, Snepherdson, Clark and Darby from London.

Cleared Out.

Philpot and Merritt for New Hampshire, Thatcher and Coggeshall for Newport and Connecticut, Teneyck, Cornwell, Freeman, Higgins, and Pepper for Connecticut, Coffin for Nantuket, Rall and Beekman for New York, Edwards for Canso, Haerison for Burlington, Winnet for Annapolis Royal, Greenman for Philadelphia, Kirwan and Robinson for Virginia, Rosel for Surinam, Lunddale for North Carolina, Thomas for Antigua, King for Barbadoes, Launchin for North Carolina, Doubt for West Indies, and Bond for Bristol.

Entered Outwards.

Cornwell and Higgins for Newport and Connecticut, Huntington for Newport, Buxolph for New London, Schermerhoorn for New York, Bissel for Annapolis Royal, Hawford for Jamaica, Timberlake and Everden for Surinam, Rymes for Bristol, Ward for Spain, Norman and Snepherdson for London.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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New-England Courant.

From SATURDAY September 18. to SATURDAY September 25. 1725.

To the Author of the British Journal.

SIR,

May 8. 1725.



HERE is, in the World, a Kind of Malvolence, almost a Hatred, to those men who are called Poets. This I believe, arises from Envy: No man can well bear to see himself out-done; and as those who can produce any Thing valuable in this Way, are certainly very much above the Common Cast of Mankind, they must make their Fellow-Creatures uneasy, because Men are not so happy as to rejoice in the Excellence of others, but rather take Pains to depreciate every Thing that too plainly shews their own Incapacity. Whatever Share of Parts, or Learning, Men may have in general, he that has this Talent added, must have something inimitable by those who have it not: The Men of plain substantial Sense decry every Thing that is out of their own Way of Thinking; they treat of Fact, they maintain solid Truths, and they think it light and frivolous to measure our Words, and to consult the Tinkling of Numbers, not considering all the while, that what they despise must have all that they can pretend to, and something more. The Poet can argue (at least) as well as they: He has as good a Notion of Logical Truths: His *Ergo's* Consequences, and Conclusions are as regular; but he has a Whimsical way of telling his Story; he cannot disrobe himself of that aimable Dreis, which gives a painful Pleasure to his envious Readers.

There is something very natural and very pleasant in the Observation of *Scrub* in the *Beau's Stratagem*: My Brother Martin, says he, is a quite other Sort of Man than I am: Martin (for ought he knew) was of the same Condition of Lie; and yet the Gentleman being concealed under the Livery produced something that made *Scrub* uneasy: It raised his Wonder and his Envy; and if they had come to a Point of Rivalship, *Scrub*, no doubt, would have represented Martin as a Puppy: So any Man who speaks or writes with an uncommon Air, makes his Neighbour *Scrub* uneasy. "What B sinews has he to be so very particular? Truth is Truth, however told; and what Occasion is there to dress up its Nakedness in the Foppery of Numbers?" But these idle Men will for ever be shewing that they can do all that the rest of Mankind can do, and with somewhat a better Grace; that superior Grace gives the Uneasiness, and brings the Cry upon those who imprudently discover they have the Misfortune to be exalted above their Fellows.

A Child may be sent to School, and have Languages whipp'd into it: It may have Grammar, Logic, &c. thrust down its Throat, and it may be made very dogmatical, and very wise; but it cannot be crammed with Genius, and fine Parts: No Pedant can teach it this Way of being hated; it may still roll with Mankind, and be very sociable: *Ex quo vis ligno non fit Mercurius*. But sure the Piece that would form a *Mercury*, cannot fail of making a good *Punchinello*.

The Poet (properly so called) must have all the Accomplishments of other Men, and something peculiar to himself: Others may be good Draughtsmen, but he has such a malicious Way of Colouring, that no Neighbour can hold up a Pencil against him: It is a Way of Working they cannot hit, and therefore they will, they must explode it.

The Allegories, Similes, Allusions, Descriptions, with which Poetical Works abound, give the Reader, who has a Capacity of distinguishing their Beauties, a Pleasure not to be found in the Works of any prose Author. The very Lies of Poets are accompanied with the greatest Sincerity; their Fictions are not designed to impose upon, and abuse the Reader, but to diversify his Entertainment, and relieve his Mind with ingenious Fables, which have their Truth and their Use in some good Moral.

We have had Instances of Men famous for other kind of Performances, who after all their Pains & Sweat, could not produce any Thing tolerable in the Way of Poetry: But we rarely if ever find a Man any way remarkable as a Poet, but can easily match (I might say far outdo) another in prose: His Fancy is brighter; his Ear is better; and there will run a Harmony through his Prose-Style, which will always distinguish it to his Advantage. We can hardly suppose that a Poet is defective in any of the Talents requisite to the

Study of any Branch of Science or Literature; but we well know, that Men distinguish'd for every other Talent, could never make themselves Masters of this. *Oh fortunatam, nam me consule Romam*, was the Performance of a Man famed for his great Capacity in almost every Thing but this: And yet, though he could make an Oration, wherein not a single Period was liable to Exception, he could not, among a thousand Verses, produce one tolerably good. It was not given him. Nor *Rome*, nor *Athens*, nor Men, nor Gods (I had almost said) could make him a Poet. It cannot be learned in Schools of Grammarians, Mathematicians, or Philosophers: And the Great Man instructed by all these, still wrote verses *in vana Manerva*; for He knew not what Spirit he was of.

It must certainly be Envy (it cannot be any thing else) that induces the Generality of Mankind to have so much spleen to this little Tribe of Men: They are indeed, but very few; and cannot well bear up against the Weight of such Multitudes as pour upon them. But no impartial Man will deny, that as to Genius and Capacity, the Poet has as great a Share in general, as other Men of Literature, and in this single Particular much more than all their valued Talents lump'd and consider'd together. Can we suppose, that an *Ajax*, laying aside his Seven-fold Shield, should be press'd and incumber'd by the Buckler of *Thersites*? or that *Achilles* should tremble at the Advance of a vulgar Foe: The one indeed, might behave awkwardly, with what could not give his mighty Arm its due and usual Poise; and the other might disdain so inglorious an Encounter: But no Man, in his Wits, would insinuate a Want of Strength or Courage. And yet those, who set Poets at naught, act as absurdly. What! Can they suppose, that the miserable Je-june Studies, in which themselves are engaged, require more Parts? Blessed Reasoners! The Architect is not equal to the most simple Design, who could plan and perfect a magnificent Temple: He could erect a Cattle, but not build a Cottage! His Soul is indeed filled with greater Notions, and he leaves these low Performances to meaner Artists. Thus the Poet leaves to one Man the Study of Law; to another that of Physick; when a very small Proportion of his Capacity would enable him to, be an Adept in either of them. In short, this Genius to Poetry, exceeds all others as much as the Well-turned Gentleman does the Hob-nail'd Rustick, or the Court-bred Lady the Boarding-School-Romp. The Men of this Genius can, with Application, surpass either of the last; but no Application, no Study, can make the Men, who are so prejudiced against the Poets, equal to them. *Wilks* can leave his Gallery, and enter into the Part of *Charles*; and *Cibber* can put on the Awkwardness of *Master Johnny*: But never could *Pedant* make a *Wildair*, or *Country-School-Boy*, a *Sir Courtly Nice*.

PHILOMUSUS. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

London, May 22.

It appears by several Informations upon Oath against Jonathan Wild, condemn'd last Saturday at the old Bailey, That he hath, for many Years past, been Confederate with great Numbers of Pick-Pockets, House-Breakers, Shop-Lifters, and other Thieves. That he hath form'd a kind of Corporation of Thieves, of which he is the Head, or Director; and that notwithstanding his pretended Services in detecting and prosecuting Offenders, he procur'd such only, to be hang'd as conceal'd their Booty, or refus'd to share it with him. That he had divided the Town and Country into Districts, and appointed distinct Gangs for each, who regularly accounted with him for their Robberies. He had also a particular Set to steal at Churches in time of Divine Service, and also other moving Detachments to attend at Court on Birth-Days, Balls, &c. and upon both Houses of Parliament, Circuits, and Country Fairs. That the Persons employed by him

were,

were, for the most part, Felons Convict, who have returned from Transportation before the time for which they were transported was expired; and that he made choice of them to be his agents, because they could not be legal Evidence against him, and because he had it in his Power to take from them what Part of the Stolen Goods he thought fit, and otherwise use them ill, or hang them as he pleased. That he hath, from time to time, supplied such convicted Felons with Money and Cloaths, and lodged them in his own House, the better to conceal them, particularly some, against whom there are now Informations for diminishing and counterfeiting broad Pieces and Guineas. That he hath not only been a Receiver of stolen Goods, as well as of Writings of all Kinds, for near fifteen Years last past, but frequently been a Confederate, and robbed along with the above-mentioned convicted Felons. That, in order to carry on these vile Practices to gain some Credit with the ignorant Multitude, he usually carry'd about him a short Silver Staff, as a Badge of his Authority from the Government, which he us'd to produce when he himself was concern'd in Robbing. That he had under his Care and Direction, several Warehouses for receiving and concealing stolen Goods, and also a Ship for carrying off Jewels, Watches, and other valuable Goods to Holland, where he hath a superannuated Thief for his Factor. That he kept in Pay several Artists to make Alterations, and to transform Watches, Seals, Snuff-Boxes, Rings, and other things, that they might not be known, several of which he us'd to present to such Persons as he thought might be of Service to him. That he seldom or never helped the Owners to their Notes or Papers they had lost, unless he found them able exactly to specify and describe them, and then often insisted on more than half the Value. Lastly, it appears, that he hath frequently procured false Evidence to swear Persons into Facts they were not guilty of, sometimes to prevent them from being Evidence against himself, at others for the sake of the great Reward given by the Government.

London, June 12. A Patent has lately pass'd the Seals for erecting a College in the Island of Bermudas, for Propagation of the Gospel among the Indians, and other Heathens on the Continent of America. 'Tis said Dr. Berkeley, Dean of Londonderry, will be appointed Principal of the said College.

Boston, Sept. 25.

They write from Marblehead, that on Monday the 13th Instant, a Farmer about 2 Miles from that Town, hearing a Noise among his Swine, ran out and discovered a Bear marching off the Ground on his Hind

Feet, taking the Good Man's old Sow by the Neck up in his Fore Paws. They soon dispatch'd the Bear, in hopes of relieving the Sow; but it prov'd too late, for the Bear had broke her Back, and squeez'd her to Death. The Sow is suppos'd to be about 200 Weight. The Bear weigh'd 50 Pound a Quarter when dress'd.

'Tis thought that not less than 20 Bears have been kill'd in about a Week's Time, within ten Miles of Boston. Two have been kill'd below the Castle, as they were swimming from one Island to another; and one attempted to board a Boat out in the Bay, but the Men defended themselves so well with the Boat-Hook and Oars, that they put out her Eyes, and then kill'd her. On Tuesday last two were kill'd at Dorchester, one of which weigh'd 60 Pound a Quarter. We hear from Providence, that the Bears appear very thick in those Parts.

Custom-House Boston, Sept. 17.

Entered Inwards.

Stevens, Ellingwood and Stone from New Hampshire, Dean, Davis and Cob from Connecticut, Mitchel from Newport, Van-guilder from New York, Sears, Carver, Gibbs, Henderson Doty, and Lillie from North Carolina, Willard and Wright from Virginia, Smith and Beale from Canso, Lewis from Surranam, West from Maryland, Kidder and Webber from Barbadoes, Kent from Jamaica, Scot from South Carolina, Carley from Newfoundland, and Jarvis from Nevis.

Cleared Out.

Jackson, Low and Tuck for New Hampshire, Knowles and Hedge for Connecticut, Wood for Long Island, Clark for Barbadoes, Cheever, Soley and Everden for Surranam, Miers for Virginia, Sleigh for Antigua, Shelley for Newfoundland, Boyce for Jamaica, Burgis for Pensilvania, and Shepherdson for London.

Entered Out.

Mitchel for Newport, Coting for Pensilvania, Merrit and Atkins for West Indies, Clark for Leward Islands, Delang for South Carolina, Cunningham and Austin for Antigua, Darby for Portugal, Fuller for Barbadoes, Strout and Whitehead for Virginia, Grey for Madera, Lithered and Appleby for London, and Aves for Liverpool.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

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THE New-England Courant.

From SATURDAY September 25. to SATURDAY October 2. 1725.

To the Author of the London Journal.

SIR,



HERE is scarcely, I believe, a moral Writer, who has not, in some Part or other of his Works, immediately or relatively, treated of Happiness; and the Reason is, that That is a Subject to which our Thoughts first of all and most naturally tend; and every one would be glad for his own sake, as well as that of other Men, to fix it, if he could, to some solid Basis; but how far the Enquiries of this nature have succeeded, is pretty well known to all who have any Share of Knowledge. The Ancient Philosophers did, in particular, deal very much in this Question of the *Summum Bonum*, or what it was that Happiness consisted in; and whether any were so lucky as to reach the Point of Truth to be desired, or not; yet, it is certain, they struck out many fine Thoughts, and furnished useful Lectures to their Scholars, in the Course of their Discussions on this Subject. Some of these took great pains to show, that Happiness did not consist in Riches. I believe not; but to be certain, it does not consist in Poverty. Others of them were no less assiduous, to make out, that it did not consist in Pleasure; Not altogether, I believe; but, most surely, it does not consist in Pain. The Stoics, the most virtuous Set among them, and in whose System of Morality, it must be acknowledged, there is somewhat exquisitely sublime and Great; however, they might, perhaps, push some Things a little too far, and run into I know not what virtuous Enthusiasm:—The Stoics, I say, used their utmost Effort, to place Happiness in virtue alone; and greatly were they to be commended for it. This Zeal of theirs, in so good a Cause, and with so worthy a View, was most lovely and becoming; tho' they did not wholly come up to the Thing proposed, to be proved. Virtue does, no doubt, highly contribute to our Felicity; and without it, no Man can be said, in any reasonable Sense, to be happy: But it cannot alone effect that wished for End; Pain of Body, and Anguish of Mind, will still subsist, notwithstanding this boasted Antidote; Sorrow, Misfortunes and Poverty, do not lose their Edge when they meet with it, tho' in its greatest Perfection: It may indeed alleviate and soften Distress, but does not take it away; 'tis a fine Balm to comfort an afflicted Mind, but cannot of it self, heal it: Happiness therefore cannot be placed in virtue alone.

The Truth is, Men in all Ages have in their Searches after Happiness, been dressing up a gaudy Being that existed nowhere but in their own Imaginations, a Goddess, most desirable and full of Beauty; but who like a Phantom, vanished from their Arms when-ever they pursued her; the Tracks and Windings, that led to her Temple, were so obscure and intricate, as still to deceive their Steps, and carry them wide astray: It may be said to have fared with Happiness, as with the Chymic Stone; Men have endeavour'd to convert almost every thing into it, but nothing would ever yet abide the Test. The Truth, I say, is, Human Nature is far from being form'd for complex Happiness, (so it has pleased God to ordain it,) and not any single Thing or Circumstance, but very many must conspire to give us the little Share of it we are capable of enjoying. This is the Condition of our Being; and whoever looks carefully into the Nature of human Understandings and human Passions, or considers the Progress of Life, and the Infirmities attending all Parts of it, or the Temper and Genius of Society, and Mens mutual Commerce with and Dependence on each

other, and many other Things besides, cannot but be fully convinced of this Truth, even tho' his own Heart and Experience should not, at one particular time, convince him of it; as, I doubt, every Man's does, at most times, however prosperous his Condition in Life may seem to be, or however happy he may appear to the Eye of the World. Neither Riches therefore, nor Pleasure, nor Power, nor Grandeur, nor Health, nor Wisdom, nor Beauty, nor Fame and Glory, nor Virtue it self, can separately, make Men happy; nor completely so, even tho' they could be all united together: The perpetual Variation of Appetite, the hourly Accession of new Desires, Satiety even of the best Things, the Nature of Worldly Blessings themselves, which often comprehend in their own Essence the Sources of Evil, the whole Economy of our Being in its best and most perfect Estate forbids it. Happiness, in a Word, is the Bait or Point, at which human Wit has thro' all Ages, been levelling its Arrows; but the Marksman was never yet found that was so fortunate to hit it.

For, my own Part, if I might presume to declare my humble Sense of this Matter more particularly, I should think that what most of all contributed to human Felicity, did not consist so much, either in superior Learning or Genius, or Wisdom, much less in the Accidents of Fortune, in Wealth, Reputation, and the like, as in the peculiar Turn and Cast of a Man's own Mind, in a certain Luckiness of Constitution. There is in some Men an easy and contented Spirit born with 'em, a Joyousness or Glee of Soul which flows 'em every thing in gay and good humour'd Light, and disposes 'em to be pleased with every thing, and that disposes them to accompany them equally at all Times, and under all Circumstances: Sorrow does not seem to know the Way to their Hearts; nor can they, as far as one may judge, be much affected, unless by some great and uncommon Stroke of Adversity. A man of this Cast sits free from every Care, while the Wealthy, the Powerful, the Wise and Virtuous feel Pangs from a thousand Causes that never touch him. It is this genial Temper of Soul, I imagine, that seems to bid fairest for Happiness; that is, 'tis what alone makes Men moderately happy; and greatly so, when attended with but few Advantages besides. I know not, whether Providence, however benign any one's Constitution may be, or whatever Suavity of Soul he may inherit from his Parents, from the Country and Climate he was born in, or other Causes, does not still throw Allays into his Life and Being, to keep men in some Degree on a Level, in respect of Happiness, notwithstanding all seeming Differences. I know not, if this be so or not; but in Appearance, they are Men of the Complexion here described, that ordinarily possess the greatest Share of Felicity, or at least are most capable of it, or more so abundantly, than many that enjoy much greater Advantages in other Regards, or that are far wiser and more knowing. The finer and more delicate the Nerves of our Understandings are, if I may venture on that Expression, the more touching probably are our Griefs, as well as the Occasions of them more frequent. Happiness then, I conceive, upon the whole, does most result from Constitution.

To conclude: If we speak of absolute Happiness, there is no such thing in Nature; and 'tis impossible, I believe, to conceive rightly about it, or to form a Definition of it, so as to be at all consistent with Humanity. To be happy, when one has said all, and to make the most of it, is only to enjoy as much of the Benefits of Life, as Persons of our Rank ordinarily do, and to be as free from the Evils and Torments of it. This, I take it, is the Tenour and Image of human Happiness: All beyond it is a Picture of our own Creation; a gay Idea nourish'd by Flattery, and which the Weakness of the Heart pines after unprofitably. The Reality of the Matter is, every one has something in view, which he imagines would make him happy; but no one does, in Fact, possess it: Every Man has some Plan, or imaginary System of Felicity in his Head, which he cannot attain to; and

and which if he could, it would not answer his Expectation. The best and most we can do for consulting our true Welfare and Happiness in this Life, is, to think and live as reasonably as we can; to regulate and govern our Appetites and Desires to the best of our Understanding; to be, in effect as wife and virtuous, as the Turn and Frame of our Being will allow of; and to permit the rest to the great Author of Happiness, and disposer of all Things.

—Divis cetera, qui simul
Sera vere rumbos equore fervido
Depraliantes; nec Cupressi,
Nec veteres agitantur Orni.

I am, SIR, &c.

THEOPHILUS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Rome, May 13.

The Bull Unigenitus, of Clement XI. will certainly be republish'd, and confirm'd by the Council.

Dresden, May 30.

We learn from Berlin, that the King of Prussia has countermanded the March of his Troops. King Augustus has given the Imperial Ambassador here verbal Assurances, that he was fully resolv'd to go suddenly to Poland, and procure Satisfaction to the complaining Party.

Hague, June 5.

We learn from Lisbon, That two Dutch Men of War had fought two Algerine Corsairs, and after a desperate Fight, taken one of them of forty Guns and three hundred Moors, and brought him into the River of Lisbon, but the other made his Escape.

London, June 5.

Our Merchants have Advice, That the Ostenders new Settlement near Bengal, has been destroy'd by the Indians, in which Governor Cob was kill'd with a Cannon Ball. This bad News, with that of the Loss of their rich Ship in the Ganges, has lower'd their Stock from 120 to Par.

Our Merchants have Advice, that six Dutch Ships, computed to be worth an hundred Thousand Pounds, have been taken at Curassau, by two Spanish Men of War.

Paris, June 9.

On the Festival of Corpus Christi, as the Procession of the Holy Sacrament pass'd through the Suburb of St. Anthony, an impudent Woman, who had for several Years lost the Use of her Limbs, being brought and set down in the Street, crept'd, with much ado, under the Canopy, with the Curate's Leave, and immediately found herself so well cured, that she rose and followed the Procession. This Miracle was done in Presence of above a thousand People, and the Woman is well known in all the Neighbourhood. Cardinal de Noailles, having caused Enquiry to be made into the Matter, is going to Deum for it in the Parish Church of that Suburb.

Dorchester June 1.

On Mr. John Felton an Officer of the Excise here, lately seized two and twenty Anchors of Brandy between East and West Lultho, a notable Place for running Goods, the Rendezvous of Smugglers. The Wife of Richard Card, one of the Smugglers, willing to save a large Canneliter of Tea, about twelve Pounds Weight, clapp'd it betwixt her Thighs. The Officer observing, when she walk'd her Legs were very stiff, and seemingly deprived of Muscular Motion, presently divin'd the good Woman to be grown pregnant with some prohibited Goods, and that the Hour drawing nigh, a speedy Delivery would be necessary: He then lifting up the Hem of her Garment, brings forth into the World an innocent Canneliter of Tea, to the great Diversion of himself and the Spectators.

Boston, October 2.

We have Advice from Martha's Vineyard, That on Saturday last, a Gentlewoman of Edgar-Town on that Island, being miss'd by her Maid since the Day before at Noon, and

one of the Neighbours asking her how her Mistress did, answered, that she went up Garret the Day before and that she had not seen her since. Upon which a diligent Search was made in the Garret, and among the Neighbours, (to whom, it seems, she us'd often to fly from the inhuman Treatment of her Husband,) but to no Effect. Upon a Re-search in the Garret, she was found lying in a dark narrow Hole between the Chimney and the Kitchen, with her Teeth set in her Head, and in the Opinion of those about her, upon the Point of expiring. Her Husband was then apprehended, and being examin'd by two Justices of the Peace, was order'd to Prison, or to find Surety for his Good Behaviour. She came not to her Speech till Sunday in the Forenoon; and being then desir'd to declare how she came there, she was with much Difficulty perswaded to confess, That her Husbands Barbarity had made her weary of her Life, and she went into the Garret to make away her self; but her Hair failing her, she crept into that Hole, intending to ly there and die. Her Circumstances are the more melancholly, in that her first Husband left her possessor of a good Estate, which in less than two Years has been consum'd by the present, which Extravagance, ill Words and Blows, is all the Returns the poor Woman has for marrying him with Nothing.

On Saturday Night last three Indian Captives, who were at work at Dorchester, ran away from thence in a Canoo, and have not been since heard of.

Custom-House Boston, October 1.

Entered Inwards:

Riggs and Giddings from New Hampshire, Davis, Edwards and Hinchbaw from Canis, Snelling and Stevens from Surranam, Lewis from Newfoundland, Breed and Johnson from Barbadoes, and Tucker from Topsham.

Cleared Out.

Merrit for New Hampshire, Mitchel and Power for Newport, Chaille for Newfoundland, Sayre for Connecticut and East Jersey, Milliken and Stroud for Virginia, Symmon's and Doty for North Carolina, Whitehead for Maryland, Timberlake for Surranam, Beard for Newfoundland, De Lang for South Carolina, Clark and Butler for Barbadoes.

Entered Out:

Power for Rhode-Island, Leat and West for Maryland, Bangs for Connecticut, Rawlings for Leward Islands, Carver for West Indies, Scot for South Carolina, Lase and Soper for North Carolina, Scrawin for Nevit, Willard for Virginia, Moor for Bristol, and Upcot for Burnstable.

ADVERTISEMENT.

* * A large double House and Wharf with two Shops, fronting Ann-Street, near the Sign of the Cross, 30 odd Foot Front, and 193 Foot Rear, with the Privilege of the Elatts, now in the Possession of Mrs. Sarah Tomlin and Mr. Humphry Scarier, Butcher, to be sold by Publick Vendue on the first Wednesday of this Instant, at Five a Clock in the Afternoon, at Mr. Selby's Coffee-House in King-Street.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. Windsor Sherrar, late of Boston, Cooper, deceas'd, are desir'd to pay their respective Debts to Mr. John Buttolph, Cooper, in Boston, Administrator to the said Estate, to whom the Creditors are desir'd to apply themselves in order to settle their Accounts.

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THE [N° 219]

New-England Courant.

From SATURDAY October 2. to SATURDAY October 9. 1725.



THE Life of Jonathan Wild, the famous Thief-Taker, lately executed at Tyburn, containing an Account of so many uncommon and unheard of Rogueries, committed or contriv'd by him, we shall in this and some following Papers present it to our Readers, and doubt not but it will be accepted as a very agreeable Entertainment.

The TITLE.

The Life of Jonathan Wild, from his Birth to his Death. Containing his Rise and Progress in Roguery; his first Acquaintance with Thieves; by what Arts he made himself their Head, or Governour; His Discipline over them; his Policy and great Cunning in governing them; and the several Cases of Thieves under his Command. In which his Intrigues, Plots, and Artifices are accounted for, and laid open. Intermix'd with Variety of diverting Stories. By H. D. late Clerk to Justice R.

The PREFACE.



THE Account which the Reader will here find, of the most extraordinary ROGUE that ever yet Suffer'd in England, was pick'd up at several Times, from his own Relations and Stories of himself; which are the best Authorities that can be produced for Things which, according to the Iniquity and Nature of them, were transacted with such extreme Caution.

And it is certain, that the greatest Part of his dark Proceedings wou'd still have continu'd a Secret to the World, had it not been, that in his gay Hours, when his Heart was open, he took Pleasure in recounting his past Rogueries, and, with a great deal of Humour, bragg'd of his biting the World; often hinting, not without Vanity, at the poor Understandings of the greatest Part of Mankind, and his own superior Cunning.

And indeed, when we consider that it is not a Man's Grandeur, or high Station in the World, but the strange Adventures of his Life; and his Art and Conduct in the Management of Things, which gives us a Curiosity of looking into his History—I say, when this is granted, we need make no Apology for collecting these

Materials, and offering them to the Publick—for here they will meet with a System of Politicks unknown to Machiavel; they will see deeper Stratagems and Plots form'd by a Fellow without Learning or Education, than are to be met with in the Conduct of the greatest Statesmen, who have been at the Heads of Governments.

And indeed, when Things are rightly compar'd, it will be found that he had a more difficult Game to play, for he was to blind the Eyes of the World, so find out Tricks to Evade the Penalties of the Law; and on the other Side, to govern a Body of People who were Enemies to all Governments; and to bring those under Obedience to him, who at the hazard of their Lives, acted in Disobedience to the Laws of the Land—This was steering betwixt Scylla and Charybdis; and if he had not been a very Skillful Pilot, he must long since have split upon a Rock, either on one Side or the other.

To conclude: We have not taken so much Pains to multiply a Number of Stories, which wou'd have swell'd the bulk of these Sheets, and increas'd the Price, and perhaps tired the Reader; we have only endeavour'd to trace him up his several Steps and Gradations, to account for the Policy and Cunning of his Management, and relating only such Facts as have not yet been made publick concerning him.



ONATHAN WILD was born of very honest Parents in the Town of Wolverhampton in the County of Stafford. His Father was not rich; however, he provided handsomely for his Family while he lived, by his Trade, which was that of a Carpenter: But he dying and leaving four or five small Children for the Widow to bring up and subsist, 'tis on Wonder if their Education was no better taken care of. As for Jonathan, he shew'd early Signs of a forward Genius, and, whilst a Boy, would commit a thousand little Rogueries among those of the same or a superior Class, in which he discovered a ready Wit, and a Cunning much above his Years, tho' these Actions did not extend to robbing or any such Crime; but I mean little collusive Tricks which serv'd to impose upon his own Companions, who had a less Faculty of discerning than Jonathan had.

At the usual Age, when young Jonathan had been instructed to a moderate degree of Learning, such as Writing and Accounts, he was put Prentice to a Buckle-maker, whom he serv'd seven Years honestly enough; when that Time was expired, he carry'd on a little peddling Business himself in the same Way;

but *Jonathan* wanted Application, which is generally observ'd to be the Fault of Men of brisk Parts: Work and he were too much at Variance for him to thrive by his Trade; he seem'd to follow it only at a Distance, often playing the Loose, wandering from one Ale-House to another, with the very worst, tho' the merriest Company in the Place, and was particularly fond of the strolling Actors that now and then frequented that Country.

After this manner *Jonathan* liv'd three or four Years, leading a Life of Pleasure, disturb'd with nothing, unless it was now and then at the Noise of a Drum, which he had as great Antipathy to as some Folks to Cheese or a Cat. This was in the height of the late War between *France* and the Confederates, when the Officers went down into the several Counties for Recruits for *landers*, for which kind of Service *Mr. Wild* had perhaps more Aversion than for any other thing in Life. This was not want of Courage, as we shall prove in the Course of his History; but he thought a Man of Stratagem might push his Fortune some better Way than by standing to be shot at, and therefore 'twas necessary that he should employ the utmost Cunning to avoid it, which however *Jonathan* could never have done, but by a Trick which he was more beholden to Nature for than Art; this was a Knack of dislocating his Hip-bone, which he could do without Pain, and thereby render himself a Cripple, and repose it in its Place again without Trouble, whenever he pleas'd; this was particularly useful to him, and which he constantly perform'd whenever his unlucky Stars brought him within Sight of a red Coat, which he us'd to pass by in so decrepid and deform'd a Posture, as never fail'd to move Pity in the Beholders towards so miserable an Object; and he was no sooner out of sight of 'em, but he walk'd as upright and as firm as any Man.

In the Course of *Jonathan*'s Trading, he visited some Market-Towns to put off his Wares, as other Dealers did, at which time he us'd to hire a Horse of his Neighbour's, (for *Jonathan*'s Stock would not amount to one of his own; and a certain time when Trade grew bad on his Hands, he sells his whole Cargoe for what he could get, and rides up the Horse to *London*, instead of returning home to *Wolverhampton*; and the Owner heard nothing of his Beast, till 'twas sold, and all the Money spent.

While *Jonathan* was spending in Gaiety and Pleasure, the little Fortune he had acquir'd by the Sale of his own Stock, and his Neighbour's Horse, he got acquainted with several Persons of both Sexes who were People of Merit in their Way, by whose Interest, and the Vivacity of his own Parts, he was recommended to an Employment of Trust, in which he acquitted himself very handsomely, considering the Corruption of the Times; but after a while, *Jonathan* finding it rather a Post of Honour than Profit, resign'd, and went down into his own Coun-

try again. The Employment I mean, is that of a Bailiff's Follower; the Qualifications of which are Vigilance, Sagacity, Patience, Quick-sightedness, *cum multis aliis*, which our *Jonathan* had frequent Opportunities of exercising.

One of the first Visitors *Jonathan* had upon his Return to *Wolverhampton*, was *Mr. —*, who lent him his Horse; to whom he open'd his Case, letting him know that he was not one Farthing the richer by living in *London*, that he had spent every Great, and if he threw him into Prison, he would lose his Money, but that if he would favour him so as to give him Time, he would pay for his Horse at a Shilling in the Pound per Month, till the whole was paid; and he should apply himself with Assiduity to his own Business to enable him to make good these Conditions, which the Creditor considering, came into, and so the Agreement was made.

Mr. Wild, pursuant to the above Terms, made two Payments at the Time they became due, but neglecting the third Payment, for a Fortnight or three Weeks, *Mr. —* gave *Jonathan* a gentle Dun, telling him at what time the Month was up, and so forth; but was very much surpris'd to find that *Mr. Wild* was so far from making any Excuse for his Omission, that he told him plainly he should pay him no more Money, and wonder'd at his Assurance of making Demand on him. Why, says the Creditor, did not you run away with my Horse, sell him at *London*, and put the Money in your own Pocket? I did so, answer'd *Jonathan*, but that Affair was settled by an Agreement between us, that I should pay you so much Money by monthly Payments, in Consideration thereof; therefore that Cause is at an End. Very well, reply'd the Creditor, why don't you pay me according to that Contract then? No, quoth *Jonathan*, that Contract is obsolete and of no effect. How so? says the Creditor. Why, you will allow, says *Jonathan*, that Articles of Agreement, or Contracts, not fulfill'd, are broken, and Articles once broken, cannot subsist afterwards: Now our Articles are broken, continued he, for I have made but two Payments, when there are three due long ago, therefore I owe you nothing, and nothing I will pay you.

I mention this Story to shew that *Jonathan* had a Genius for the Study of the Law, and had not his Practice taken another Turn at first, I don't know whether, better or worse, at it is practis'd of late, he might have been as eminent, and made as great a Figure as some of his Countrymen.

It was not long after this, that *Jonathan* found the making of Buckles too mechanick an Employment for him; his Soul was too great to be confin'd to such servile Work; and what was worse, he easily perceiv'd he had Occasion for more Money than his Hands could procure him in that narrow Way of Business; therefore he spurn'd at the Trade, and resolv'd, some how or other, to transfer

the Labour of his Hands to that of the Head, as being the most likely Means of getting a Livelihood fit for a Gentleman.

Big with Hopes, he set out for London once more; but as if he threw himself entirely on Fortune, and resolv'd to court her Favours, he begun his Journey on foot, and with no more than nine Pence in his Pocket; and the first Day he was so lucky as to meet with the Goddess, in the same Shape the Poets describe her, *viz.* That of a Woman, travelling to Warwick, in her Way to London. The Lady was on Horseback, but however she was so good natur'd as to let Jonathan keep Pace with her for three or four Miles, till by a little Conversation they grew intimate, and acquainted with each other's Circumstances: She told Jonathan she was an itinerant Doctress, and cur'd People of all Distempers, and that she had been riding about the Country for the good of the Publick. Jonathan desired her then to give him her Opinion about his Leg and Thigh, which he presently put out in the manner before mentioned; the Gentlewoman alighted from her Horse, and handling Jonathan's Parts, she found his Hip Bone was out of its Socket, a great Exuberance on the back Part thereof, and his Knee & Foot turn'd almost behind him.

She was amaz'd to see this sudden Alteration, without being sensible of the Cause, and was very much troubled to know what she shou'd do with the poor Fellow in that Condition; but Jonathan presently put her out of Pain, desir'd her to mount her Horse, and he would accompany her into Town; and thereupon replaces the joint, and walks along before her with great Briskness and Agility. When she was thoroughly inform'd of the Trick, she intimated how useful this Deceit might be made to them both, if he would leave it to her Management; and all the Trouble he should be at, was to lie a Bed for a Fortnight, and eat and drink whatever he had a mind to. Upon which she let him into a Secret, that she knew no more of Physick or Surgery than her Horse, and only pretended to it for a Livelihood.

It may be imagin'd, that Jonathan was not difficult to be wrought on to such good Purposes, for he never was an Enemy to Eating and Drinking in his whole Life; accordingly the Plan was laid, and Jonathan hopp'd into Town in the Evening in the Circumstances of a poor decrepid Beggar-man.

The Doctress and Jonathan set up at the best Inn in Warwick, ask for a Room, and call the Landlord, telling him, she found a poor miserable object upon the Road, that ask'd Alms of her, which she presently reliev'd; but seeing him a likely young Fellow, tho' lame and infirm, she commiserated his sad Condition, and thought a greater Act of Charity could not be done, than the setting this poor Man upon his Legs, that he might thereby be enabled to get a Livelihood by his Labour and Industry; and therefore says she, if you have an eminent Surgeon in Town, a Man of Honour and Probity, that will undertake his Cure, I will be at the Ex-

pence of it my self, and give him a suitable Reward. The Landlord acquiesced with her Ladiship's Sentiments, prais'd her Goodness to the Skies, and Jonathan pray'd aloud for his Benefactress.

One Mr. B——, a Surgeon, was sent for, to whom Madam declared her self in like manner; and the Surgeon took a Survey before all the House of the Part affected. He saw the Nature of his Lameness, and therefore only ask'd Jonathan how long ago this Misfortune happen'd to him? He answer'd in a whining Tone, *About eight Years*; and thereupon relates a plausible Story of his falling off a Tree in a Country Village, where no Help was to be met with, and his Mother being a poor Woman had not wherewithal to pay a Doctor, and the like; but pretended to be very much cast down: When the Surgeon addressing himself to the Gentlewoman, said, *Madam, it would be no less than a Robbery to take your Monty, for there's no possibility of serving him; the Bone having been so long misplac'd has contracted a new Situation, and the Head of the Bone formed a Socket so formidable, that 'twould be unnatural now to remove it thence, so that we must let it rest as it is.* This did not seem to satisfy the Gentlewoman; she was sure, she said, the Limb might be reduc'd to its proper Place, with due Care, if he would apply fomentations, and other topical Medicines to the Part, for the Relaxation of the Ligaments, &c. in Preparation for the Reduction. This was disputed some Time with Warmth, between the Male and the Female Surgeon, till it ended, as often Arguments do, in a Wager of fifty Guineas; and the Lady her self was to take the Matter into her own Hands.

Whereupon the Patient was blooded, and then put into a Warm Bed: Stupes were made of a thousand Herbs, and the Fomentation apply'd, or pretended so to be, several times a Day. Mr. B—— visited him once in twenty four Hours, and the Gentlewoman continued with him all the while for ten Days together; in which time honest Jonathan acted his Part so well that he roar'd himself hoarse, as it is suppos'd, for the Pain he underwent in this extraordinary Operation. At length one Morning, as Mr. B—— the Surgeon, our Quack Doctress, and three or four of the Town, (for the Affair had made some Noise) were coming up Stairs, they heard the Patient, instead of groaning and making other dismal Cries, singing, whistling, and what not; so they all burst into his Chamber, and presently ask'd the Occasion of his Mirth? Jonathan told them he never knew so much Pleasure in all his Life-time; for now he said he was as free from Pain as e'er a one in the Room.

The sly Doctress desir'd to be inform'd how and at what time he lost his Pain, and became so easy as he now own'd himself to be? He answer'd, that about three a Clock that Morning (not having slept for four Nights before) he fell into a Dose, and dream'd that two Angels lifted him out of Bed, and carry'd

tyed him thro' several Regions, of which he could give no Account, and set him down upon a fine Bank of Flowers, on the side of a Rivulet; on the other Side of which were beautiful Walks, pleasant Groves, and curious Water-works, and in the Center of all, a Pavilion of Ivory, of extraordinary Workmanship, particularly the Sculpture; the Roof was adorn'd with Birds of all kinds inlaid, and on the Inside a Throne of pure Gold, where sat his kind and good Benefactress. At the Sight of her, continued Jonathan, I rose up in haste, thinking to swim the Rivulet, when a Noise like Thunder awaken'd me, and I found myself in this Bed, in perfect Health and Ease. The cunning Gentlewoman cry'd aloud, Then went she Bone into its Place. With that they turned down the Bed-cloaths, and found Jonathan a whole Man, to the great Surprize of all the Company.

This extraordinary Cure was look'd upon as a kind of Miracle: Mr. B—— own'd it as such, paid the Money, (viz. fifty Guineas) and clear'd the Case up to every Body from any Imputation of Deceit. Jonathan in two or three Days came Abroad, but limp'd a little; and Madam Doctress gave publick Notice that she would stay a Week in that Town, for the sake of the diseased Poor of the Country, for whom she would make up some Papers of Powders that should cure them of all Disorders, and make it the healthiest Part of the whole Kingdom, for which she would take nothing of them but what the Medicines cost her out of her Pocket, according to the Cant of all Quacks.

The News run, like that of a great Victory, gain'd over the French and Spaniards, and People of all Conditions, Age and Sexes, came into Warwick, so that Jonathan could not pound Brick-dust fast enough for Sale; the Price of a small Paper of which, with a Mixture of Brimstone and ———, came but to six Pence.

By this Stratagem the Woman's Fame was so rais'd, that when Jonathan and she computed their Gains, they found after all Charges were deducted, that they were much about 100 l. in Pocket, with which they set out early in the Morning, and arriv'd at London safely in two Days following. Here Jonathan lived a merry Life as long as the Money lasted, and being seduced by the Pleasures of the Town, had no Thought of getting more, till urg'd thereto by Necessity. But

now an unlucky Accident happen'd, which seem'd to give an ill turn to his Affairs, for his Lady Doctress took it into her Head to fall out with him; whether it be that she was jealous of his having some new Amour, (for Jonathan was always a great Man amongst the Ladies) or whether she could not bear his Extravagance, is a piece of History we cannot clear up; but let it be which it will, there arose so furious a Quarrel betwixt them, that Madam the Quack arrests Jonathan in an Action of Debt; and he being destitute both of Credit and Friends, could meet with no Body who would venture to bail him, so that he was put into the Compter, where he lay a considerable Time.

[To be continu'd.]

Boston, October 9.

This Week three Bears were kill'd at Brookline.

The Wind being high on Tuesday last, a Boat in our Harbour with three Men in it, fill'd with Water, and one of the Men falling overboard, was drown'd.

Custom-House Boston. Entered Inwards.

Philip Aubin from Lewisburg, John Staggwood from New Hampshire, Thomas Martin from Canso, Robert Storn from Newfoundland, Michael Winkley from Barbadoes, John Stevens from Surinam, and William Makin from Honduras.

Cleared Out.

Richard Gillam for New Hampshire, Aron Banks for Connecticut, Robert Lusk and John Serle for South Carolina, Samuel Whitehead, Thomas Foster, John Leate, and John West for Maryland, Samuel Stroud and Benjamin Willard for Virginia, and Robert Stamper for London.

Entered Out.

Gerthom Edwards for Newport and Connecticut, Samuel Foy for Barbadoes, and Perkins and Andrews for Virginia.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

¶ Ran away on the first of this Instant October, from Isaac Little Esq; at Marshfield, a lusty Negro Man, named Asop, about twenty-five Years old. Had on a brown Coat, check'd Woolen Shirt, and grey Yarn Stockings. Whoever shall take up the said Runaway, and him safely convey to his Master, or give any true Intelligence, so as his Master may have him again; shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and all necessary Charges paid.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. Windsor Sherrar, late of Boston, Cooper, deceas'd, are desir'd to pay their respective Debts to Mr. John Buttolph, Cooper, in Boston, Administrator to the said Estate, to whom the Creditors are desir'd to apply themselves in order to settle their Accounts.

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THE [N^o 220 New-England Courant.

From SATURDAY October 9. to SATURDAY October 16. 1725.

The Life of Jonathan Wild continued.



IN the Compter *Jonathan* laid the Foundation of all his future Greatness; for it must be observ'd, that this is the Place where common Thieves and Pickpockets taken in the City are first carried as soon as they are apprehended: *Jonathan* took care to cultivate an Acquaintance and Intimacy with them all, and as they are an enterprising Body of Men, there seem'd to be a kind of Sympathy betwixt their Natures and that of *Jonathan*, so that they soon crept into one another's Secrets; he became acquainted with all their Tricks and Stratagems, and when the Iron Hand of Justice had laid hold of them, and they were intangled in Difficulties, he often put such Quirks and Evasions in their Heads, and gave them such Advice, as sometimes prov'd of great Advantage to them so, that he became a kind of Oracle amongst the Thieves.

After he had lain a considerable Time in the Compter, he Wheedled the Female Quack, at whose Suit he lay, and brought her to such Temper that she was prevail'd upon to give him his Liberty. He had now a numerous Acquaintance, with whom he constantly associated; these were the Thieves (as has been before observ'd;) there was no Enterprize they went upon, whether in Town or Country, but they acquainted *Jonathan* with the Particulars of their Success, what Booty they got, and what Hazards they run, so communicative are these Gentlemen to those who keep them Company; yet, at the Beginning, he had so much the Fear of the Gallows before his Eyes, that they could never prevail with him to go with them upon any Adventure, and share in the executive Part.

At first, *Jonathan* drove but a poor peddling Trade, only helping People to Writings which the Thieves could make no Profit of, and which could be of no Use but to the Owners, and in this, he at first acted with such extream Caution, for fear of coming within the Penalty of the Law, that after he had bargain'd with the People, and they were come by his Appointment to pay the Money, and receive the Writings, he led them into a Room contriv'd for that purpose, where pushing back a small Pannel of the Wainscot, a Hand us'd to appear with the

Writings in it, and the Parties were to take them out of that Hand, and to put the Money into it, without their seeing the Body which belong'd to it, so that they could not say he had ever taken any of their Money, or receiv'd the stolen Goods, yet the Success and Encouragement he afterwards met with, made him more careless to his great Sorrow.

The first Thing that gave him any Fame was a Dispute he had with *Cornelius Tilburn*, a noted Quack Doctor; who being robb'd of some Goods, and hearing of *Jonathan Wild*, apply'd to him for the Recovery of them; but after they had treated some Time they could not agree about the Price; upon the whole, *Tilburn* was vex'd he could not have his Goods again, and thinking *Jonathan* had them, he arrests him in an Action of Trover; *Jonathan* gave Bail to the Action, and so a Suit of Law was commenced, which was so well defended on *Jonathan's* side, that *Tilburn* was non-suited, and Costs were given to *Jonathan*.

This gave him a great Reputation among his good Friends the Thieves, who thought *Jonathan* the best Factor or Agent they could employ, so that his Business so increas'd, that 'tis thought he got two or three hundred Pounds a Year by Commission.

But it is no wonder he should thus by degrees increase in Business and in Fame, for no Man grows great at once. Having now ingross'd the whole Traffick of stolen Goods to himself, he became as useful to the Thieves as they were to him, for now by his Credit they had a safe way of making Money of every Thing which fell into their Hands, whereas before they run as great Hazards of being discover'd and brought to Justice when they went about to dispose of their Goods, as they did in stealing them.

But as the Thieves first set him up only as their Factor, he by degrees made himself their Master and their Tyrant; he divided the City and Suburbs into Wards or Divisions, and appointed the Persons who were to attend each Ward, and kept them strictly to their Duty; he also call'd them to a very exact Account, and made them produce what they had got, and tho' it were Money, he would have his Dividend; and it was no less than Death to *find* upon him, as he term'd it, for there was scarce any Thing stole, which was worth having again but he heard of it, and knew who the Person must be that took it, as well as those who had it.

This is plain, by what happen'd to a Gentlewoman at *Hackney*, who us'd to let Lodgings: A Lady, who came attended by a Foot-

man and a Maid; took a Lodging in her House; the first Day they had Possession of it, they broke open a Scrutore belonging to the Gentlewoman of the House, which was full of Chinee and Mullin, and very dexterously carried off the whole Cargoe; it was a great Loss to the poor Woman, who lamenting with her Neighbours, they advis'd her to go to *Jonathan Wild*, and offer a Sum of Money to recover it; she went accordingly, and when she gave him an Account where she liv'd, and what she had lost, he call'd to his Book keeper to search the Books, to know if any of their People had been lately out, to take the Air at *Hackney*: The Fellow having examin'd, answer'd immediately that *Wapping Moll* had been there, and that *Tawny Bess* was her Maid and *Harry Smart* her Footman; *Jonathan* appear'd in a Passion, and curs'd them sufficiently, but appointed the Gentlewoman to come again in a little Time; when he procur'd the Things upon her paying the Money agreed for.

Thus he made them all pay Contribution, whether they made Use of him in disposing of the Things or no: And when the late Act was made, which gives a Pardon to one Felon for convicting another, he became absolute over them all; for if any of them disoblig'd him, or as he call'd it *rebell'd*, he took them up, and thereby got the Reward appointed by Act of Parliament for taking Highwaymen. On the contrary, when any of his own People were taken, which he had a Mind to save, then he endeavour'd to take some other; then his own Man by claiming the Benefit of the Act became an Evidence. When ever any interloping Traders started up in the Business, that is People who set up for themselves without paying him any Contribution, or Homage, or holding any Correspondence with him, he did all he could to take them; and if such were otherwise taken up upon Suspicion or upon any Information; and Evidence was wanting to convict them, nothing was more common than for him to take up one of his own Fellows, whose Life was always in his Power, and make him swear himself in to some of the Robberies, of which the others were suspected, whereby their Evidence might obtain some Credit with a Jury, and *Jonathan* was intitled to the Reward if he was the Person who took them.

[To be continu'd.]

Paris, June 9.

They write from Lisbon, That after two extraordinary Councils, the Marriages of the Prince of Brazil with the Infanta of Spain, and of the Prince of Asturias with the Infanta of Portugal, was resolv'd upon.

Letters from Spain are fill'd with Accounts of Rejoicings, Bull Feasts, and other Diversions, on Account of the late Treaty of Peace concluded with the Emperor. An odd Custom was reviv'd on that Occasion at the Lake Aranjuez, where several Bulls, Wild Boars, and Camels, were precipitated one after another from a Hill call'd De-

spenedero, down a sloping Bridge into the said Lake, and as they were swimming, they were shot by his Catholick Majesty and the Infanta's.

London, June 12.

There are melancholy Accounts from several Places in the Country, of great Damages done by the Floods: In the Vale of Evesham, the River Avon overflowing its Banks, laid great Tracts of Lands under Water. The like hath happened in some Parts of Leicestershire, and Bedfordshire, and the Post-Boys, from Wellingborough and Derby were in great Danger, being oblig'd to swim their Horses in passing the River.

Nine of the Pyrates condemn'd at the late Sessions of Admiralty were Yesterday executed. The Persons who gave Evidence against them were discharged as soon as the Tryals were over, and on Wednesday four others, who were design'd for Witnesses, were also set at Liberty.

London, June 5.

It plainly appears, that the Peace concluded at Vienna was first concerted in the Pope's Cabinet, his Holiness having spoke of it to a Spanish Nobleman at Rome some time before his Nuncio at the Imperial Court had so much as the least Intimation of it. What the Consequences of this Peace may be is uncertain, but it is not in the least doubted, but that it entirely destroys that good Understanding which had so long subsisted between the French and Spanish Courts; the latter of these seems determined to be upon their guard against all Events, to which end the Troops in Catalonia are reassembling to the Number of 35000 Men, and those of Navarre will consist of 16000 and in Arragon they are to form a flying Camp of 6000. They talk also of encreasing all their Companies and of making a great many other Promotions.

Boston, October 16.

The General Assembly of this Province, which stood prorogued to the 10th Instant, is further prorogued to the third of November next.

On Wednesday last one of the Indian Hostages, and another Indian, who ran away from His Majesty's Castle on Friday the 8th Instant, surrender'd themselves at Ipswich, and were brought to Town. They had caught only a Raccoon for their Subsistence since their Escape, and the late Rain had so swell'd the River Merrimack, that they could not pass it.

Thursday the twenty eighth Instant, is appointed a Day of publick Thanksgiving throughout this Province.

Last Week a Sloop arriv'd here directly from Guinea, with about fifty Negroes.

Custom House Boston: Entered Inwards.

Tuck, Corning, Groves, Phillipot, Davis, Root, Perkins, Prince, Joseph and John Reed from New Hampshire, Stevens, Woodbury, Lathrop, Davis, Carver, Rowland and London from Connecticut, Haly from Long Island, Schermerhoorn from New York; Soley from Philadelphia, Watrel and Hill from Canis, Lyon from Amboy, George, Chamberlain and Brag from Surinam, Barrow from Nevis, Linson from Martinico, Lawlor and Morine from Cape Francois, Harris from Antigua, Brooks, Payn and Miller from New Brunswick, Clark, Blachach and Ward from North Carolina, Ford from South Carolina, Robey from Jamaica, Oxman from Plymouth, Beard from Guadeloup, Harris from Africa, and Homans from London.

Cleared Out.

Cottin, Ellingwood, Verlen, Frost and Phillipot for New Hampshire, Edwards for Newport and Connecticut, Scott for South Carolina, Calmer and Vangelder for New York, Connecticut, and New York, Lile, Dean, and Soper for North Carolina, Perkins for Virginia, Merritt and Rawlin for West Indies, Hawford for Jamaica, Paraphos for St. Christophers, Seranton for Nevis, Masters for Leeward Islands, and Litheret for Long.

Entered Out.

Larley for Martinico, Priest for South Carolina, Linsow, Breed and Kent for West Indies, Lyon for East Jersey, Stevens for Surinam, Sears for North Carolina, Winkley for Barbadoes, Whelden for Great Britain, and Homans for London.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

I Ran away on the first of this Instant, October, from East Little Esq; at Marshfield, a lusty Negro Man, named Asop, about twenty-five Years old, had on a brown Coat, check'd Woollen Shirt, and Grey Varn Stockings. Whoever shall take up the said Runaway, and him safely convey to his Master, or give any true Intelligence so as his Master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and all necessary Charges paid.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. Samuel A. Sherrar, late of Boston, Cooper, deceased, are desired to pay their respective Debts to Mr. John Buttolph, Clerk in Boston, Administrator to the said Estate, to whom the Creditors are desired to apply themselves in order to settle their Accounts.

BOSTON: Printed and sold by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN in Union-Street, where Advertisements and Letters are taken in. Price 4 d. single, or 12 s. a Year.

THE [N^o 221 New-England Courant.

From SATURDAY October 16th to SATURDAY October 23. 1725.

The Life of Jonathan Wild continz'd.



HUS by taking some of his own Gang now and then, because they had oblig'd him, and apprehending others because they were not of his Gang, and hanging them in the manner before

described, he was reckoned a very useful Man, and was often call'd upon by the Court to look at the Prisoners, and give them Characters; which seem'd to have great Weight at that time. And sometimes, by ingenious Quirks, or by managing the Juries or Evidences, he has brought off some of his Favourites, who had been taken in the very Facts for which they were committed; as he did once by two Fellows, who having committed a Robbery on the Highway, and several Persons well mounted and arm'd happening to come by immediately, they were pursued and taken, with the Gentlemen's Watches and Rings about them; and being forthwith carried before a Justice of Peace, were committed to *Newgate*; within a Day or two of the Sessions, *Jonathan*, whose Wit seldom fail'd him at a Pinch, enquiring the Names of the Prosecutors, went to them, and asking them if they had not been robb'd by such and such Fellows, now in *Newgate*? The Gentlemen answered they had. *Jonathan* pretending a great Spleen to those Fellows, who he said were the greatest Rogues in the whole World, and that he would have hang'd them long ago if he could have found them; and therefore begg'd of the Gentlemen that he might assist them in managing the Prosecution, and he would engage the Rascals should not escape: The Gentlemen, very willing to have Part of the Trouble taken off their Hands, accepted his Offer, knowing Mr. *Wild* to be a Person very well skill'd in those Affairs: Accordingly, They appointed to meet at a Tavern in the *Old-Baily*, on the Morning which was appointed for the Trial of these Highwaymen: When they met, *Jonathan* told them there was a great Croud in the Court, and that they had better stay there till the Trial should begin; which he said would not be till about Three a Clock in the Afternoon. In the mean time a Dinner was bespoke, to be ready at One; and *Jonathan* sent a Man to wait in the Court, with Orders to call them when the Trial came on. *Jonathan* made such good use of his Time, that whether by

putting something into the Liquor, or by fair Drinking, is not known; but it is certain he made the Gentlemen very drunk, who pass'd away the Time till Evening without thinking of the Matter; at which time one of them wondring that their Messenger had not call'd them, they sent another to the Court, to know what was doing there; when they found the Court was broke up, and the two Highwaymen were discharg'd, there having no Evidence appear'd against them.

By all the before-mentioned Tricks and Artifices, *Jonathan* pass'd for a Man of so much Understanding and Interest, that the Thieves began to think he could hang or save whom he pleas'd; so that all Malefactors, whether of his own Gang or not, after they were taken, used to flatter themselves, that if they could raise any Money for *Jonathan*, he would bring them off; and even after they were condemned, they were of Opinion that his extraordinary Interest might procure them a Reprieve, or have the Sentence chang'd to Transportation.

It is certain that it was one of his Arts to make them believe so; and he used particularly to affect an extraordinary Intimacy with certain Justices of Peace, and as it is said he sometimes drank with those Gentlemen at Taverns, he used to leave word at Home, that if any Body should enquire for him, he was gone to such a Tavern, to meet Justice such-a-one. The Use he made of insinuating this Notion into their Heads was, that if any Information should be given to these Justices, against any of his Friends, he should have timely Notice of it, from them or their Clerks, so that the Party might get out of the way; which was a material Thing towards keeping his People always depending upon him.

The Reader will imagine, by what has been here related, that *Jonathan* must be a Person of no uncommon Parts:—To govern a Commonwealth already fix'd and establish'd, is no more than what may be done by any common Capacity; but to form and establish a Body of such lawless People into what we may call a Form of Government; to erect a Commonwealth like that of the Bees, in which there should be no Drone, in which every Member was oblig'd to go forth and labour, and to bring an Offering to him their King, of Part of the Product of their Cunning and Industry; to be able so many Years to evade the Punishments appointed by the Laws of all Nations, for such Persons as make no Difference betwixt *Meum* and *Tuum*, and to live not only in a Tolera-

tion, but even in a kind of Credit, amongst the People he was robbing every Day, and to escape the Plots and Conspiracies of his own treacherous Subjects—I say, to be able to manage all this, must proceed from an admirable Wit and Cunning, and thorough Observation of the Humours and weak Sides of Men.

But to return to our Subject. We have taken Notice in what manner *Jonathan's* Revenues were rais'd and increas'd; but as his Subjects were so frequently taken off by untimely Ends, his Royalty would by degrees have declin'd and sunk at last to little or nothing, if he had not by admirable Foresight and Care provided future Thieves both for himself and the Gallows.

The *Mint* in *Southwark* was the Country where *Jonathan* usually went to raise Recruits when his Army began to grow thin and weak; there I say he constantly beat up for Volunteers, and most of his best Men came from thence.

He knew it was the Place where Tradesmen who had met with Misfortunes first retir'd to, that it was the constant Retreat of all those whom Idleness, or Extravagance had render'd obnoxious to the Law—; he knew also that People under those Circumstances commonly brought a little Money with them at their first going over, which being soon spent, by reason of there being out of Business to get more, they must of Consequence be reduc'd to extream Necessity, till which time he did not judge them rightly qualified for his Service.

As I was let into this Secret of his Proceedings by a Story from his own Mouth, I shall relate the Method and Way he went to Work with the Gentlemen *Minters*.

First, He made himself acquainted with all the People who kept publick Houses, whether Taverns, Ale-Houses, or the Venders of the royal Liquor commonly call'd *Gin*; from these he learn'd from Time to Time what People were newly come over, and if he lik'd the Description of their Persons, and the Account of their Circumstances he took some Opportunity of getting into Company with them; and *Jonathan*, being facetious as well as frank and open in Conversation, made himself very agreeable to those sort of People, who are call'd *merry Fellows*; besides, *Jonathan* always pretended to compassionate their Misfortunes, and to shew his Generosity, would treat them, and make them drunk, & sometimes perhaps lend them small Matters in their extream Necessities—So that he has sometimes confess'd, that by half a Crown well dispos'd, that is lent with a certain Manner of which he was Master; he has sometimes got fifty, and sometimes a hundred Pounds; which it must be confess'd was laying Money out to a very good Advantage.

We shall prove this by an Example—*Jonathan* came acquainted with *A. B.* a broken *Cheesemonger*, who had taken Refuge in the *Mint*; this poor Fellow being charm'd with the Conversation of the ingenious *Jonathan*, spent the little Money he had saved from the Ruin of his Trade, in keeping him Company; when all was gone, *Jonathan* now and then lent him some small Matter, and observing him to be young, active, and a Fellow of Spirit, work'd upon him, and brought him into his Measures, by representing to him the miserable Prospect he had before him; telling him he deserv'd to be damn'd if such a clever Fellow as he should want good Cloaths on his Back, or Money in his Pocket, and that all the World would despise him; therefore, says he, take my Advice, and get Money—The Advice was good and seasonable; for there was nothing in the World the poor Fellow wanted more: But how to do it was the Difficulty—therefore he beg'd his Friend *Jonathan* to give him some Advice in that important Affair; Z—ds, says *Jonathan*, I know a great many clever Fellows, who keep the best Company in Town, and make very smart Figures, and if they have not Six-pence in their Pockets now, they'll have Money enough before they go to Bed; that is, if there be any Money to be had betwixt this and *Bath*, or this and *Tunbridge*.

[To be continu'd.]

Boston, October 23.

On Tuesday last there was a general Training at *Charlstown*, when 6 Companies of Foot, and 2 Troop of Horse were musterd and exercis'd, very much to the Satisfaction of a great Number of Spectators, who discover'd a far greater Degree of the Military Spirit than in our *Boston* Militia, particularly in one Company commonly call'd *Charlstown-Wood Men*, who appear'd in their Regimental Apparel; that is to say, their Hatts were all bound with white Paper, and some of them had blue Stockings clock'd with White.

Custom-House Boston: Entered Inwards.

Bowden, Jackson, Hardeston, Soames, Bell, Lowe, James, Tucker, Stone, Tuck, and Wharfs from New Hampshire, Wright from New London, Washerman from Martinico, Ring from Antigua, Woodbury from Bay of Honduras, Eastbrook from North Carolina, and Underwood from St. Kitts.

Cleared Out.

Bowden for New Hampshire, Beard and Bragg for Newport, Schermerhoorn for New York, Lyon for Amboy, Kidder for Jamaica, Ellwell for Virginia, Aves for Liverpool, Corring for Philadelphia, and Appleby for London.

Entered Out.

Punchard, Rowson, and Wright for Connecticut, Haley and Lhommedieu for Long Island, Solley for Pennsylvania, Soper and Thomas for North Carolina, Ring and Harris for West Indies, Rushton for Great Britain, and Jeremiah Puffer, Ship Mary Frigate, for London.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. Winifred Sherrar, late of Boston, Cooper, deceased, are desir'd to pay their respective Debts to Mr. John Buttrolph, Cooper, in Boston, Administrator to the said Estate, to whom the Creditors are desir'd to apply themselves in order to receive their Accounts.

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*Jonathan's friends
in small letters*
[N° 222]

THE New-England Courant.

From SATURDAY October 23. to SATURDAY October 30. 1725.

The Life of Jonathan Wild continu'd.



OW the *Cheefsmonger* began to apprehend his Friend *Jonathan*, and in his Necessity and Despair, said he wou'd do any thing; but he had neither Horse nor Arms, nor any means of purchasing them; but *Jonathan* whodid nothing by halves, directed him where good Horses were to be hired for the Use of the Gentlemen of the Snaffle, and gave him as much Money as wou'd pay for the Hire, for he was too cunning to appear in the Matter himself; he also directed him to go upon the *Epsom* Road, telling him there was no Gentlemen out upon the same Lay that way — And thus our *Cheefsmonger* was turn'd into a Gentleman, and equip'd like a Knight Errant in search of Adventures. After he had loiter'd about the Road for some time, he saw one Man a Horseback coming towards him without any Servant or Attendance, which proved to be a peaceable Citizen; him he ventur'd to stop, and commanding him to deliver, the Citizen surrender'd all the Money he had without any Words, which prov'd to be nine Guineas: As soon as our new Highwayman found himself in Possession of the Money, he made the best of his way Home to his Kennel the *Mint*, without seeking any more Adventures that Day.

He was no sooner alighted, but he found *Jonathan*, who waited to receive him, to whom he very frankly gave an Account of what he had done, and what he had got, with all the Circumstances, thinking he had behaved himself very handsomly for a new Beginner; nay, *Jonathan* himself prais'd him, and for his Encouragement took from him but seven Guineas of the nine, leaving him two as a mark of his Favour.

Perhaps some may be of Opinion, that this Dividend was a little unequal, and that he who ventur'd all should have had the greatest Share of the Booty; but it must be consider'd on the other Side, that now he was initiated, he was become the Subject, nay, the Slave of *Jonathan*, who had power of Life and Death over him; and that so far from murmuring at what he took from him, it was *Jonathan's* Opinion he should think himself oblig'd to him that he did not hang him.

The Fellow continu'd every now and then

sometimes on another, constantly doing Business by himself; and if we may believe *Jonathan*, he always left the Fellow some small Matter of what he got, whether it happen'd to be little or much, but this we must take upon his Credit; but however that be, the *Cheefsmonger* was so discontented, that he resolv'd to desert, and see what he cou'd do for himself.

Accordingly, some time after he disappear'd, nor cou'd *Jonathan* find him out by all the Inquiry and Search he cou'd make; *Jonathan* rail'd loudly at him, saying, Thus am I serv'd by a parcel of Rascals when I have put Bread into their Mouths, but I'll hang him if there was not another Rogue left in *England*. — While *Jonathan* was thus enrag'd against the Defserter, some People who had been robb'd upon the *Oxford* Road, came to make Proposals for the Recovery of some Watches and Pocket Books which had been taken from them; *Jonathan* consulted his Books, (for it must be observ'd, he was very exact in minuting down all his Orders) and found that no Gentleman under his Command had been out upon that Road for a Fortnight before; wherefore he was very inquisitive to know what sort of Man the Person was who had committed those Robberies; and according to their Description, and by other Circumstances, he was pretty sure it must be the deserting *Cheefsmonger*.

Jonathan therefore set out towards *Oxford* well mounted, and well arm'd, intending to renew his Acquaintance with his old Friend, who, according to several Reports, had met with good Luck upon that Road; he jog'd on easily, visiting all the Villages which lay in the By-Roads, both on the Right and Left, going into every Inn, looking into the Stables to see the Horses, and drinking with all the Officers and Chamberlains, and enquiring of them what Company was in each House, and what Company they lately had; which was his constant Method when he went in search of a Defserter.

He spent a good deal of Time in this manner to no purpose, when moving on towards *Oxford*, he met a Coach which had been just robb'd, the Coachman giving him warning to take care, and telling him the Place where they had been attack'd, was not above a quarter of a Mile off: Upon this, *Jonathan* enquires the Number of the People who had robb'd them; the Coachman told him it was done by a single Man, and in describing him, confirm'd *Jonathan* it must be his *Cheefsmonger*: Upon this Assurance, *Jonathan* gave Signs to his Horse and coming

to the Spot which had just before been the Scene of Action, he haltes, and takes a View of the Ground like an experienced General, and considering with himself what a Man of any Discipline wou'd do after such an Incident, in order to puzzle and beguile his Pursuers in case any Hue and Cry shou'd be rais'd to pursue him, he spied a Lane upon the Right Hand, and wisely concluded with himself, that if the *Cheesemonger* was a Man of Conduct, he must have struck down that Lane, after he had finish'd his Adventure; therefore he doubled his Pace, and after a short Gallop came in sight of a Man in a great Coat, well mounted; he judg'd now that he was come to the end of his Enquiry, and therefore slacken'd his Pace, that he might prepare himself for Battle (for *Jonathan's* Courage was equal to his Conduct.) The Man before hearing the Tread of a Horse, look'd back; but seeing no more than one Man, he thought it had not the Appearance of a Pursuit, and therefore he never mov'd a Step the faster; and it was at such a Distance, that he did not know the sweet Fizz of *Jonathan*. *Jonathan* who was stuck round with Pistols, as thick as an Orange with Cloves, or like the Man in an old Almanack with Darts, was not idle all this while, but took care to be well cock'd and prim'd, which part he manag'd under his Great Coat; for he took care to conceal his warlike Appointments, least it might put the Enemy into a Posture of Defence.

As he approach'd nearer, the Man cast another Look back, and immediately knew it was *Jonathan*: Upon which he faced about manfully, and drawing his Pistol, bid *Jonathan* stand off, for he had done with him. *Jonathan* put on the Fox's Skin, and employing all his Oratory (for he had an excellent Talent at wheedling) begg'd that they might be good Friends, and go and drink together, swearing that he loved Men of Courage, and that he desired nothing but that they might be good Friends as before — but the Valiant *Cheesemonger* told him his Mind in few Words; *Jonathan*, says he, you have led me here into a damn'd Trade, which I am weary of, and now I've got Money in my Pocket I am resolv'd to go over to *Holland*, and try to put my self into some honest Business, by which I may get my Living, without Fear or Danger. *Jonathan*, having a Pistol in his Hand, under his Great Coat, which the other could not see, still continued his Wheedling, and approaching nearer and nearer, that he might have a sure Mark, he of a sudden drew forth his desperate Hand, and let fly a

Brace of Bullets in the Face of the Valiant *Cheesemonger*, and drawing forth a sharp Hanger at the same Instant, flew upon him like a Tyger, and with one Blow fell'd him to his Horse's Feet, all weltring in his Gore — So have I seen, and with as little Mercy, a gallant Ox fell'd to the Ground by some fierce Butcher, and so like *Jonathan* have I seen him belstride the mighty Beast, and strip him of his Skin.

[To be continu'd.]

Boston, October 30.

Last Week 3 Bears were kill'd Dorchester, and on Wednesday last a company of Gentlemen being out a Hunting with a Pack of Dogs, they had the good Fortune to discover a large Bear at Mistick, and shot him after he had been sufficiently rir'd by the Dogs.

A Lad of about 17 Years of age, having lately entic'd 3 Children, all about 3 or 4 Years of age, into by Places of the Town, barbarously whip'd them, and ('tis thought) otherways abominably abus'd them, was this Week accidentally discover'd, by one of the Children as he pass'd along the Street, and committed to Bridwell, where he confess'd ne whipp'd them, but said he could not tell for what.

We have Advice from London of July 29, That the Princess of Wales has been again with Child and miscarried; and that in a violent Storm at Sienna on the 1st of August last, several Houses were burnt by the Lightning, and 30 or 35 Persons kill'd.

Custom-House Boston. Entered Inwards.

Ellingwood from New Hampshire, Jenkins, Mitchel and Butler from Newport, Bacon, Sturges, Clock, Viscou, Higgins, Folger and Gros from Connecticut, Green and Pickman from Newfoundland, Beckman from New York, Davis from Bermuda, Manwaring from South Carolina, Ellory and Done from Plymouth, Fletcher from Maryland, Lewis from Jamaica, Young from North Carolina, Gamsby from Bristol, Irwing from Amsterdam, Blackador from Bay of Honduras, Crocker and Bonner from London.

Cleared Out.

Jackson, Stevens and Hardeon for New Hampshire, Rowson and Punchard for Connecticut, Haley and Lhomedieu for Long Island, Sillis, Hall, and Wing for Virginia, Soper for North Carolina, Carley, Lewis and Touzel for Maryland, Tilson and Carver for West Indies, and Rhymes for Bristol.

Entered Out.

Mitchel and Waterman for Newport, Gros for Connecticut, Beckman for New York, Gibbs and Williams for Virginia, Oxman for South Carolina, Johnson and Snelling for Surranam, Durgee for Honduras, Luxbury, Webber and Calley for West Indies, Lillie for Madera, Makken for Jamaica, and Crocker for London.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

¶ A Servant Maid's Time for about five Years, with a young Child, to be sold. She is fit for Town or Country Work. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. Windsor Sherrar, late of Boston, Cooper, decas'd, are desir'd to pay their respective Debts to Mr. John Buttolph, Cooper, in Boston, Administrator to the said Estate, to whom the Creditors are desir'd to apply themselves in order to settle their Accounts.

BOSTON: Printed and sold by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN in Union-Street, where Advertisements and Letters are taken in. Price 4 d. single, or 12 s. a Year.

THE [N^o 223] New-England Courant.

From SATURDAY October 30. to SATURDAY November 6. 1725.

The Life of Jonathan Wild continu'd.



Jonathan thus having obtain'd a compleat Victory, and being Master of the Field, immediately fell to plundering—he found fifty odd Guineas in the Fellows Pockets, with some Movables of Value, of which having taken *Livery* and *Seisin*, according to the Law of Arms, he went to the next Town leading the Horse of the slain in a kind of Triumph, as a Mark of his Victory; & enquiring for the next Justice of Peace, he surrendred himself, telling him he kill'd a Highwayman, & giving Direction where he had left the Body, the Justice sent and had it taken up, when he was known by some Stage Coachmen and others to be the same that had infested that Road for some Time past: Jonathan at the same time signifying to the Justice, that he was the famous *Wild the Thief-catcher*; the Justice took Bail for him, and Jonathan returned Home to his Wife loaded with Victory and Plunder.

I presume this Story may suffice to let the Reader know by what kind of Policy this *Machiavel* of Thieves supply'd his Commonwealth with Subjects as fast as they were cut off—Those whom he observ'd to be active, brisk and courageous, he put into his Cavalry; there was another Corps which we may call his Dragoons, because they served sometimes on Horseback, sometimes on Foot, as was most consistent with the Service; these sometimes went forth doubly arm'd, and on the wide extended Common attack'd the Stage Coach in open Day; other whiles they laid Ambuscades, and lying *perdue* in some Ditch, surprized the heedless Traveler on Foot, and were counted his best Men, being, as the saying is, *in utrumque parati*; or having two Strings to their Bow.

But as Jonathan was a deep Studier of Nature, he knew that Mens Talents were different, and that he who had not Courage enough to bid a Man stand, upon the Road, might nevertheless make an excellent Pick-Pocket; and he took care that no Man's Parts should be misapply'd: Nay, it is said that nothing pleas'd him more than to see a Child or Youth of a promising Genius, and that such never wanted his Encouragement; insomuch that a little Boy in a Crowd having at a certain time stole a Pair of silver Buckles out of a Man's Shoes, without being felt, his Mother not a little proud of

her Child's Ingenuity, presented him to Jonathan, who gave him half a Crown, with this prophetick Saying, *My Life on't, he'll prove a great Man.*—But I must observe, that Jonathan's Prophecy never was fulfill'd, the Youth dying before he came to the Age of Manhood, for he was hang'd before he arriv'd at sixteen.

He had another Sort of Gentlemen under his Command, whom in the Cant or Language of the Profession, he distinguish'd by the Name of *Spruce Prigs*; these were Persons not qualified for the bold and manly Employment of Knocking down, House-breaking, &c. but being Persons of Address and Behaviour, were dispatch'd to Court on Birth-Nights, to Balls, Operas, Plays & Assemblies, for which Purpose they were furnish'd with laced Coats, brocade Waistcoats, fine Perriwigs, and sometimes equipp'd with handsome Equipages such as Chariots with Footmen in Liveries, and also *Valet de Chambres*, the Servants being all Thieves like the Masters.

This Body of Gentlemen were generally chose out of such as had been Foot-men, who by waiting at Tables, and frequenting publick Places with their Masters and Mistresses, knew something of the Address and Discourse used among Gentlemen; and the better to qualify them to acquit themselves handsomely at Balls, Jonathan sometimes paid a Dancingmaster to teach them to dance; that is, after he lost his own Dancingmaster, the celebrated Mr. Lun, who died in his own Profession, *viz.* dancing; being hang'd at Kingston, for a Robbery on the Highway; who he sometimes said was a great Loss to the Corporation.

There were another Class of the same Sort of Gentlemen, but who did not strike such bold Strokes as the other; or, as we may say, did not fly at such high Game; these appear'd commonly like young Mercers or Drapers, being always dress'd very clean in plain Cloth, good Wigs, and good Linen, with a Ring or Rings on their Fingers; the Places which they haunted most, were *Sadlers Wells*, and all the Hops about the Town: They were also great Practicers of the Art of Dancing; and some of them were famous for Hornpipes.

Their Business was to promote Country Dancing, and while the young Fellows, and their Grils were very earnest at their Diversion, they were to assist a Confederate (for nothing could be done without a Partner) to carry off the Silver Swords, and Canes if there were any; whilst the Dancer himself was to stand his Ground, always pretending

to have lost a Cane, or Hat, amongst the rest, and making the greatest Clamor of all.

The genteelst of these Sort of Gentlemen sometimes took handsome Lodgings of two or three Guineas a Week; and being attended by their sham Servants, these Servants were to give out that their Master was just return'd from his Travels; that he was a Peer, or at least a Baronet of a great Estate: And the better to carry on the Bite, they took care to assume the Name of some Person of great Estate, who was actually Abroad—that his Father, or some Relation, being lately dead, was the Occasion of his coming over in Haste, to take Possession of a great Estate; and that His Lordship, or Honour, would not appear, nor have it known he was arriv'd, till he had put himself and all his Servants in Mourning; wherefore a Draper was sent for, and a vast Quantity of fine Cloth was agreed for; not only for his own Family, but he was to give Mourning to all his Relations—The Draper was generally recommended by the Landlord, who thought himself very happy in having such a Customer as His Lordship—As soon as the Cloth came in, it was immediately sent off, being carried away by some Accomplices who waited in the Way and represented Porters, before the Draper could come for his Money—But if, as it sometimes happen'd, the Draper came himself at the same time with the Cloth, why then His Lordship was so busy in his Closet that he could not speak to him, but sent him out a Banker's Note, desiring him to give the rest; but if the Draper had not Money enough about him, then he was to go and receive the Whole and bring His Lordship the rest; but as soon as his Back was turn'd, the whole *Posse* mov'd off, leaving generally an empty Trunk or two to pay for the Lodging.

This Trick has often been play'd in the Streets betwixt the *Temple* and *Somerset-house*, the Situation of those Places being very commodious for making a Retreat by Water.

Jonathan one Night at *Southwark-Fair*, was observ'd to sit in one of the Booths, in a Corner of the Pit, as much out of sight as he could; and being ask'd by an Acquaintance what he was doing there;—See that Beau (says he) in the Side Box, pointing to a handsome young fellow, who was very fine, that is one of my People, but the Son of a Whore has hid himself from me these two Months, but I'll frighten him out of his Wits; and if you have a mind for a little Sport, go to the next Tavern, and I'll divert you—We had not been there two Minutes (for I was one

of the Company) when *Jonathan* enters, with Sir *Fopling*; *Jonathan* immediately, with many Oaths and Menaces, began to question him where he had been, and what the D—I was the Reason he had not come near him in all that Time; The Beau, in a very great Fright, swore and curs'd, and Pray'd, all in a Breath; begging *Jonathan* to forgive him, telling him he could not help it, having been in Jail in *Lincolnshire*; where he went upon a very good Lay, (that was his Term) for he went down there expecting to marry a Lady of great Fortune; but that miscarrying, that he might not lose his Labour, he spoke with a Silver Tankard and some Spoons, for which he was committed; however managed it so well, by the Assistance of nimble *Dick* who personated his Servant, that nothing was found upon him, and so the *Pimps* discharg'd him; not out of good Will, d—n them says he, but for Want of Proofs. But that he was upon a Lay at that time (if he would let him go) that he was sure of getting a Gold Watch that Night; and swore upon his Honour he would bring *Jonathan* some Money the next Day.

(To be continu'd.)

Custom-House Boston. Entered Inwards.

Riggs, Philpot, Flood, Tuck & Woodbury from New Hampshire, Ball from New York, Marlston from Canso, Blackador from Bay of Honduras, Larman & Fanning from St. Kitts, Balch from Antigua, Orrock & Snow from N. Carolina, Montgomery from Lisbon, Gamsby & Taylor from Bristol, Battersby from Glasgow, & Forsyth from London.

Cleared Out,

Bell for New Hampshire, Loader for Connecticut, Soley for Pensylvania, Williams and Andrews for Virginia, Thomas & Lears for N. Carolina, Ring for Jamaica, Wall for Vigo, Harch for Barbadoes, Stevens for Surranam & Upcot for Barnstable.

Outward Bound,

Jenkins & Sampson for Newport, Bacon & Clock for Connecticut, Ball for New York, Freeman for Cape May, Barber for Virginia, Turner for N. Carolina, Foye for Jamaica, Smith for West-Indies, Screetch for Barbadoes, Knight for Fyul, Fones, Norman and Ellery for London.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T S.

A Likely Negro Man about 22 Years of Age, to be Sold, Inquire of the Printer hereof.

A Servant Maid's Time for about five Years, with a young Child, to be sold. She is fit for Town or Country Work. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

This Paper, No. 223, being the First of a new Quarter, such as are indebted for the last, are desired to bring in their Money, or send it by the Bearer.

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THE New-England Courant.

[N^o 224]

From SATURDAY November 6. to SATURDAY November 13. 1725.

The Life of Jonathan Wild continu'd.



Pon these Protestations and Promises, and his paying for a Bottle of Wine, *Jonathan* let him go. When he was gone, *Jonathan* told us he was an ingenious pretty Fellow, and would live like a Gentleman in any part of the World; for that the last Birth-Night he went to Court as fine as any thing there, and no Body knowing him, he was taken for a young Man of Fortune, just come to his Estate; his Design being to pick the King's Pocket, but that he was hindered and interrupted by a certain Lady, a Citizen's Wife, who would not let him go near enough for the Fondness she had of shewing herself to his M——y; however, it cost her dear, for she lost her repeating Watch by the Bargain. — He told us that he had saved the young Fellow's Life once by good Management at his Tryal; for he thought it was pity such a clever Fellow should be cut off so soon, and that he had done a great many handsome Things since that Time. We desired to know of *Jonathan* what the young Fellow was originally, he told us he was the Son of a Chairman, who living with a Lady of Quality, she put this young Fellow, when a Boy, into a Livery; that this Lady loving her Pleasures, and being a Woman of Intrigue, the Boy got the Reputation of being a very good Pimp; so that if his Lady had not died, he would have been made a Page, and then perhaps Groom of the Chamber, and then recommended to my Lord for some considerable Post; so that by this Time he might have been a topping Grandee, if the Death of the Lady had not put an end to his Hopes of rising that way; for after her Decease, being out of Place, he had no Thought or Ambition of going into any way of getting his Bread but by being a Servant; so that being nimble, and light of Body, he practis'd running, thinking to get a running Footman's Place with some Person of Quality, when I (says *Jonathan*) happened to meet with him, and thinking it a pity that such Parts should be buried and lost to the World, I took him into my Protection, and I warrant you'll see him prefer'd one Time or other.

But tho' it is some Years since this Thing happened, I was, not long since, inform'd by *Jonathan* that the Beau is still alive, that he made a considerable Figure at the last Intalment at *Windsor*, being the Person who took the Lady M——n's Diamond Buckle; that when her Ladyship applied to *Jonathan* for the Recovery of it, he ask'd her how much she would give; she answered twenty Guineas; Z——nds, Madam, says he, you offer nothing, it cost the Gentleman who took it forty for his Coach, Equipage, and other Expences to *Windsor*.

Jonathan gave us to understand, that these Gentlemen often visited the *Barb, Tunbridge*, and *Epsom*, not staying long in a Place, but going from one to the other, and always thrusting themselves into the best Company; their Business there was to get Watches and Snuff Boxes, and whenever there happened a Crowd on the Walks, or in the long Rooms, then it is these Gentlemen work; and if the Things should happen to be misst while they are in the Room, the Figure they make carries them off without being suspected; but as has been before observed, for fear of Accidents, there must be a Footman, not only for State, but for Use, who to prevent the Consequences of a Search, receives the Booty from the Master as soon as the Work is done, and conveys it to some Place of Safety.

The Footman in his Way is a Person of as great Service to the Commonwealth of Thieves as the Master; he is to insinuate himself into the Acquaintance of all the Servants wherever he goes; from them he is to learn all the Circumstances and Affairs of their respective Masters and Mistresses; — as what Plate they bring with them to those Places of Pleasure, when they remove to Town, or to any other Place, and how they go attended, which are very Material Advices; for Intelligence is sent of all these Things to *Jonathan*, who takes care to have them spoke with upon the Road, if it be feasible and safe; the Footman is also to endeavour to corrupt some of the Servants he converses with, and if they are Fellows that love Mirth and good Company, they are delighted with these Fellows, who study to please; and they are by all means to come acquainted with the Servant Maids who live in good Families, and to make Love to some one of them; by this Means they not only become acquainted with the Situation of the House, and know where all the Plate

Plate and other rich Moveables are kept; but if one of the Damsels should happen to be captivated with the Person of Mr. *John*, or Mr. *Thomas*, or whatever Name he takes, she may be wrought upon to let him in at Night, and so a good Prize may be got with little Hazard & Danger.

(*To be continu'd.*)

Warsaw, Aug. 28.

When Prince Dolhorucky the Russian Minister had Audience of the King, he demanded, That Poland should reimburse the Sums expended by the Court of Russia, for the Service of this Kingdom during the late War against Sweden: That the Czarina be owned as Empress of Russia: That the Churches taken away by the Roman Catholick Clergy from those of the Greek Persuasion, both in Poland and Lithuania, be restored: That free Liberty of Conscience, and Publick Exercise of Divine Service be restored to the Dissenters; and full Satisfaction given about the Affair of Thorn, in such a Manner, that all Things may be settled again as formerly.

Warsaw, Aug. 30.

'Tis confirm'd, that it has been resolv'd to grant no Audience to the Ministers of Great Britain, and Russia. The High Chancellor of the Crown has declared also, that no Audience would have been given to the Ambassador of Russia, if it had been known that he would mention any thing of the Affair of Thorn, the Grantees of this Kingdom being resolved not to enter into any Negotiation on that Head, unless it be in the ensuing Diet, the Meeting of which is very uncertain.

Vienna, Sept. 1.

Our Court has received from good Hands, an Account of unexpected Alterations in Persia, in Substance as follows,

Some Months ago the Rebel Meriweys, in a violent Fit of Sickness having lost his Senses, his Prime Minister took that Opportunity, to betray him into the Hands of Cherecphana, a half Brother of Meriweys, who two Days after did put him to Death, and assumed the Title of Sophy of Ispahan.

About the same Time the young Sophy Tachma Siba marching to Ispahan at the Head of 15000 Men, met with and defeated 7000, whom Meriweys had sent to oppose him; upon this Cherecphana having assembled all his Troops, marched out of Ispahan, and posted himself at a Place two Leagues distant from that Capital, intending

to try his Fortune with the young Sophy, who, when apprized of it stopt short, so that the Success of the two young Antagonists is not known yet.

The Minister of Great Britain received Orders by Express from Hanover to represent to our Court, that the British Nation cannot consent to the Commerce and Navigation of the Austrian Netherlands, to the East and West Indies, on the Foot of the Treaty concluded with Spain.

Hague, Sept. 8.

Letters from Warsaw say, That most of the Grantees of Poland persist to deny Satisfaction to the Protestant Powers, or even to hearken to any Accommodation on that Head, pretending the Affair of Thorn is a domestick Transaction, and that no foreign Power has a Right to intermeddle with the Affairs of the Republick when they properly belong to themselves.

London, Sept. 9.

Last Night between 11 & 12 a Clock, a most dreadful Fire broke out upon London Bridge, near the Corner of Tooley Street, and raged with inexpressible Violence for 5 Hours, till it had consumed all the Houses on both sides of that part of the Bridge, which is without the Gate, toward the Borough of Southwark. The Gate itself is a strong Stone building, & happily proved an impenetrable Rampart to restrain the Progress of the Flames, which in all Probability, would otherwise have destroyed the whole Pile of Buildings upon that famous Structure, the Houses there being all built of Wood. At the Beginning of the Fire the Tide being low, they wanted Water to supply the Engines, what they got up was full of Mud that it choked them; the Damage was very great.

Custom House Boston. Entered Inwards.

Breed, Jackson & Ellingwood from N. Hampshire, Harris, Chaille, Thatcher & Winslow from Newfoundland, Johnson and Rouse from North Carolina, Cravar from Antegoa, Waugh Forbes & Sumner from Jamaica, Snelling from St. Lucia, Farrington from Guardalope, Barney from Martinico, Owen from Barbadoes, Mosles from Bristol & Diamond from London.

Cleared Out.

Phillpot, Davis & Tuck for N. Hampshire, Grofs, Wright and Bacon for Connecticut, Turner, Wait & Elwell for North Carolina, Oxman & Priett for S. Carolina, Freeman for Cape May, Beskman for New York, Darby for Portugal Calley and Booker for Jamaica, & Whelden for Topsham.

Entered Out.

Fanning & Ruffel for Newport, Ingerfon for Annapolis, Coverly for N. Carolina, Wright, Larman & Forrest for Barbadoes, Flucker for St. Kitts, Elwell for Maryland, Waldron for Virginia, Dyer for Honduras, Lewis for Surinam, Irwing for Jamaica, & Reed for Portugal.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

A Likely Negro Man about 22 Years of Age, to be Sold, Inquire of the Printer hercof.

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THE [N^o 225] New-England Courant.

From SATURDAY November 13. to SATURDAY November 20. 1725.

The Life of Jonathan Wild continu'd.



ONATHAN told us the World was grown so peery, (that was his Term for sharp) that ingenious Men (meaning Thieves) must have Recourse to Stratagems, or else they could not get Bread; for (says he)

there are not so many Opportunities of working, as heretofore, there are such a damn'd Number of poor People more than formerly, that are not worth robbing, and those that have made them poor and got their Money, take so much care to keep it, and are so well guarded, that it is very difficult to come at them; downright robbing, or your chance jobs are not worth a Farthing; and I may say without Vanity, that if it had not been for the Confederacy I have form'd, the *Business* would have come to nothing; but let them be as cautious and as cunning as they will, we'll be more cunning than they — I'll tell you a Stratagem of some of the Gentlemen I have the Honour to command — There were a parcel of rich Citizens, who took a singular Pleasure in ringing Bells, one Day in the Week they met and din'd together, and pass'd the rest of the Day in ringing; in Summer Time they travel'd from Place to Place wherever they heard of a good Ring of Bells — One of our Gentry found Means of getting into their Company; and one Night when they were pretty warm with Wine, and boasting of their great Excellency in ringing; our Spark offer'd, that he and five more he would bring should ring with them for two hundred Guineas, provided he was to name the Bells; they took him up immediately, and enter'd into Articles under the Forfeiture of an hundred Pounds to those that should fail, who named *Lincoln Cathedral*, where they agreed to meet by a certain Day.

Our Citizens set out, some in their own Coaches, and some on Horseback with two hundred Guineas for their Wager, and each of them Money besides for Expences; and our Spark with his Confederates met them very punctually — The Citizens immediately strip'd themselves, in order to put on their ringing Dresses, consisting of Drawers, Waistcoats and Caps; and while they were beginning to try the Bells, one of our People

convey'd away their Cloaths; when the rest saw him safe out, they stole off, and mounted their Horses, which were ready, and left the Citizens to enjoy all their Musick themselves — This Expedition was worth near three hundred Pounds in Money; for all they carried was in their Breeches Pockets, I say three hundred Pounds, besides Watches, Snuff Boxes, Tobacco Boxes, Cloathes, and Perriwigs.

We own'd to *Jonathan*, that this Affair was well projected, and as well executed: Oh, says he, this is nothing to what has been done; for one of our People once stole a House of six Rooms on a Floor, and an hundred and fifty Pounds a Year Rent.

As this appear'd to be a kind of Rhodomontade, we desir'd Mr. *Wild* to let us know how that could be done; and he being very communicative in his Temper, told us the Story: A Gentleman had fitted up a House in *Queen's Square*, in a very handsome Manner, expecting to let it to some foreign Minister, or English Person of Quality; which as soon as 'twas ready, I equipt a Fellow had provid'd himself a Man fit for Business, in a plain neat Suit, gold-headed Cane, Snuff Box, &c. a good Chariot, with two other Rogues for Footmen: This Suppos'd Gentleman calls upon the Landlord, and offers to treat with him, for the Hire of his House, which he said, if he lik'd his Terms, he would take a Lease of for twenty one Years; whereupon the Bargain was struck, and in few Days the Leases were drawn, the Rent to be paid at half yearly Payments; and the Furniture was promis'd by the Squire to be brought in the *Wednesday* following.

The Week after the Landlord calls at the House to see his new Tenant, in order to promote a more intimate Acquaintance, but finds no Body there but a shabby old Man, and not one piece of Furniture; but on the contrary, two or three of the Marble Chimney Pieces and Slabs taken down: He enquires of the old Man the meaning of it, who told him his Master order'd it, for he did not like the Fashion of 'em, and was pleas'd to have them alter'd. The Landlord swore and storm'd like a Madman, bid him get out of the House, and vow'd neither he nor his Master should have any thing to do there; but at length was pacify'd upon his assuring him his Master design'd nothing but what was honourable, and would make him all the Satisfaction he could desire, and that the next Day at Noon he would come himself and direct what he would have done; whereupon

whereupon he went away, but not very well pleas'd you may be sure; and returning the next Day as the Fellow had appointed, he meets some Men at the Door, carrying out two Chimney-Glasses, and several Pictures that had been fix'd to the Panels over the Chimney-Pieces, which he stop'd; but the Squire happening himself to be in the House, but without his Chariot or Footmen, required to know by what Authority he stop'd the Goods from going where he sent them; why Sir, says the Landlord, are they not my own? What, would you pull my House down before my Face, and send it G—— knows where; why is not your own Furniture brought home as you appointed? Sir, says the Tenant, I have had two Children sick of the Small Pox, which binder'd me from moving so soon as I expected, but to-morrow some of my Goods will be here. But what are you doing replies the Landlord, with these that you send away. Why, says he, I am for fixing up Things according to my own Fancy, and I don't matter the Expence of it; for as I alter the Chimney-Pieces to another Form, the Glasses must be made to answer them, and the Frames of the Pictures I shall have made wider, to square with the Glasses. When I fitted up this House, says the Landlord, I thought it might have served any Man of Quality in the Kingdom, That might be, said the Squire again, I'll have Things done agreeable to my own Humour for all that When your Rent's due I'll pay it; and when my Lease is expired I shall leave the House in as good Condition as I have found it.

The Landlord finding it in vain to oppose him, and withal that he had promised that some of his Goods would certainly be brought to the House the next Day; which he hoped would be some Security for what he might possibly suffer the by Alterations the Tenant was making, he waited till then, and came again to the House; but was still more provoked, to see that all the Furniture that was brought, consisted of two old Chairs and a Table, not worth half a Crown; and they had in the Mean time been so expert in making the Alterations, (as they call'd it) that they had took down a very fine new Stair-case and the Wainscot of the best Room. Whereupon the Landlord, finding himself really trick'd, arrests the Tenant in an Action of 500*l*. But I got my Gentlemen bail'd, and order'd my Attorney to summon the Plaintiff before a Judge to shew Cause of Action; which he failing to do, was oblig'd to take common Bail: But this not answering his Purpose, (for in reality the Defendant ow'd him nothing,) the Landlord files a Bill in the Exchequer; upon which the Tenant

prefers a cross Bill obliging him to answer to several Points particularly the Letting the House to him; which as he could not deny the Landlord's Bill was dismiss'd with Costs of Suit; and the Suit at common Law went against him also by Default: And the Tenant going to work again upon the Premises, the Landlord thought fit to make Overtures of Agreement; viz. That upon a Surrender of his Lease, and giving up the Possession of the House, in the Condition it was then in, he would pay all his Charges, and release him from all Damages whatsoever: Which, since there was no more to be got, by my Consent, the Terms were accepted of; and so the Landlord besides a Year and a half's Rent, sat down at 400*l*. Loss. Which I suppose will make him take a little more Care how he lets his Houses.

Boston, Nov. 20. On Saturday last arrived Capt. Boulderson from Montserrat, by whom we have advice, that the Report of his killing Shannon's killing Mr. English Master of the Sloop of which he was Mate & of his words turning Pirate, is entirely false. The Truth of the Matter is, they were taken by the Pirates about 4 Years since off of Malagasco, who put Capt. English, Mr. Shannon, & the rest of the Sloop's Company, except the Boatswain, and one more, upon an Island inhabited only by Negroes, who were very cruel to them, and where Capt. English dy'd in 10 Months and Mr. Shannon in a Year after they were set ashore, within 2 Years & more of their Company dy'd, there being only the Carpenter & the Captain's Servant left alive, who at last got a Passage to France, from whence the Servant went to Martinico, & from thence arrived at Montserrat 10 Days before Capt. Boulderson came away, and gave the above Account of the Vessel and Company.

Castle House Boston. Entered Inwards.

Tuck, Stone, Jackson, Graft & Sears from N. Hampshire, Bath from New London, Harris from Newfoundland, Fletcher from Martinico, Boulderson from Montserrat, Dawie from Nevis & Henderson from London.

Cleared Out.

Sampton, Fanning, & Ruffel for Newport, Clock, Bacon and Lewis for Connecticut, Daws for Bermuda, Delaso for North Carolina, Knight, Lusk & Gray for Madera, Webber for Antigua, Goodridge for St. Kitts, Eustis for Leeward-Islands, Fuller for Barbadoes, Macken for Jamaica, Ingerson for Annapolis, Spelley for Surinam, Booker for W. Indies, & Criccher for London.

Entered Out,

Bath for Newport, Waldron for Virginia, Lewis & Viscourt for Surinam, Henderson for St. Kitts, Lawler & Doan for Jamaica, Fletcher, Bonner & Ruffel for Maryland, Jappe for Dartmouth, Farvett for W. Indies, & Batterby for G. Britain.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Large double House & Land in Fleet Street near Scarlets Wharfe, 38 Foot Front, & about 90 Foot Rear, to be Sold, inquire of Capt. John Jenkins in Ship Street, near Scarlets Wharfe, and know further.

James Lubbock Chocolate Grinder near the Revd. Mr. Colman's Meeting-House, & opposite to Mr. Smith's Sugar baker in Boston, sells the best Chocolate by Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest Rates, also Cocoa Nuts taken in to grind with Expedition at the lowest Price.

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THE New-England Courant.

[N. 226]

From SATURDAY November 20, to SATURDAY November 27. 1725.

The Life of Jonathan Wild continued.



One time the Realing Shop keepers Accompt Books was grown a considerable Branch of Trade, of which Jonathan gave us one Instance, which is worth relating.

A Merchant, a considerable Dealer in Maps, in Thames-street, had his Books stole; and applying to me, offer'd ten Guineas to have them restored: The Pligs, says he, were in my Ken that nim'd 'em out of his Twag. To explain this Language, it means, that the Thieves were then in his House, that stole them out of the Shop. But to go on with the Story in plain Terms, Jonathan went into the Room where they were and made the Report; but they sitting in Council, with two or three others of the same Squadron, tho' not in that Detachment, declared that they thought the Books were really worth twenty; that is to return to the Owners, which Jonathan notify'd to the Merchant: But in short, the Agreement was fifteen. But then arose a Dispute about the Delivery; Jonathan propos'd that he should leave the Money behind him, and the Books be brought to his House; which he scrupling, Jonathan said to him, Sir, do you question my Honour? I scorn to do an ill thing by any Man. No, Sir, answer'd he, by no Means; and then readily laid down the Money, and went his Way: And before he got home himself, the Books were at his House. Which serves to shew how far Jonathan's Honour was to be depended on.

Within three Weeks the same Gentleman came to Jonathan's House upon the very same Business, for his Shop Books were gone again; and he would fain have had five Guineas bated this time, because of his having been a Customer before; but Jonathan said, 'twas nothing to him: If the Gentleman, says he, will take five Shillings, I shall agree to it. So, in short, he paid down his Money, like a fair Dealer, and was going home, as before; but Jonathan call'd him back, and ask'd him how, and in what part of his Shop his Counting-house was built? He told him 'twas next the Street, and the Door open'd within-side, behind the Counter. Why, says Jonathan, you are quite wrong, you'll never keep your Books, if that's the Case: But I'll

come to Morrow my self, and see it, and then I'll advise you what's proper to be done.

The next Day Jonathan comes to Thames-street, (the Books having been sent before) and meets with the Merchant at home: He takes a Survey of the whole Affair, and advises the old Counting-house to be pull'd down, and a new one to be erected at the farther End of the Shop, and to break out a Sky light over head; this, he said, would be the only Contrivance to make all safe: Which was done according to Jonathan's Model, and yet hardly a Month happen'd before it was again attack'd with the like Success; and cost him the same Sum over again, to get it out of Jonathan's Purgatory. The Manner of the Adventure is as follows: A Gentleman well dress'd, watch'd his Opportunity, and came into the Shop, and ask'd if Mr. ——— was at home? Whereupon he was told that he himself was the Person. Sir, says he, I have two or three Words to speak with you in Private; and so walks him towards his Counting-house: The Hop-merchant goes in first, expecting the Gentleman would have follow'd, in order to declare his Business to him there; but instead of that, he only reaches out his Hand to the Desk, upon which the abovementioned Books lay, and takes them away, and at the same instant shuts to the Door, locks it upon the Hop-Dealer, and walks off very leisurely.

Jonathan about this time had one of his best Hands deserted him, and yet the Fellow still did Business, as Mr. Wild found by his Books and the Accounts that came in. Jonathan's Clerk minuted down a Gold Watch, a pair of Diamond Ear Rings, with several other Things of less value, which were made, that is, stole in their Language, by this Fellow; and yet he had miss'd several Mustfers; and Jonathan, nor any of his People, had heard one syllable of him for above three Months, any otherwise than that such & such Things were spoke with, which he knew must be by the Devil or this Rascal, he said, therefore 'twas time to take him off; Whereupon Jonathan was continually upon the hunt for him, but as he kept Company with no other of the Profession; it was a difficult Matter for his Master to get Intelligence of him without his grand Master's Assistance; but whether the Devil did really put it into his Servant Jonathan's Head, or what other way he found it out, I can't say; but true it is, that at length he got certain Information where he then lodg'd.

Mr.

Mr. Wild had my Lord Chief Justice's Warrant in his Pocket, so taking two or three Constables with him, about four in the Morning he beset the House, which was in *Bishopsgate-street*, the Corner of ——— street, a Publick-House, *Jonathan* headed the Posse, with a Pistol in each Hand, and up Stairs he goes to his Room, tho' not so silently, but that he heard them upon the Stairs, and therefore he gets up, and puts on his Breeches, Shoes, and Stockings; by that time *Jonathan* had wrench'd open the Door (for it was lock'd within side) upon sight of whom he gave a spring out of the Window, which was one Story high, and came down into a little Yard, from thence leap'd over a Wall into the Street, and ran cross the Way into a Linen-Draper's House, whose Door happen'd to stand open. At that time the Servants of the House were washing below Stairs, to whom the Fellow begs for Protection, for that he was pursu'd by Bailiffs, & if he should be taken, he must be inevitably ruin'd and undone. The poor credulous Women pity'd the Man's Case, and told him, he should stay with them till the Blood-sucking Villians were gone. To return to *Jonathan* and the Constables, as soon as they saw their Man fly out of the Window, you may be sure they were not long behind him; but as much halt as they made down Stairs, they saw not the least Shadow of him, neither in the Yard, or in the Street, which prodigiously surpriz'd them all: But *Jonathan* peer'd about, being satisfy'd, his Motion from the Window was downwards, therefore he must have taken House somewhere, and, at last, spy'd the Linen-Draper's Door open; he goes over, acquaints the Gentleman with what had happen'd, and assures him, the Rogue could be no where but in his House; he said, he had seen no such Person, and that he had not been from the Shop above a Minute. Sir, says *Jonathan*, that was the very Time he slept in, give me leave to search for him. Which being granted, he went into the Wash-house, where, for a good while, they deny'd they saw any such Person, till being informed he was no Debtor, but a Highwayman & House-breaker, they owned the Matter, and told Mr. Wild, the Man he look'd for was in the Cole-house under the Stairs; whereupon he takes a Candle, calls all his Mirmidons about him, and into the Cole-hole he goes, but no Highwayman was there; then he searches round the Cellar, Kitchen, and in short, every Place where he thought a Man could be conceal'd, but no Body was to be seen. *Jonathan* owned he never was so foil'd in all the Course of his Practice before; he came

up and told the Master of the House there was no Body there, the Washer-Women were frightened out of their Wits, believing they had seen a Spirit; and all look'd very foolish upon one another, till the Linen-Draper gave them to know, that if any Man went down Stairs, he must be there still, for he was sure no Body had come up from thence, he having staid in sight ever since, and then persuaded *Jonathan* to go down again, and look into all the Washing-Tubs, and search every Place over again, for there is, says he, no other Way to get out, but up these Stairs, and so into the Street.

Mr. Wild was prevail'd upon at last, and he and the Constables, with his *Guard de Corps*, re-descended, and finding one of the Tubs standing Bottom upwards, they turn'd that up, as the Gentleman had put into their Heads, and there they found poor *Culprit*. *Jonathan* had no Patience, but flew upon him like a Tyger. You treacherous Dog, said he, where are the Diamond Ear-Rings, and Gold-Watch you stole at such a Place! G——D——n me, you Villain, you cheating Son of a Whore, I'll hang you, if there's never another Rogue in England, you vile Rascal.

[To be continu'd.]

Custom-House Boston. Entered Inward.

Overy from Connecticut, Burroughs from Martin co, Boarman, Robinson & Simmonds from N. Carolina, Mason from Madera, Guitskall from France, & Staats from London.

Cleared Out.

Jackson for New-Hampshire, Barber, Elwell and Waldron for Virginia, Gibbs, Coverly, Orrock & Baker for N. Carolina, Rall for N. York, Alton & Harris for Antigua, Kent, Linton, Larman and Burnton for West-Indies, Dyer for Surranam, Breed and Watt for Barbadoes, Rushton for Liverpool and Moore for Bristol.

Outward Bound.

Barny for New-port, Snelling, Cravat, Staats, Morine & Parkhouse for West-Indies, Doan, Moor, Kent and Underwood for Jamaica, Baker and Marston for Virginia, Dench for Barbadoes, Power and Jones for N. Carolina, Wineoll and Glasf for Teneriffe, Raoul for Bristol, Battersby and Roby for Great Britain.

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THE [N^o 227] New-England Courant.

From SATURDAY November 27. to SATURDAY December 4. 1725.

The Life of Jonathan Wild continu'd.



were Scoundrels of the Profession.

Notwithstanding this Bounce of *Jonathan's*, the Prisoner understood how to soften this *Machiavel's* Temper, and thereupon whisper'd him to go up to his Lodging, and look behind the Head of the Bed, which *Jonathan* did, telling the People of the House, he must go up for the Fellow's Cloaths, which he brought down along with him, and in a Hole where the Thief directed him to, he found a Gold Watch, two Silver ones, Rings, and other Things of Value, which he put into his own Pocket, for any Body else would not have known what to have done with them; and the Prisoner being carry'd before the Justice, was committed on Suspicion of Felony, and the next Sessions no Body appearing against him, he was discharged.

The Success that *Jonathan* went on with in his Business, render'd him famous all over London; and he made use of several little Arts to make himself appear considerable to distant Parts of the Kingdom, particularly by some Printers of News-Papers and Dying-Speeches, whom he prevail'd on to give him a Character therein, in which he was generally stiled THIEF-CATCHER GENERAL OF GREAT BRITAIN.

His House was very handsomely furnish'd, and set out with Plate, Pictures, &c. and when his Wife appear'd abroad, it was generally with a Footman in a fine lac'd Livery. He kept a Country House, dress'd well, and in Company affected an Air of Grandeur. A little before his Catastrophe he promis'd me a Haunch or Side of Venison whenever I pleased to send to him, saying, he had two Parks at his Command, well stock'd with Deer.

The Wealth that he was suppos'd to have amass'd by this Business, made several Persons look upon him with Envy; and some well enough acquainted in the Roguish Arts, attempted to set up against him a few Years ago: The Principal were, one *Felt-n*, a su-

perannuated Thief, *Riddle-n* an Attorney and Thief, whose chief Merit for the Support of his Pretensions to this Practice, was, his having sacrilegiously and feloniously broke open the Royal-Chapel at *Whitehall*, and stole thence the Communion-Plate, and Mr. *H-n*, City Mar—l. This last, and *Jonathan*, wrote Pamphlets against each other, as it was the Custom then between great Men; but *Jonathan* laying himself too open, *H-n* dropt the Pen, and took up the Cudgels of the Law, with which he bang'd *Jonathan*, so that he thought fit to buy his Peace at the Price of a Sum of Money.

However, none of them all was able to give *Jonathan* any notable Disturbance in his Office; on the contrary, he found means soon after to get *Riddle-n* transported for not complying with the Conditions of his Pardon, to make *Felt-n* run mad, and *H-n* entirely to quit his Pretensions.

Wherefore he turn'd himself again to his Business: And as we were enumerating how many Species of Thieves he had under his Command, we shall resume that Part of our Story.

There were another sort of Gentry under his Command, whose Business it was to loiter about the Streets in the Day-time; and as Servants who go of short Errands to a Chandler's Shop, or Bakers, are apt to leave the Door a jar, (as they call it) they were to whip in, and seize upon the next Thing that was portable, and bring it off. They generally peep'd in, to see that no Body was in the Fore Parlours, and if by chance any Body should surprize them, they were ready to enquire if some Person with a strange Name did not live there; tho' it seldom falls out so, because they generally do their Business in a Minute.

These sort of People sometimes go in Liveries, and sometimes dress'd like Ticket Porters, with Silver Badges either upon their Coats, or about their Necks; one of them some time since whip'd into a House in *King-Street*, near *Long-Acre*, which is divided into Tenements, the People furnishing their own Lodgings, and going directly up two Pair of Stairs, from whence he saw a Woman who inhabited it, come down, he easily put back the Lock, and finding nothing in the Room of any Value, except the Bedding, he tied it all up, and was carrying it off, when the Owner happen'd to meet him at the lower end of the Stairs, and asking him where he was carrying that Bedding, he answer'd

swerd without Hesitation, that he brought it from Mr. — the Upholsterer, and was carrying it to such a one, but I find they don't live here; Oh, says the Woman, they live at next Doot; Thank you Mistress, says the Fellow; and before he got up Stairs, to find it was her own Bedding, he had got into a Hackney Coach, and carry'd it safe off.

These People sometimes went disguis'd like Chairmen in great Coats and Harness, and a Couple of them meeting together, stole the young Dutchess of Marlborough's Chair, as her Grace was visiting at Mrs. H—n's in Piccadilly, her Chairmen and Footmen being gone to a neighbouring Ale-House: One of her Servants thought immediately of applying to Mr. Wild, who told him, that if he would leave ten Guineas, he might have the Chair the next Day; the Man made some Difficulty of leaving the Money beforehand, but Mr. Wild told him he was a Man of Honour, and scorn'd to wrong him; and indeed his Character was by this Time establish'd as a Man that dealt honourably in his Way; so that the Man ventur'd at last to leave the Money: Wherefore Mr. Wild bid him direct the Dutchess's Chairmen to attend the Morning Prayers at *Lincoln's-Inn Chapel*, and there they should find the Chair; which the Fellows did accordingly, and they found the Chair, with the Crimson Velvet Cushions and Damask Curtains all safe, and unhurt.

And it must be observed, that whenever *Jonathan* oblig'd the Parties to leave the Money beforehand, he very punctually comply'd with the Terms of Agreement, as to the Delivery of the Goods; for one of his common Sayings was, *that Honesty was the best Policy.*

[*To be continu'd.*]

London, July 3. A Letter from Boston in New-England gives the following Advice, viz. that the Youth, James Cockran, who kill'd the two Indians as mention'd formerly, is the Son of John Cockran, a stout Soldier, commonly called *John the Man*. This Youth by his Bravery entitles himself to his Father's Motto and Character. He had gone out from the Rev. Mr. Woodside's Garrison a Gunning, but soon return'd with a better Prize than a few Fowls, viz. the Hatchet, two Guns, and Scalps of the two Indians, who a little before had kill'd Matthew and William Scales, two pious Brothers. The said Garrison of Mr. Woodside, late Minister there, has been noted for the

Valour of Youths. One Instance is as follows: Lately a Youth of 19 Years, whose Name is William Woodside, Son to the aforesaid Mr. James Woodside, having gone out of the Garrison to look after Cattle, was suddenly attack'd by Nine Indians. The Youth with great Resolution and Bravery fought his Way thro' them all, and got safe into the Garrison without the least Scar or Hurt. This Garrison standing in Brunswick (so named by Mr. Woodside and his Congregation) at the Head of Casco Bay, was a noted Shelter for the Protestant Inhabitants at the beginning of the late War, and is now become the Terror of the Indians.

London, Aug. 14. On Sunday last, an Attorney at Lincoln's-Inn was married to a Gentlewoman, aged 82 Years; who was withal so infirm, that it was the Work of two or three People to support her while the Ceremony was performing:

Custom-House Boston. Entered Inwards.

Corning, Stone, Stevens, Wharfe, Scurkens, Low, Riggs, James, Ellingwood, Prince and Davis from N. Hampshire, Cunningham and Jenkins from Newport, Beard from Cape Breton, Arnall, Forst, Nichols and Willis from N. Carolina, Compton from Bermuda, Thomas & Bant from Barbados, Maccarty from Jamaica, Cahoon from Madera, and Dolbear from Anigua.

Cleared Out.

Burrroughs for Long Island, Barney for Newport, Bush for Newport and Connecticut, George for Virginia, Jones, Baker, Power & Thomas for N. Carolina, Breed & Forrest for Barbados, Fletcher for Maryland, Blackador, Kent, Randal & Underwood for Jamaica, Flucker for St. Kitts, Webber for Leeward-Islands, & Glas for Timmouth.

Outward Bound.

George, Green & Chaille for Virginia, Smallage & Forst for N. Carolina, Dowse, for S. Carolina, Bath for St. Kitts, Owen for Barbados, Pitcher for Pharo, Reed for Portugal, Moale for G. Britain, Forbes and Burbeck for Jamaica, and Bonner for London.

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THE [N^o 228 New-England Courant.

From SATURDAY December 4. to SATURDAY December 11. 1725.

The Life of Jonathan Wild continu'd.



He frequently drew out Detachments of some of his cleverest Fellows, whom he sent out upon Command to Country Fairs; upon which Occasion he generally march'd out himself, for indeed the Service could not well go on without him; for the common People seeing *Jonathan* there, were the more careless; because he always gave out, that he came to take some Rogues whom he suspected to be there, and the People had a Notion that his Presence frighten'd away the Thieves; and to countenance this Belief, he went doubly and trebly arm'd, and often wore Armour under his Cloaths, which he took care to shew in all Companies; being attended by three or four, and sometimes half a Dozen terrible looking Fellows by way of *Garde du Corps*, as if all the Thieves in *England* had vow'd to sacrifice him.

This Grimace took very well, for it gave him an Opportunity of protecting and carrying off the Booty which was made in these Fairs; and if any of his Party was in Danger of being taken, these Myrmidons of his who pass'd for his Body Guard, were to run into the Crowd, and under pretence of assisting the People who were about to seize such Rogues were to try to shuffle-off, and favour their Escape.

In fine, his Business in all Things was to put a false gloss upon Things; and to make Fools of Mankind (which was his own Expression;) yet when he had a Mind to be merry, to drink his Bottle and to laugh at the World he talk'd with too much Freedom of himself and his own Management and not without some Vanity; of which there are a thousand Instances: We shall give one because it is short—A certain Tradesman a very honest Man, tho' of *Jonathan's* Acquaintance, going into Tavern where he expected to meet some Company by Mistake went in where *Jonathan* was drinking with some merry Fellows; the Tradesman was about to draw back, but *Jonathan* press'd him to set down to & take a Glass with them; the Tradesman was a little angry with *Jonathan* for the following Reason; about a Week before passing thro' a Country Fair he saw *Jonathan* a Horseback and asking him how

he did, *Jonathan* damnd him and bid him not trouble him with impertinent Questions! therefore, the Tradesman desir'd to know the Reason why *Jonathan* snap'd him up in that rude angry manner, when he had spoke to him so civilly? Z—ds, says *Jonathan*, you disturb'd me in my Business, for I had at that Time twenty pair of Hands at Work.

And indeed, he employ'd Hands in all sorts of Works; so that according to the Author of the *Fable of the bees*, he was a great Benefactor to Trade; as some of our News Papers have observ'd, he kept in Pay many Artists for the altering of Watches and Rings; so he kept a kind of Magazine, or Armory, of all kind of Instruments us'd *Thievery*, as Picklocks, Files, Saws, and Engines for forcing Doors, Windows, &c. which he made no Secret of shewing, pretending he found them upon such and such House-breakers whom he had taken and convicted tho' it is certain he did not suffer them to grow rusty for want of Use; for he never went into a House, but like an Engineer, he would view on which side it might be attack'd with the most Advantage, and he knew better Things, than to send his Men upon Actions without Arms.

Sometimes *Jonathan* spoke in the Stile of a Prince, as when the Son of Mrs. *Knap*, who was murder'd by a Footpad, near *Gray's-Inn-Wall*, went to him to desire his Assistance in taking the Murderer, and putting ten Guineas in his Hand for his Encouragement, with a Promise of forty more when the Work should be done; *Jonathan* answer'd him gravely, he might depend he would produce the Villain; for says he, *I never pardon Murder*—and indeed he was as good as his Word, for he seiz'd the Fellow at the *Jerusalem Tavern* in *Clerkenwell*, and he was hang'd the Sessions following.

Whilst he went on with this Tale of Success, and seem'd to carry the World before him, an ill Wind arose, which blew from a certain Corner of the Law, and which seem'd to threaten the Overthrow of his Commonwealth—For Sir *W—m. T—son* observing what Mischiefs arose from the Practice of receiving Stolen Goods, and returning them again to the Proprietors for such Sums of Money as the Receiver and Proprietor agreed upon, which Money no doubt must be divided betwixt the Receiver and Thief; thought of putting an end to it, by bringing a Bill into the House of Commons, for the more effectual transporting of Felons, and for preventing Burglaries and Felonies, in which

which among other Things was the following Clause.

"And whereas there are several Persons who have secret Acquaintance with Felons, and who make it their Business to help Persons to their stolen Goods, and by that means gain Money from them, which is divided between them and the Felons, whereby they greatly encourage such Offenders: Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That wherever any Person taketh Money or Reward, directly or indirectly under Pretence or upon Account of helping any Person or Persons to any stolen Goods or Chattels, every such Person so taking Money or Reward as aforesaid (unless such Person apprehend or cause to be apprehended, such Felon who stole the same and cause such Felon to be brought to his Trial for the same and, give Evidence against him, shall be guilty of Felony, and suffer the Pains and Penalties of Felony according to the Nature of the Felony committed in stealing such Goods and in such and the same Manner as if such Offender had himself stole such Goods and Chattels, in the same Manner and with such Circumstances as the same were stolen.

We are well informed, that after this Act had passed, the R——— was pleas'd to send for *Will* to admonish him, and let him know the Danger & Hazard of pursuing the same Course of Life any longer, and recommended to him to detect Rogues and bring them to Justice; promising upon that Condition, to give him all Encouragement, reminding him of what considerable Sums he had got that Way already, by which he might judge that he might get sufficient to keep him by doing good Service to the Publick, and living honestly.

Whether these good Admonitions, or the Fear of this New Law, wrought upon his Conscience, is uncertain; but there was a sudden Damp put upon all his Business, his Books were shut up for some Weeks, and he grew so astemious, that he refused several Sums offered him for the Recovery of Things stolen — Yet, he did not break off all Acquaintance and Correspondence with his old Friends and Allies, the Thieves; on the contrary, having the Command of some Money, he gave them some small Matters (just what he pleas'd) for what old Nick had sent them

in their Way, and deposited the Goods up in a Warehouse.

(To be continued.)

Boston, Decemb. 11.

By the last Ships from London, We have the following Advice. That the Board of Trade & Plantations had declared they would Report to their Excellency's the Lords Justices, that Care might be taken at the Court of France, for restraining the French from assisting the Indians, in carrying on the War against us, and that in the mean time Orders shall be sent to the respective Governours of New York and Rhode Island, &c. to furnish their several Quotas.

Mrs. Anne Pollard, Widow of Mr. William Pollard, born at Saffron Walden in the Kingdom of England, died here, December the 6th, in the 105th Year of her Age: She has left of her Offspring 130.

On Tuesday last arrived here Capt. Steel in seven Weeks from London, in whom came our Agent, the Honourable Elisha Cooke Esq.

This Week a Man was apprehended and committed to Prison, who lately broke open Mr. Maylem's House in School Street, and robb'd him of about 150 L. in Money and other Things of Value.

Another has been this Week committed for Stealing a Watch, a Five Pound Bill and a Pistol. And a third was committed to Bridewell for abusing a Man and Woman in the Street.

Custom House Boston. Entered Inwards, Bowden, Bell, Woodbridge & Verien from New Hampshire, Blin & Bissel from Annapolis Royal, Ring from Bilboa, Mason from Plymouth, Gardiner, Barlow & Steel from London.

Cleared Out.

Cahoone for Newport, Chaille & Green for Virginia, Simmonds, Smallage Arnall and Willis for North Carolina, Johnson & Lewis for Surranam, Balch, Burbeck & Forbes for Jamaica, Wincol for Teneriff Winkley for Barbados, Jarvis for Great Britain, and Fones for London.

Entered Out,

Whitel & Thomas for West Indies, Cooper for Leeward Islands, Henderson for North Carolina, Lewis for Jamaica, Jernegan for Virginia, & Pigeon for London.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

A Likely Negro Man about 20 Years of Age, to be Sold, Inquire of the Printer hereof.
James Lubbock Chocolate Grinder near the Revd. Mr. Coleman's Meeting-House, & opposite to Mr. Smith's Shugabaker in Boston, sells the best Chocolate by Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest Rates, also Cocoa Nuts taken in to grind with Expedition at the lowest Price.

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THE New-England Courant.

From SATURDAY December 11. to SATURDAY December 18. - 1725.

The Life of Jonathan Wild continu'd.



IN the mean time, all *Wild's* Acquaintance were inquisitive to know what he intended to turn himself to; for they took it for granted, that this new Act had quite cut him out of his former Business; having a Notion that he was too cunning ever to venture himself within the Clutches of the Law— Wherefore he talk'd of a new Project; which was for setting up a Policy, and opening an Office for taking in Subscriptions for insuring against Robbery; pretending to settle a sufficient Fund, and give good Security for the Performance of Articles; sometimes shewing a manuscript Paper of Proposals, and consulting People whom he supposed to have any Understanding in those Affairs, extolling the great Use and Advantage this Project would be to the Publick; not doubting, he said, but that all Trading People, as well as Gentlemen and Noblemen, who kept great Quantities of Plate in their Houses would for their own sakes encourage so useful an Undertaking; bragging that it was no *South-Sea Bubble*, and that he could fairly make a great Fortune by it.

Whether he gave out this Report only to amuse People and to hinder them from enquiring any farther into his Affairs; or whether he was in earnest, and thought to bring it to bear I can't tell; but the Thing was generally receiv'd as a Banter, or as a Piece of *Mr. Wild's* Wit, and no farther Steps were taken in it.

It was about this time, that he projected the carrying on a Trade to *Holland* and *Flanders*, and thereupon purchas'd a Sloop, and put in one *Roger J—son* to command her, who had long been one of *Jonathan's* clever Fellows. He carry'd over Gold Watches, Rings, Plate, and now and then a Bank or Goldsmith's Note that had been *spoke with* by the way of the Mail. His chief Trading Port was *Ostend*, where he is particularly well known; from thence he usually travell'd up to *Bruges*, *Ghent*, *Brussels*, and other great Towns, where he brought his Toys and Jewels to Market and then return'd to his Sloop, took in a Lading of *Holland* and other Goods, and came back to the River of *Thames*.

It is not to be expected that *Jonathan* and *Roger* would let any one share in the Profits of such an honourable Profession: It would have been inconsistent with their Practice, who never paid for any Thing to pay Custom; that would have been reflected on as idle and foolish: No, the Cargo came generally safe to Land the first Night; and at a certain House within forty Miles of *Newington-Buts*, most Part of the dark Business was acted; where Councils were secretly held, and Projects form'd. But I hope from what has happen'd, some Persons who are well known will have Prudence to take Warning, since I can assure them that their Actions are sifting into by Persons of no small Penetration, and whom they are not entire Strangers to.

But to return from this Digression, *Roger* drove on the Business above mentioned but two Years, which was owing to an Accident that he himself was the Occasion of. It happen'd that by some Negligence or other, two Pieces of *Holland* were lost in the shipping them from *England*, which when he arriv'd, he stop'd out of his Mate's Wages, making him pay for the whole Loss. This so provok'd the Mate, that he went immediately and gave Information of *Jonathan's* running such Quantities of Goods: Whereupon the Vessel was exchequer'd in the River, and he was oblig'd to stand a Trial with the King, in which he was cast in 700 *l.* Damages; and so his Trade was put an End to in that particular Way.

This Stop brought *Jonathan* again to Consideration; he soon miss'd his Returns from *Ostend*, and having three Wives living, and always a Seraglio of Mistresses, no less than half a dozen at a time, to maintain, according to his Rank; and being frequently importun'd and teaz'd by People who had been robb'd, to help them to their Goods, he ventur'd to dabble a little again; but with great Caution, and for none but such as he took to be Men of Honour; every now and then bringing in an Offering to the Gallows of some idle Rascal who did not mind his Business, and who, according to his Notions, was fit for nothing but hanging.

Finding no bad Consequence to proceed from his new Practice, it made him bolder and bolder, so that he began to think he might go on as before, and that he should be conniv'd at; in a small time carrying on his Trade with very little Caution, he went publickly down to the late Infatiment at *Windsor*; accompanied by his Lady Madam

Madam Wild, attended by a Cople of Foot Men in lated Liveries; and the Detachment he commanded down upon that Occasion, made as good a Figure, both for Drefs and Equipage, as any People there:

(To be continu'd.)

To old Father JANUS:

SIR, Bol on, Dec. 17. 1725.

IO serve, in your Paper of the 4. b. instant, an admirable Falshood publish'd, very much to the Disadvantage of our good Friends the Eastern Indians, and in favour of a Strippling of 19 Years of Age; I mean Mr. William Woodside, now Captain of the Fort at Brunswick. It is there said, that he was suddenly attack'd by Nine Indians, and with great Resolution and Bravery fought his Way thro' them all, and got safe into the Garrison without the least Scar or Hurt. 'Tis true he was not Hurt, and as true it is, that he did not hurt the Indians, for he had no sort of Arms with him, being but about an hundred Yards from the Fort, and carelessly looking into the Turn-p Yard, when several Indians firing upon him and missing him, he ran from them (not thro' them, for he was between them and the Fort) with so much Resolution and Bravery, that he reach'd the Fort as soon as another Man who was then but Fifty Yards from it. That the Place was nam'd Brunswick by Mr. Woodside and his Congregation, is likewise entirely false, it being so nam'd several Years before he or his Congregation came into the Country.

As to do Justice to the valiant Youths of Brunswick, I shall mention an Exploit of one of them, wherein he exercis'd his Commission very much to his Honour. The Person shall be nameless for me, only thus much I will say, that he is so much like Capt. Woodside, that the Captain very often mistakes him for himself. This Youth one Evening about a Week since went to pay his Respects to a Countrywoman of his about a Mile from Charlestown Ferry, where he found two young Ladies, who being belated in their Journey to Boston, were invited to lodge in the House all Night, and accordingly went to Bed. The Youth having sat up till midnight with his Mistress, and being inform'd by her, that if he lodg'd in the House, he must take her Place with the two young Ladies, he immediately goes up Stairs, undresses, and turns in between the Sheets; when the poor Girls awaking, and finding another guests Bedfellow than they expected, sat up in the Bed, and bid him depart: But he, with great Resolution and Bravery, affirm'd that he had as good a Right to the Bed as they, that he was bid to ly there, and he

would not want his Sleep at Night, and thereby unfit himself for the Business of the next Day: That there was Room enough for them all, and that if they were not immodest sluts, they would not have evil Thoughts upon his lying with them for he intended them no Harm. In short, he attack'd them in this manner so briskly, that he oblig'd them to quit the Bed, and retire below Stairs, where a second Battle was fought between his Mistress and the two vanquish'd females, who look'd upon themselves affronted by her, as well as the Brunswick Youth; which he no sooner heard but he hasten'd down to his fair ones Assistance, and having assist'd the Enemy for their Cowardise and evil Thoughts, and want of Breeding, which he imputed to them, owing to their not seeing the World as he had done, he remain'd to the Field of Battle, of which he remain'd sole Master till Morning, while the poor Girls were oblig'd to sit up by the Fire.

This, I assure you, is Matter of Fact, and fits the Memory of so glorious a Conquest should be left to Posterity.

I am, SIR,

Your Humble Servant,

Captain Woodside.

Boston, Dec. 18.

On the 15th, the Delegates from the Tribes of the Eastern Indians. Signed the Articles of Peace in the Council Chamber.

Custom House Boston. Entered Inwards. Freeman, Hedge, & Thatcher from Connecticut, Langwell from N. Carolina, Ingelsal from Annapolis, Bewer from Cadiz, Moniel from Surinam, Chandler from Jamaica, Brit and Tyng from London.

Cleared Out.

Forst for N. Carolina, Dowse for S. Carolina, Forles and Viscount, for Surinam, Snelling for Leeward Islands, Jernigen for Virginia, Markon for Maryland, Chandler for W. Indies, & Done for Jamaica.

Entered Out.

Knox for Honduras, Doller for Virginia, Winter for Jamaica, J.uries for W. Indies, Maccarty for Barbados, Harris for Bristol, and Barlow for London.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Stray'd from a Stable at Charlestown on the 4th of this Instant, a pretty large Red roan coloured Mare, about 7 Years old, she has a white Face, & a white spot on her near side, close by her Flank. Whoever shall take up said Mare, and bring or give true Intelligence, to the Printer hereof, so that the Owner may have her again, shall have a reasonable Reward, and all necessary Charges paid.

A Likely Negro Man about 20 Years of Age, to be Sold, Inquire of the Printer hereof.

BOSTON: Printed and sold by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN in Union-Street, where Advertisements and Letters are taken in, Price 4 d. single, or 12 s. a Year.

THE [N^o 230 New-England Courant.

From SATURDAY December 18. to SATURDAY December 25. 1725.

The Life of Jonathan Wild continu'd.



As there was a very great Booty brought off safe from that Expedition, Mr. Wild had more than ordinary Court made to him by People of Fashion of both Sexes who solicited hard to have their Jewels, Watches, &c. returned upon a reasonable Composition; and his open Way of treating upon this Occasion was the most impudent thing he ever did in Contempt of the late Act—He proceeded so far as to break off with several People, because they would not come up to his Terms; and he considerably advanced the Price of stolen Goods; for whereas at first he took no more for any thing of Plate than its Value in Weight, now he would make People pay something for the Fashion also, otherwise they should never have them; intending to send them over to *Holland*, where they might come to a better Market—

Yet no Proceedings follow'd all these daring Proceedings; which made him think, no doubt, that he could do any thing; yet he had not long ago a narrow Escape, as we shall shew by the following Relation.

Jonathan, sitting one Day at an Inn in *Smithfield*, observ'd a large Trunk in the Yard, and imagining there might be some Things of Value therein, he immediately went home, and order'd one *Rann*, a notorious Acquaintance, to habit himself like a Porter and to endeavour to speak with it: *Rann* obeys his Master's commands, and accordingly succeeds. The Trunk belong'd to Mr. *Jarvis* a Whip-maker in that Neighbourhood who was sending it down to a Dealer in the Country. There was in it a great Quantity of rich Linen, and other Things for a Wedding. Upon Mr. *Jarvis*'s applying to *Wild*, after many Delays, he had most of the Goods again for ten Guineas.

But soon after *Wild* and *Rann* falling out, he got him hang'd: And the Day before his Execution he sent for Mr. *Jarvis*, and related to him the above Particulars: But Mr. *Jarvis* dying soon after, *Jonathan* had the good Luck to hear no more of the matter.

But now it being decreed by Providence, that *Jonathan* should reign no longer, he was infatuated to do a Thing which brought on his Destruction— Certain Persons hav-

ing Information where a considerable Quantity of rich Goods lay, supposed to be stolen, obtained a Warrant for the Seizure of them; which was accordingly done: Tho' *Jonathan* did not go and claim the Goods as his own, he had the Assurance to take out an Action, in the Name of *Roger Johnson*, to whom he pretended the Goods belong'd, and arrested the Person or Persons who seiz'd them. Thus he pretended to recover those Goods by Law, for possessing which (if they were found upon him) the Law would hang him—

A Proceeding so bare-faced and impudent, put certain Persons upon finding out Means of bringing so sturdy a Rogue to Justice; *Jonathan* was threaten'd loud, which occasion'd a Report all over the Town, that he was fled from Justice; upon which occasion, he publish'd a bullying Advertisement in some of the News Papers, offering a Reward of ten Guineas for any Person who should discover the Author of such a scandalous Report; at the same Time he ran into all publick Places to shew himself, and let the World see that he was not run away as was reported—Yet in the midst of all this blustering he was seiz'd and committed to *Newgate*.

There are some other Circumstances in this Story, but as we had it only from his own Mouth, that he was malicious against the Persons concern'd, and endeavour'd to asperse them, we shall say no more of it.

How far *Roger Johnson* was concern'd with *Wild* at the time of his Apprehension, I leave the World to judge, when immediately upon his being committed to *Newgate*, an Express was sent over, and *Johnson*, with another of the Trade came down to *Oxford*, and appear'd like Persons of Quality, told the News to all about him, and swore he'd hang both *Jonathan* and the B—— who calls her self his Wife; so he takes a Packet and hires her for *Dover*: But as he has not appear'd publickly in *London*, we may very well suppose that the hanging of them was the least Part of his Business.

We can't forbear observing something remarkable in the Fate of this Fellow; first, that he had Opportunites of escaping after he knew that a Prosecution was design'd against him; and secondly that the Fact for which he died, was committed whilst he was a Prisoner in *Newgate*; for he was so blind, as to imagine, that the taking but ten Guineas for the Recovery of the Lace, when the Woman offer'd fifteen or twenty, and refusing

refusing to accept of any thing for his own Trouble, and also that palliating Speech he made her, that he did these Things only to *serve poor People who had been wrong'd*, would have been Circumstances in his Favour when he should come to be tried; not considering that he directly by this Action incurr'd the Penalty of the Act of Parliament before quoted; which is a Proof, that all his former Cunning and Sagacity forsook him, when he wanted it most, and makes good that Saying—*Quem Jupiter vult perdere, dementat prius*—Jupiter first takes away the Understanding of him whom he has a Mind to destroy.

I believe no Malefactor ever stood his Ground so long, committing every Day acts of Felony in the sight of the World; so that I've heard him compute, that in fifteen Years he had received near ten thousand Pounds for his Dividend of stolen Goods return'd, living all this while in Riot and Voluptuousness.

But Vengeance at length overtook him, and from the Minute of his being seiz'd, his Sense and Resolution fail'd; nor was he spirited up by the Hopes of a Reprieve, which some People endeavour'd to flatter him with, and industriously spread such a Rumour about whilst they were trembling, lest it should be so; because, he and they are suppos'd to be no Strangers to each others Practices.

We shall not trouble the Readers with any Thing which has already been made Publick concerning this extraordinary Fellow, who has made so much Noise in the World; therefore we shall conclude, with observing that whoever had seen him in the Gaiety of his Life, when all his Rogueries were successful; and had also been Witness of his deplorable State of Mind after his Condemnation, might have drawn a Lesson of Morality from it, which perhaps might have been of use to an Atheist.

I say, to have seen one remarkable for the Gaiety of his Temper, for a vast Depth of Cunning, as well as Hardness and personal Courage, so chang'd at the Apprehensions of his approaching Death, and the great Account which is to follow; to have seen him under the greatest Distractions and Horrors of Mind, that human Nature is capable of suffering, would be convinc'd, that *Virtue only can give true Tranquillity, and nothing can support a Man against the Terrors of Death, but a good Conscience.*

T H E E N D.

B O S T O N : Printed and sold by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN in Union-Street, where Advertisements and Letters are taken in. Price 4 d. single, or 12 s. a Year.

Paris, Aug. 15.

About a Week ago a Baker was committed to Prison for refusing to sell his Bread in the Market as cheap as others, and carrying it Home again; upon which there was a Tumult in the Market; but 'twas soon appeas'd at the Sight of the Prince of Conti, who going by Chance that day, the Populace, by whom he is mightily beloved, made vast Acclamations, and he was so generous as to give away a great Number of *Louis d'Ors*. Mean time Bread rises every Market day, and the Misery of the Poor increases. A poor Woman of St. Antoine's Suburb, having three Children and nothing wherewithal to maintain them, went on the 31st ult. and carried them to the Director of the Hospital but not receiving any Answer, she sold the Sheers off of her Bed to buy Bread for them, and went again to plead her Poverty to that same Director; but he shewing no more Regards to her Complaints than he did the first Time, it cast the poor Creature into such Despair, that when she returned home, she cut the Throats of her Three Children, and was going to make the same Attempt upon herself; but some Neighbours coming into her House at that critical Minute, prevented her, and secur'd her in the Hands of Justice.

Custom House Boston. Entered Inwards.

James Shea & Melatiah Salter from North Carolina, William Trout from Barbados, Ezekiel Bonijot from Guardeloup, Eleazer Darby and Whipple from Lisbon and Isaac Dupee from Martinico.

Cleared Out.

Thomas Bell for New-Hampshire, Hemen Henderson for North Carolina, Richard Guiliam, George Lewis, Andrew Knox and Day Mathews for Jamaica, Jeremiah Owen, The Porter, Roger Dench and Richard Thomas for Barbados, William Russell for Virginia, John Ellery, Samuel Moyle and Moses Norman for London.

Entered Out.

Freeman for Connecticut, James Nichols for North Carolina, Richard Long for South Carolina, Matthias Bant for Barbados, Wm. Trout, Joseph Thropp Isaac Bauchamp and Philip Margret for West Indies.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T S.

Stray'd from a Stable at Charlestown on the 6th of this Instant, a pretty large Red roan coloured Mare, about 7 Years old, she has a white Face, & a white spot on her near side, close by her Flank. Whoever shall take up said Mare, and bring or give true Intelligence, to the Printer hereof, so that the Owner may have her again, shall have a reasonable Reward, and all necessary Charges paid.

A Likely Negro Man about 20 Years of Age, to be Sold, Inquire of the Printer hereof.

THE New-England Courant.

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From SATURDAY December 25. to SATURDAY January 1. 1725.



THE Author of, The Life of Jonathan Wild, concludes his Account of him with what we publish'd in our last; but as the Session's Papers, and the Ordinary of Newgate's Account of him, relate more particularly his Tryal

and Behaviour after his Condennation, we doubt not but the following Paragraphs from those two Papers, will be accepted as a proper Part of the History of his Life.

From the Session's Papers. May. 1725.

Jonathan Wild, of St. Andrew's Holborn, was indicted for privately stealing, in the Shop of Katharine Stetham, 50 Yards of Lace, value 40 l. the Goods of Katharine Stetham, on the 22d of January last.

He was a 2d time indicted, for that whereas 50 Yards of Lace value 40 l. was privately stoln in the Shop of Katharine Stetham, by Persons unknown, on the 22d January last; he said Jonathan Wild, on the 10th of March last, did feloniously receive of the said Katharine Stetham Ten Guineas, on Account and under Colour of helping the said Katharine Stetham to the said Lace again: & did not then, nor any time since, discover or apprehend, or cause to be apprehended and brought to Justice, the Persons that committed the said Felony.

The Prisoner pray'd that the Witnesses against him might be examin'd apart; which the Court granted.

Henry Kelly thus deposed: In January last I went to see Mrs. Johnston, at Mr. Wild's: Her Husband brought me over from Ireland; upon which Account I wanted to speak with her. I found her at home, and we drank a Quatern of Hollands Gin together. By and by in comes Mrs. Murphy with a Pair of brocaded Shoes and Clogs and Presented them to Mrs. Wild. The Prisoner was in Company. We drank two or three Quaterns more, and then I and Mrs. Murphy got up to go away together. The Prisoner ask'd me which way I was a going; I told him to my Lodgings at the Seven Dials. I suppose you go Holborn Way, says he. We answer'd, Yes. Why then, says he, I'll tell ye what;—There's an old Blind Bitch that sells Flanders Lace by Holborn-Bridge; her Daughter is as bad as her self; and if ye call there, you

may speak with a Box of Lace. (that is, steal a Box.)—I'll go along with ye, and shew ye the Door. So the Prisoner and I and Murphy went together, till we came within Sight of the Door: He pointed and shew'd us which it was, and said he would wait for us, and bring us off, if any Disturbance should happen. Murphy and I went in, and turn'd over a great deal of Lace, but could see none that would please us, not a Piece that was broad enough; for it was our Business to be very nice and difficult. At last the old Woman stept up Stairs to fetch another Piece: And as People of our Profession are seldom guilty of losing an Opportunity, I made use of this. I took a Tin Box and gave it to Mrs. Murphy, and she hid it under her Cloak. The old Woman came down with another Box, and shew'd us several Pieces, for which she asked 6 s. a Yard. We offer'd her 4 s. and being not likely to agree about the Price, we came away, and found the Prisoner waiting where we left him. We told him what Success we had had, and so went back with him to his House. There we open'd the Box, and found Eleven Pieces in it. He ask'd us if we would have ready Money, or stay till an Advertisement came out. Stock being pretty low with us at that time, we chose the first, and so he gave us three Guineas and four Broad Pieces. I took for my Share three Guineas and a Crown, and Mrs. Murphy had the rest. I can't afford to give you any more (says he); for tho' I have got some Influence over her, by helping her to Goods two or three times before, yet I know her to be a stingy hard mouth'd old Bitch, and I shan't get above ten Guineas out of her. Margaret Murphy deposed the same.

Katharine Stetham thus deposed: On the 22d of January, between Three and Four in the Afternoon, a Man and Woman came in to my Shop, under a Pretence of buying some Lace: They were so very difficult, that I had none below that would please them; and so, leaving my Daughter in the Shop, I stept up Stairs, and brought down another Box. We could not agree about the Price, and so they went away together; and in about half an Hour after I miss'd a Tin Box of Lace, that I valu'd at 50 l. The same Night, and the next, I went to Jonathan Wild's House; but not meeting with him, I advertised the Lace that I had lost, with a Reward of 15 Guineas, and no Questions ask'd. But hearing nothing of it, I went to Jonathan's House again, and then met with him: He desired me to give him a Description

tion of the Persons that I suspected, which I did as near as I could; and then, he told me that he'd make Enquiry, and bid me call again in two or three Days. I did so; and then he said, that he had heard something of my Lace, and expected to know more of the Matter in a little time. I came to him again on that Day that he was apprehended, (I think 'twas the 15th of February.) I told him, that tho' I had advertised but 15 Guineas Reward, yet I'd give 20 or 25 rather than not have my Goods. *Don't be in such a Hurry, says he, I don't know but I may help you to it for less; and if I can, I will. The Persons that have it, are gone out of Town; I shall see them to quarrelling about it, and then I shall get it the cheaper.* On the 10th of March he sent me Word, that if I would come to him in Newgate, and bring 10 Guineas in my Pocket, he could help me to my Lace. I went: He desir'd me to call a Porter; but I not knowing where to find one, he sent a Person who brought one that appeared to be a Ticket-Porter. The Prisoner gave me a Letter, which he said was sent him as a Direction where to go for the Lace; but I could not read, and so I deliver'd it to the Porter. Then he desir'd me to give the Porter Ten Guineas, or else (he said) the Persons that had the Lace would not deliver it. I gave the Porter the Money; he went away, and in a little time return'd, and brought me a Box that was seal'd up, but not the same that was lost. I open'd it, and found all my Lace but one Piece. Now, Mr. Wild, says I, *what must you have for your Trouble? Not a Farthing, says he, not a Farthing for me. I don't do these Things for Worldly Interest, but only for the Good of poor People that have met with Misfortunes. As for the Piece of Lace that is missing, I hope to get it for you e'er it be long; And I don't know but that I may help you not only to your Money again, but to the Thief too; and if I can, much good may't do you. And as you're a good Woman and a Widow, and a Christian, I desire nothing of you but your Prayers, and for them I shall be thankful. I have a great many Enemies, and God knows what may be the Consequence of this Imprisonment.*

The Prisoner said nothing in his Defence, but that he had convicted a great Number of Criminals. His Council objected, that he was not within the Reach of the Act upon which he was indicted; but that Objection was over-ruled by the Court.

The Jury acquitted the Prisoner of the first Indictment, and found him guilty of the other.

The Ordinary of Newgate's Account of Jonathan Wild.

This Malefactor, after his Conviction, affirmed that he had fasted upwards of four

Days, which, together with his Lameness and Indisposition, had render'd him unable to attend the Service of God in the Chapel. He endeavour'd to convince People, that at *Wolverhampton*, he knew several Persons that would have proved his Friends, had he thought his Case dangerous, and timely applied to them; but as he had carried on the same Practices above a dozen Years, and was now growing old, he could not be made to believe he should suffer Death at last for what he had publickly done unpunish'd so long. But he was then told by a Gentleman, that he had artfully evaded the Law and escaped Justice, which Justice had some time since overtaken one *Thompson*, who was executed for carrying on such Practices but a very short time. He was also told that he ought to have taken warning when he was first of all committed Prisoner to the Compter; where he should have observed the misery of vicious People, instead of learning their Ways, and endeavouring to understand them and their Practices, and afterwards associating with them: To this he reply'd, that his Business was doing good, in recovering lost Goods; that as he had regain'd Things of great Value for Dukes, Earls and Lords, he thought he deserv'd well. He also, before his Conviction, affirm'd that he had apprehended the greatest and most pernicious Robbers and Plunderers the Nation ever was molested by; as in particular *Ragg, White, Thurlant and Gun*, for murdering Mrs. Knapp, and Robbing *T. Middlethwaite, Esq; James Lincoln* and *Robert Wilkinson* for robbing and murdering *Peter Magrin*, *James Shaw*, convicted of murdering and robbing Mr. *Potts* by *J. n. Wild*, but apprehended by others. *Lumbray Angier* for robbing Mr. *Lewin*, City Marshal; *John Lawie* and *Mat. Flou*, for robbing Mr. *Young* and *Coll. Cope*. *Richard D. Key*, for robbing Mr. *Betts*. *John Shepherd* and *Joseph Blake*, for breaking the House of Mr. *Knebone*, &c. That in apprehending the above-mentioned Robbers, together with many others, he had Wounds and Scars still remaining in his Head, Body and Legs.

He appeared to be very much disordered and confused in his Thoughts, which he said was owing to those Wounds, and in particular to two fractures in his Skull, which disordered his Brain, tho' cover'd with silver Plates. He never went to the Chapel during the whole time that he continued under Sentence of Death, saying, he was lame and unable to go up so far; another Reason he added, was, that certain Enemies of his, among the Crowd, would not only interrupt his Prayers by pointing, whispering, &c. but would, he had reason to believe, insult him, and, if they dared, would raise a Tumult and Riot upon his Account; there-

he knew that to pray to God with-
 attention or Regard to God, was worse
 wholly to omit Prayers, and as he knew
 could not attend to his Duty amidst so
 a Crowd as appeared at the Chapel, he
 earnestly desired he might never be carried
 to the Chapel, and accordingly he was not.
 During the whole Time that he lay under
 Condemnation he kept the other Malefactors
 in Order and Regularity, Silence and Quiet
 being preserved among them; and no In-
 terruptions happening, either at the time of
 the Prayers, or when the Word of God was
 reading. The Day before he died he desired
 he might receive the Sacrament, at which
 time he enquired the meaning of the Words,
Cursed is every one that hangeth on a Tree,
 where the Apostle is comforting Sinners by
 assuring them, *that Christ had freed and deliv-
 ered them from the Curse of the Law, by
 being made a Curse for them,* or by becoming
 unhappy with regard to this Life for their
 Sakes. He also asked concerning the Dis-
 position of the Soul when first separated
 from the Body, and the local situation of
 the other World, &c. He was answered
 hereto in the Words of Dr. Sherlock in his
Discourse upon Death, who saith, *That the
 next World is not at such a distance as we
 commonly imagine; to be in the Body is to be
 in this World, and to be out of the Body is to
 be in the next World, as soon as the Soul is
 eased and unloaded of its Tabernacle of Flesh,
 it can see God, the Angels, Cherubim and Se-
 rapchim, without any Local Motion or exchang-
 ing its Situation.* He was inclined to ask
 more Questions of such a Nature; but he
 was answered, that they were Matters of
 less actual Moment and Importance than
 other things he might employ his Time
 about; he was advised rather to repent of
 all his Sins and Offences, to read and study
 upon Christ's Passion, Merits and Attone-
 ment, and the infinite Justice, as well as
 unlimited Mercy of Almighty God. He
 appeared somewhat attentive to the Prayers,
 especially before he had some Expectation
 of a Reprieve, and after he found that all
 Expectations were vain; but whether his
 Devotions were so earnest and fervent as his
 unhappy Course of Life required, I am not
 to judge. The Evening before he suffered,
 he enquired how the noble *Greeks* and
 famous *Romans*, who slew themselves, came
 to be so glorious in History, if Self murder
 be a Crime; for such Actions are recorded
 in History, as Matters of Bravery and Cou-
 rage? He was desired to consider that the
 wisest and most learned Heathens in their
 Writings call'd Self-murder Cowardice, in
 not sustaining the Misfortunes that Pro-
 vidence laid upon human Nature; and that
 Christianity is much more express against
 it. The Prisoner confest that self-

murder was impiety; but his Confession
 appeared to be Hypocrisy, for about two of
 the Clock in the Morning he endeavoured
 to prevent his Execution by drinking *Lauda-
 num*; but the largeness of the Draught;
 together with his having fasted before, in-
 stead of destroying him immediately, was
 the Occasion of his not dying by it.

At the Place of Execution, *Wild* had ren-
 der'd himself delirious by Poyson, but began
 to recover himself. He join'd in the Publick
 Prayers, as well as the Tumult and Clamour
 of the Occasion would give him leave.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

London June 19.

There is Advice from Carthagená, dated
 the 8th of April last, that two Spanish Men
 of War have taken several Dutch Ships on
 the Coast of Caracas, on account, as is said, of
 their being Interlopers, and carrying on a
 forbidden Trade; of which Number was the
Saan Gall y. carrying 18 Guns: *Triton*, car-
 rying 20: *Dragon*, carrying 22: Spanish
 Merchant, carrying 24: Whereof one was so
 shatter'd in the Engagement that she sunk,
 and the Spaniards that went on board to
 Plunder it (she being one of the Richest) and
 almost all the Dutchmen perish'd; two Spa-
 nish Officers sav'd themselves by swimming,
 but a 2d had so loaded his Pockets with Sil-
 ver and Gold that tho' he got upon a Board
 to save himself, yet he and all his Booty
 sunk to the Bottom. They took also the
Nep-tune of 24 Guns and 100 Men, 15
 Leagues from Carthagená; she made a de-
 sperate Defence, and fought till all her Masts
 came by the Board; her Captain and both
 Mates were kill'd.

Letters from Rome of June 2. say, That a
 vast Number of Grasshoppers, and other
 Insects, having lately infested the Parts ad-
 jacent to that City, the Pope went last
 Sunday to the Great Gate of the Church of
 St. John Lateran, where he thunder'd Ex-
 communication against those Insects; and
 commanded to go and be drown'd in the Sea.

Abundance of People flock to Great John's
 Street, near Golden Square, to see the Ma-
 chine lately invented by William Hamilton,
 for preventing of House breaking, which
 upon any Violence offered either to Door or
 Window belonging to the House where it is,
 immediately the Machine goes off, which
 rings a Bell, fires a Pistol, and strikes a Light.

They write from Huntingdon, that eight-
 Thousand Sheep have been lost thereabouts
 in the late Floods.

Letters from Moravia, in Germany, say,
 That the great Rains fallen there, have con-
 siderably damaged the Fruits of the Earth, and
 300 Persons have perished by a Rain-Spout.

The distress of the poor Hay-makers, who
 came from different distant Parts, to get their
 Bread

Bread by the Sweat of their Brows, has been so great, occasion'd by the late extraordinary wet Weather, that several worthy Merchants and other substantial Tradesmen, who use the Exchange, were pleas'd on Wednesday last, to make a very handsome Collection for their Relief, which they order'd to be equally distributed by a proper Officer.

Rome, June 9.

Sunday last a Woman who had been dumb three Years, was carry'd by her Parents to the Pope, who being mov'd with Compassion, laid his Hands upon her Head and Lips, charging her to lift up her Heart to God, and telling her that St. Philip of Neri pray'd for her; and her Tongue being immediately unloos'd, she fell to praising that Saint with a loud Voice, saying, St. Phillip pray for me. This pretended Miracle was performed in the Sight of a vast Number of People who came to see the Pope's Consecration of the new Abbey of Mount Cassino. In the Afternoon 350 Slaves of different Nations and both Sexes, sent hither by the King of Spain to gain the Benefit of the Jubilee, were conducted in Procession to St. Adrian's Church by the Fryars of Misericordia, and after having made their Stations, they receiv'd the Sacrament from the Hands of Cardinal Ottoboni, Protector of that Order, by Way of Thanksgiving for their Deliverance.

Paris, June 30.

They write from Strasbourg of the 18th, That on the 13th a Discovery was made of a Conspiracy to poison King Stanislaus with Tobacco: M. du Harley, Intendant of Alsace, who was at Weissenbourg, and to whom the Discoverer made Application to inform the King of it, set out forthwith with the Officers of the Marshalsea, and a Detachment of Troops commanded by M. de Montcauville, for the Castle of Falebourg, where the Bailiff of the Place lodg'd at his Cousins. This Bailiff was the Person that had poisoned the Tobacco; and would have corrupted one of the Officers of King Stanislaus; but he prov'd faithful. They found only a small Box, in which the Tobacco was, hid in the (*paille*) Straw Mattress of the Bailiff's Bed: M. du Harley would have oblig'd him to smoke or chew some of it in his Presence; but the Bailiff refus'd; and at length own'd he believ'd it to be poison'd: The Intendant made him sign his Confession, and then sent him Prisoner to Landau. The Discoverer was formerly an Officer in the Troops of the Duke of Deux Ponts; and was promis'd a Reward of one Thousand Ducats, and to be made a Captain of a Com-

pany in the Troops of a certain Prince of Germany.

London, June 16.

Abraham Mendez, a Jew, the late Jonathan Wild's Footman, having made some useful Discoveries, has been discharged from Clerkenwell Bridewell.

Yesterday fennight several of the poor Hay makers stood begging at the Duke of Chandos's Gate at Canons: His Grace order'd them to come again next Morning, and to bring with them all of their Fraternity in that Neighbourhood. They met accordingly, to the Number of 150, and his Grace generously order'd Half a Crown and a Six Penny Loaf to be given to each Man and Woman. Likewise his Grace the Duke of Montague has been very generous upon the same Occasion.

On Tuesday about 300 more Hay-makers met again at the Royal Exchange, to beg Relief of the Merchants, and a Collection was made for them which came 106 d. apiece.

On Wednesday there was near 28 l. collected from the Merchants of this City for the Relief of the Hay-makers, who were assembled about the Royal Exchange, to the Number of 950. When the Merchants were come off the Exchange, they all went to—and the Money was there distributed among them by the Headle.

Boston, January 1.

Yesterday Morning a Fire broke out at a Warehouse on Clark's Wharffe, which was burnt to the Ground, and much Damage done to the Rigging of several Vessels lying near it.

Cust m-H use Boston, December 31.

Entered Inwards. Whipple from Barbadoes.

Cleared Out.

Freeman for Newport and Connecticut, Handrey and Nichols for North Carolina, War and Woodlury for Jamaica, Russel for Virginia, Owen and Langdon for Barbadoes, Mauger for West Indies, Raoul for Bristol, and Japie for Dartmouth.

Entered Out.

Thatcher for Connecticut, Sherburn and Dunham for North Carolina, Bonijot, Steel and Tyng for West Indies.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T S.

Stray'd from a Stable at Charlestown on the 6th of this Instant, a pretty large Red roan coloured Mare, about 7 Years old, she has a white Face, & a white spot on her near side, close by her Flank. Whoever shall take up said Mare, and bring or give true Intelligence, to the Printer hereof, so that the Owner may have her again, shall have a reasonable Reward, and all necessary Charges paid.

Complete Sets of this Paper, from Num. 229 to 231, (containing the Life of Jonathan Wild) are to be sold by the Printer hereof.

B O S T O N : Printed and sold by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN in Union-Street, where Advertisements and Letters are taken in. Price 4 d. single, or 12 s. a Year.

THE [N^o 232] New-England Courant.

From SATURDAY January 1. to SATURDAY January 8. 1726.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

London, July 26.



THE Letters from France, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Savoy, and several Parts of Italy, Germany, & the North, complain of the great and continual Rains in their Climates, which have

been generally more than those which have fallen in ours, and accompany'd in some Places with dreadful Hail and Thunder.

One Mrs. Aziere having indicted her Husband for an Assault and Battery committed by him on her Person; the Matter on Monday last come to an Hearing before the Lord Chief Justice Raymond in the King's Bench Court at Westminster; when it appearing, that he did not assault her in the Manner asserted, and that she had run him in Debt for Velvets, Damasks, and Gold Watches, &c. and afterwards caused him to be sued for the same; and the Persecution withal being infligated and carried on by a Contribution of scolding Women, the Jury acquitted him of the Indictment.

Hague, July 9.

It appears by our foreign Letters, that few Countries in Europe have been free from Storms of Wind, Thunder, Hail, or Rain. The Advices from Poland are as melancholly as any. On the 16th of last Month so violent a Storm happen'd at Luckow, that the Tower of the Castle, and most of the Roofs of the Houses, were blown away. On the 18th they had the same bad Weather at Lissa, and the neighbouring Villages, and there fell a great Quantity of Hail which destroy'd the Fruits of the Earth, and did more Mischief than all.

London, September 11.

The Story of the following Tryal having been the general Subject of Conversation in most Parts of the Town, for some time past, we hope inserting the following Particulars will be acceptable to our Readers.

Hester Gregory, Wife of John Gregory, and Hester Gregory, Spinster, of St. Mary Woolnoth, were indicted for a Conspiracy against John Cockerell, a Gentleman of 1400l. per Ann. For that they (together with John Smith) did induce and persuade the said John Cockerell to marry Abigail Cole, a Person whom they pretended was a Lady that had an Estate of 1000l. per Ann. in Barbadoes; when they well knew

that she was a Person of Ill Fame, and no Fortune, to the great Disparagement of the said John Cockerell, to the great Discomposure of his mind, and in order to lessen his Estate and Substante, &c. on the 8th of May last.

John Cockerell deposed to this Effect: About the middle of April last, I went to the House of Mrs. Eccleton in Lombard-street, to speak with her Mother Mrs. Gregory, (the Elder of the Defendants.) My Business was to demand a Debt that was due to me. She told me, that she was then unprovided to answer my Demand, but that however, she had something to propose to me that might be very much to my Advantage. — Sir, (contin'd she) are you disposed for matrimony? Do you want a good Wife with a great Fortune? If you do, I can introduce you to a very agreeable young Lady that is lately come from Barbadoes: She has a vast Plantation there, with an hundred Negroes upon it: Her Estate is worth 1000 or a 1100 l. a Year: She likes England so well, that she's resolv'd to live here and marry, if she can meet with a Gentleman of a suitable Fortune. Why really Madam, (says I) provided Things are as you represent them — I can't say that I have any Aversion to marriage: — I would willingly have an Heir. But — Madam, — are you sure that this Lady is indeed worth so much as you speak of? Am I sure, Sir? (says Mrs. Gregory again) — Yes I am sure, — I had it from Mr. Smith himself, and he manages all her Affairs. — You know Mr. Smith, he lives at my Cousin Tryon's: — He's worth 300 l. a Year; he lives in very good Credit; and you can't think that such a Man as he would impose upon any body: This Discourse was only betwixt me and Mrs. Gregory. It ran very much in my mind all that Night; and next day I came to Mrs. Eccleton's again, and then I found there not only Mrs. Gregory, but her Daughter Miss Gregory, (the other Defendant) and the afore-said John Smith. Our chief Talk was upon the same Subject as before; and Mr. Smith assured me, that what Mrs. Gregory had told me of this Lady's Fortune, was all true. I was very desirous of coming into this pretended Lady's Company, and beg'd them to let me know when I should enjoy that favour. They promis'd to make Enquiry, and send me word. We parted, and the next Day, being Sunday, a Letter was brought me, (as I suppose from Miss Gregory) appointing me to come that Evening to Mrs. Eale's in Ely Court in Holborn, where I might see this Barbadian Lady. I went accordingly, and found her drinking Tea with the two Defendants. She was dress'd in a rich Brocade, with a Gold Watch and Diamond Pendants. The Conversation turn'd upon this Lady's Plantation. Miss Gregory then said, (as her Mother had said before) that Mrs. Cole was worth at least 1000 l. a Year, and had 100 Negroes. I then mentioned an Attorney of my Acquaintance, and ask'd the counterfeited Lady if she knew him? No, Sir, says she, I can't say that I have any personal Knowledge of the Gentleman, but I have heard of his Name. Then pray, Madam, (says I) how long may you have had this Plantation? About three Years, Sir, said she. And, dear Madam, if I may be so bold, how — might you at first come into the Possession of this Plantation? Why, Sir, says she, it was left me by my own Brother. Of all my Relations, I have only one Sister living: She's about nine Years old; — but such a poor sickly thing — my Uncle left her 1000 l. which will be mine if I survive her. With such like Discourse we pass'd away the Time, till the Company broke up. Next Morning I went to Miss Gregory, to know how the Lady liked me. O! Mr. Cockerell, (says she) you are certainly the most fortunate man living. I believe o' my Conscience you have bewitched the Lady. — She's so charm'd: so captivated! — She no sooner saw you than she felt your Power. There was something in you so engaging! so irresistible! that you immediately gain'd a perfect Conquest. — Her Heart! her Soul! her Fortune! all is yours! — Look ye, says I, as to the Lady's Heart, I am under no Apprehensions of being deceiv'd; but methinks the Report of her Fortune wants a little Confirmation. Well, says she, you are the strangest man! so incredulous! I thought Mr. Smith had satisfy'd you: But if he that has the management of all her Affairs can't, I don't know how I should. Well, I went to the said Smith to talk with him seriously about it. Sir, says I, let me beg you to be ingenious. — Has this Gentlewoman really got so good a Fortune as is reported? Why, I'll tell you Sir, says he, since you press me so closely; she has not quite so much: Fame is apt to be a little extravagant; Eighty Negroes is the outside, and her annual Income is no more than between 7 and 800 l. Upon this Fall of at least 200 l. a Year, and 20 Negroes, I return'd to Miss Gregory, and tells her of it. Laud! says she, don't you perceive the Trick? 'Tis all!

in Articles of Mr. Smith: He designs to try for the Lady himself. She told me but this Day that he had really made some Tenders of Service to her; and 'tis no wonder if he endeavours to lessen your Opinion of her. I know indeed that at present she prefers you to him, tho' you are in the Sixty-sixth Year of your Age; but yet, if she finds you neglect her, he may chance to supplant you. Therefore if you design to pursue the Amour, be quick! dispatch! the sooner the better. Then I desir'd her to ask this Lady if she was willing to be marry'd the next Day; and she brought me Word, Yes: And Preparation was made accordingly. As we were going in the Coach, I said to the sham Lady, Madam, — don't deceive me; — Have you really such a Plantation? She told me she had. In short, we were marry'd, went to Bed together at Night, and — I need say Nothing about throwing the Stocking. The next Day, after Dinner, I went out, and at my Return I found my Barbadian in Company with another Woman. I think, Sir, (says this pretended Lady of mine) it is now high Time to undeceive you: — I don't question but that you think you have marry'd a rich Lady of Barbadoes; when indeed you are quite mistaken. Mistaken? (says I in a great Surprise) Why pray Madam, what are ye? I am now your Wife, says she; but before you made me so, I was Mrs. Eccleton's maid; and this is my mother, a good honest Woman, tho' she keeps a Chandler's Shop. Mercy on me, says I, what have I done? Dore? says she, Why you have marry'd Abigail Cole. Away went I to Mrs. Gregory: I wonder, Madam, says I, how you could be guilty of so vile an Action, as thus to impose upon a man that has always been your Friend? What could induce you to so much Wickedness? Lord Mr. Cockerell says she, what do you mean? I believe you have got a very suitable Wife: She had no great Fortune indeed; but she may save you one by her good management: You had money enough before; you only wanted an Heir to enjoy it, and in due time she may bring you one. Thus far the Plaintiff.

And in order to prove his Wife (according to the Indictment) to have been a Woman of ill Fame, &c. his Counsel call'd Abigail Holms, who deposed, that Mrs. Cockerell had been Cook-maid at Mrs. Eccleton's, and that her Father was a Soldier and a Pensioner in Chelsea College. To answer this, by proving her to be a Woman of a Vertuous Character; the Counsel for the Defendants call'd Thomas Fog, who thus deposed: I live at Mr. Eccleton's the Saddlers. The morning after the Wedding, I heard Mr. Cockerell say to my master, I am sure my Wife was a maid. And then (says my master) I am sure that you have been dabbling. — As for the management in bringing this Wedding about, I have heard Mrs. Gregory and the rest of our People say, that at first they only talk'd of it in a Banter, and little thought of bringing it to any thing; but when they saw that Mr. Cockerell was so quickly in Love, they carried on the Jest, till he was married in Earnest.

Mrs. Eccleton thus deposed: Mr. Cockerell has sworn that he came to my Mother on Account of a debt: I don't know that my Mother owed him a Shilling; but I am sure that he came very often upon another Account. I believe, I may safely swear, that he had seiz'd my Mother 500 times to help him to a Wife: I myself have recommended him to at least 20 Women, all whom he left when he found their Fortunes fell short of his Expectation: He was so continually importuning us to introduce him to Ladies, that at last we contriv'd to get rid of him by dressing up my Maid in a young Lady's Apparel, and recommending her to him for a Barbadoes Fortune, and the Plot succeeded beyond Expectation. I believe she's as modest a Woman as ever lived: Nor is she any thing below him, on account of her Father's being a Soldier, for his Father served in the same Quality under Oliver Cromwell. The Monday after his Wedding, he came to me, and told me he was bit. Bit? says I, What a Man of your Years, and so well acquainted with the Town too? 'Tis very strange; Well says he, 'twas my own Fault, I was a rash old Fool; I can blame no body but my self. But I should have bit her, if she had been so Rich as I Expected, for I have made over all my Estate to my Brother's Son, except 130 l. a Year, a Third of which is all that she can come in for. I can't tell whether he did this before the Marriage or since; but he desired me and Sister (the Defendant) to persuade his Wife to consent to a Divorce, upon Condition of his allowing her a handsome Reward. I told him I thought no Woman would be so much a Fool as to swear her self to be a Whore, and so to lose her Husband for a little money. Shoo, says he, there is no occasion for all that. I can manage it a much better Way, if you can but get her to comply; I'll provide a Pre-contract betwixt me and another Lady, and get Witnesses to swear it.

Anne Tea thus deposed: Mr. Cockerell after the Wedding, came to my Mistress Eccleton's, appear'd very well pleas'd, and ask'd for Mrs. Gregory; and as soon as she came to him,

he charg'd a Constable with her. She desir'd a little time to dress herself; but he took her by the Shoulders, and would have thrown her down Stairs if he had not been prevented. — I heard him say, that the Reason why he was in such a Hurry to be married without making any farther Enquiry after the Woman's Estate, was, for fear she should enquire after his Estate and Character.

Mr. Singleton thus depos'd: On Thursday morning, which was the Wedding-Day, Mr. Cockerell telling me what a great Fortune he was going to marry, I bid him take Care that he was not bit. Bit! says he No, no, I am too old for that, they must have good Luck that can bite me. And are you really certain, says I, as to the money? Ay, ay, (says he) I am very well satisfied. Mr. Hammona depos'd, that after the Wedding, Mr. Cockerell told him he was very well satisfied with his Bride.

The Court having summ'd up the Evidences, and the Pleading of the Counsel on both sides, (the last of which we have not Room to insert) observ'd to the Jury, that the marriage Vow of the Plaintiff overturn'd the whole Indictment, for that he acknowledg'd, he did not depend on the Report of his Fortune, when in a most solemn manner he protest that he took her for Richer for Poorer. — That he took her (not for the Sake of a Barbadoes Plantation) but to live with her as God's Ordinance; that is, for the Procreation of Children, and for the mutual Society and Help of each other. The Jury acquitted the Defendants.

New-York, December 28.

Yesterday arrived Will. White in a Sloop from Curacao, after 8 Weeks Passage, being thrice blown off the Coast, who says, Philip Lyne the Pirate, with 45 Men, was taken by two Sloops fitted out of Curacao, and brought to that Island; that several were kill'd in the Engagement, and that Lyne and Four more were hanged there.

Boston, Jan. 8.

On Friday the 30th inst, a Fire broke out in a Rigging-Loft on Mr. Clark's Wharf, but it was soon extinguish'd, without any further Damage than the burning of the Loft; and tho' the Wharf was full of Vessels, none were hurt, as was infer'd in our last by Mistake.

On Wednesday the 5th Instant, the Swallow Brigantine from Barbadoes, William Lea Master, was cast away near Deer-Island. Five of the Company were drowned, and the Master and one more sav'd.

Custom-House Boston. Entered Inwards.

Powel and Corning from New Hampshire, Bell from Virginia, and Sargison from Lisbon.

Cleared Out.

Dolbear for Virginia, Pitcher for Faro, Peate for Honduras, Forsyth for Antigua, Henderson for St. Kitts, Foy and Beney for Barbadoes, Beauchamp for Leward Islands, and Morine for Hispaniola.

Entered Out.

Welsh for Surranam, Lewis and Conney for West Indies, and Powel for Lisbon.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T S.

Any Gentlemen, Merchants or others, having Occasion to employ a Person that has had twelve Years Experience in Merchant's Accounts, &c. by the Day, Week, Month or Job, may enquire of the Printer hereof, and know further.

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THE [N^o 233] New-England Courant.

From SATURDAY January 8. to SATURDAY January 15. 1726.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Hague, July 9.



HEY write from Poland, that on the 16th past, at Posenania, they had a kind of Hurricane, with such violent Claps of Thunder, and Flashes of Lightning, that they thought the Town would have been utterly destroy'd; for the great Steeple of the Collegiate Church, and the Tower of the Town-house fell down with their Bells upon the neighbouring Houses. The Roof of the Dominican's Church fell in also, by which the Organs were broke in Pieces, and only one Chappel sav'd, and the Windows of their Convent miserably shatter'd by the Ruins that fell from the Roof. The College of the Jesuits, and the Convent of the Bernardines were likewise very much damag'd. The Bishop's Palace was knock'd down, with two Sceptles of their Cathedral, and Part of its Copper Cupola, together with the Roofs of most of the Houses belonging to the Chapter were carry'd away. The new Palace of the Grand Treasurer of the Crown was ripp'd up from the very Foundation; and they affirm that there was not one Church or Convent in the City exempt from the Defolation, nor one House in the Suburbs, but by great Providence, no Body perish'd; and the Storms fell'd Trees in the neighbouring Woods to such a Degree, that the Roads thro' them are quite unpassable.—Letters from Bohemia say, that on the 16th ult. at Night, they had such a Storm at Prague, that the like has not been seen in the Memory of Man, Hail-Stones having fallen there, some of which Weighed a Pound and three Quarters.—And in France, the continual Rains have had such a dismal Effect that we are told in Britany and Lower Normandy, Brown Bread is risen to Eight-pence a Pound, there being so little of it to be had, that many of the Poor are starv'd to Death by having no other Food but Herbs.

London, July 3.

Notwithstanding the terrible Apprehensions People are under, the Mischief done by the late bad Weather is not so great as was at first imagin'd; in the Vales which

are flooded and round the Town where Things are forwardest 'tis thought the Farmers will suffer greatly; but in the Hill Countries they have a very fair Prospect of a fine Harvest.

Mr. Frazar, formerly Secretary of Chelsea College, having made a Present of 500 Guineas, & of several Thousand Books, for erecting a Library at Aberdeen; the University in gratitude for so noble a Benefaction, have confer'd on him the Degree of Doctor of Laws, and sent him his Diploma hither accordingly.

Last Monday a young Boy, an Apprentice to a Farrier in the Hay Market, hang'd himself in his Master's Garret.

A large Vault has been lately discover'd in the Meuse, curiously tiled all over, a fine Spring of Water in the Middle, and several Marble Cisterns. By the Inscriptions on the Tiles and Motto's, it appears to be the Bathing-Place of Queen Elizabeth.

At the last Sessions on Thursday, Anne Mitchel, a Girl of about 14 Years of Age, was try'd upon an Indictment for stealing some wearing Apparel from one Mrs. Sylvester of Bond-street; it appear'd by the Evidence, that the said Sylvester kept a disorderly House; that there was a Contract between them in relation to this Affair, and that she furnish'd the Girl with the Cloaths to keep Company; which it seems she did till she got the foul Disease, and then went off, carrying the Cloaths with her. The Jury considering the Matter acquitted her of the Indictment; and the Court order'd that she should have a Copy of the same, that Madam may be prosecuted for such vile and infamous Practices.

The following Tryal at the Old-Baily last Sessions, being very remarkable for the broadness of the Brogue, and a Propriety of Thought, and Expression natural to a neighbouring Nation, we hope will be acceptable to our Readers.

Susan Grimes, of St. Giles's in the Fields was indicted for privately stealing a Watch, value 5 l. and 25 s. 6d. in Money, the Goods and Money of James Fitzgerald, on the 25th of June last.

James Fitzgerald, depos'd to this Effect: On the 25th of June last, about 11 at Night, I wash got pretty drunk, and wash going very shoberly along the Old-Baily, and there I met the Preeshoner upon the Bar, as she wash going before me. I wash after asking her with Way she wash walking:

And

She made a Laugh upon my Fault, and told me to Newton's-Lane. Arrah Joy, (said I) you should always have somebody with you, when you go so far alone. She told me she would be after taking me with her, if I would give her any thing. Arrah, my dear Shoul (said I) you shall never fear but I will give you something; if I have got nothing myself. So we went together; but not having any Design to be conversed with her, I paid her Landlady a Shilling for a Bed. For it is my Way to make Love upon a Woman in the Street, and go home with her, whensoever I intend to ly alone. But as to the Preshoner, she wash after making me shit upon the Bed with her, and sho rumble together; but I wash after sitting in the Chair, and then she wash coming to shit in my Lap, but I would not let her, and sho she shit beside me; and then I wash hoping she would be easy; but for all that she would not let me shit at quiet, for she wash after being concerned with my Breeches, and got away my Watch whether I would or no, and I pulled, and she pulled; and sho, for fear she should get it from me, I let go my Hold, and went for a Constable, and he carried her to the Watch-House, where he took the Watch upon her. It appearing upon the Prosecutor's Oath, that the Prisoner took the Watch from him violently, and with his Knowledge, and she being indicted for stealing it private'y, and without his Knowledge, the Jury acquitted her.

Leuvin, July 5. Who could ever have imagin'd that the Affair of Perriwigs would have been entangled with the Constitution Unigenitus? But so it is, that the Term for the Mass-Priests wearing Perriwigs expiring on Midsummer Day, those who thought they could not conveniently leave them off, desired a License of the Cardinal our Archbishop to wear them, which many have obtain'd; but those who are suspected of not receiving the Bull, have no manner of Chance for it. Some of them are not so much as favour'd with an Answer to their Petitions; and the others that have answers, find them pretty extraordinary. In short, some are positively obliged to receive the Constitution before they can get leave to wear their Perriwigs, tho' they desire it by Advice of their Physicians, from whom they produce proper Certificates, and are indeed so far advanc'd in Years, that they have little or no Hair to cover their Pates; and having been us'd many Years to wear Perriwigs, cannot say

Mass bare headed; without exposing themselves to sudden Death; and for fear of being liable either to this or Suspension, there are some who actually abstain from saying any Mass at all, rather than incur the the grievous Penalties which they must suffer, if they officiate in their Perriwigs. This, in the mean time, is a sure Way to secure indirectly all such whom the higher Powers have forbid to be molested on Account of the Bull.

London, July 10.

We hear that Dr. Peters and Dr. Stevenson were last Monday chosen travelling Physicians, upon the Foundation laid by the late Dr. Ratcliff for that Purpose, in order to improve the Medicinal Art: They are to travel 5 Years in this Country, and 5 Abroad, each being allow'd a Salary of 300 l. per Annum.

Letters from Newcastle mention, That on Wednesday Night, June 23. a Coal-Pit belonging to an Alderman of that Town, suddenly fir'd, and by the Blast 15 Men were killed, and 4 very much wounded. 'Tis said likewise, that 19 Horses were destroy'd by it, but in what Manner the Letters do not mention.

Edward Allen Esq; is appointed his Majesty's Consul at Naples, in the Room of John Fleetwood Esq; who has resign'd.

Boston, January 15.

Our General Assembly have this Day accepted the Explanatory Charter, which His Majesty has lately granted to this Province.

Custom-House Boston, January 15.

Entered Inwards.

Soames from New Hampshire, Gorham from Rhode-Island and Connecticut, and Bull from Lisbon.

Cleared Out.

Whipple for New Hampshire, Thatcher for Newport and Connecticut, Gamsby and Wimble for North Carolina, Parkhouse and Robinson for Jamaica, Saxbury for Barbadoes, Read for Portugal, Marret, Throop, and Lewis for West Indies, and Roby for London.

Entered Out.

Dupee and Alden for West Indies, and Summer for Jamaica.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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THE [N^o 234] New-England Courant.

From SATURDAY January 15. to SATURDAY January 22. 1726.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

London, July 10.



ON Monday, the 28th past, came on the Election of a Burgess for Bodmin in Cornwall: The Candidates were the Hon. Mr. West, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and John Laroche, Esq; an Exempt of his Ma-

jesty's Yeomen of the Guards; and the former had the Majority by one Vote.

We hear that the South Sea Company have receiv'd Advice, that their 12 Greenland Ships have already had such good Success, that they have taken about 45 Whales.

Near 30 of the late Mr. Guy's Relations are come to London from Staffordshire, to receive their respective Legacies from the Corporation appointed by Act of Parliament to put his Will in Execution.

Mr. John Morris who kept the Bell-Inn in Leadenhall-street, having receiv'd Advice from the Country on Tuesday Night of the Death of his Wife, shot himself last Wednesday Morning, and dy'd immediately.

On Thursday the Astronomical Works of the late Revd. Mr. Flamsteed, his Majesty's Astronomer, entitled *Historia Caelestis Britannica*, were presented to his Royal Highness the Prince at Richmond, as they were likewise to his Majesty just before his Departure for Hanover, and were very graciously receiv'd.

The Society for propagating the Gospel in the North of Scotland which was incorporated by a Charter of Queen Ann about the beginning of her Reign, and for which a thousand Pounds was then contributed, has since met with such wonderful Encouragement by the Generosity and Charity of several Gentlemen, that their Capital is now increased to 10,000 l. with the Interest of which they pay between 60 and 70 School-masters, who daily teach about 24000 Boys and Girls in those Parts. His Majesty, when he heard of the prudent and honest Management of the Society, was so pleas'd that about two Months ago he gave them 12000 l. a Year out of the Civil List for employing Itinerant Ministers to preach the Gospel.

President, July 10. The Letters from

Warsaw mention a Story which certainly cannot meet with Credit from any but such as are offuscated with the grossest Superstition, viz. That a certain Protestant Prince, whom they do not think fit to name, riding out on Horse back to take the Air, with a small Retinue, happen'd to meet a Romish Priest, who had the Host hid under his Gown, which he said he was going to carry to a Person who was dangerously ill; and that the Prince being so curious as to press that he might see it, the Priest took out the Water-Box, whereupon the Prince's Horse, more religious it seems than his Master, fell on his Knees, so that the Prince with all his whipping and spurring could not get him upon his Legs, till the Priest was gone.

Hague, July 20. On the 30th ult. we receiv'd Letters from Rome, which say that the Pope going to visit Father Ripoly, the new General of the Order of Dominicans, kneel'd down to him, and kiss'd his Hand, with a profound Humility, becoming the Servant of the Servants of God, thereby acknowledging him as his Superior, and General of his Order. On the Eve of St. Peter and St. Paul, the Pope being at St. Peter's Church, Constable Colonna, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Emperor for that Purpose, made the usual Present of the Nag to the Pope, by way of Tribute, for the Kingdom of Naples; but his Holiness would not suffer the Beast to set a Foot within the Church. The same Letters say, that as the Pope was going into the Cathedral, a Person stood near the Holy Water-Pot, who being possess'd with the Devil, made a terrible Howling, and was miserably distorted, but that the Pope no sooner pronounced the Blessing, than the Person became silent, and fell down as it were dead, which made the Sanders-by cry out, A Miracle! The Advices from thence seem positive, that the Pope is contriving an Alliance betwixt the Emperor and the King of Spain and Portugal, with a View to procure a firm Support to the Romish Religion against its Adversaries.

Boston, January 15.

From the Votes of the House of Representatives. Sabbati Die 15 Januarij, 1725.

The House Entred into the further Consideration of His Majesty's Royal Explanatory Charter, and after some debate being had thereon, The House Resolved, That the Question should be put to each Member present, who should declare his Acceptance

or Non-Acceptance thereof by his saying Yea or Nay, and Mr. Speaker did accordingly put the Question to each Member present, who severally declared for themselves as appears by the List hereafter following, Viz.

[N. B. The Military Titles, &c. of some of the Members, and Names of the Towns which they represent, omitted in the Votes, are here added.]

Yeds.	Towns Names.
Maj. Thomas Tilestone	Dorchester
Lieut. Joshua Fisher	Dedham
Lieut. Robert Blake	Wrentham
Col. John Chandler Esq;	Woodstock.
* Timothy Lindal Esq;	
* Capt. Daniel Epes	Salma
* John Wainwright Esq;	Ipswich
Capt. Henry Rolfe	Newbury
Capt. Jeremiah Stevens	Salisbury
Mr. John Howler	Topsfield
Mr. Samuel Stevens	Gloster
Mr. Jonathan Rayment	Beverly
* Jonathan Remington Esq; Judge of Probate.	Cambridge
Henry Phillips Esq;	
Mr. Joseph Lemmon	Charlstown
Jonas Bond Esq;	Watertown
Capt. William Willson	Canaan
Mr. Caleb Rice	Marlborough
Capt. John Shipley	Groton.
Lieut. Thomas Hancock	Reading.
Capt. Joseph Estabrooke	Lexington
Lieut. Josiah Jones	Weston
Col. Eleazer Tyng Esq;	Danvers
Capt. Isaac Powers	Littleton
Lieut. William Panchon	Springfield
* Col. John Stoddard Esq;	Northampton
Lieut. Westwood Cooke	Hadley
Henry Dwight Esq;	Hatfield
John Ashley Esq;	Westfield
Capt. Thomas Wells	Deerfield
Capt. Benjamin Warren, Indian Justice.	Plymouth
Mr. John Kent	Marshallfield
Mr. Samuel Sprague	Buxbury
Mr. Thomas Turner	Roughneck
Ezra Bourn Esq;	Sandwich
Mr. John Snow	Truro
Col. Nathaniel Paine Esq;	Bristol
Capt. Seth Williams Esq; Judge.	Taunton
Mr. Ephraim Pierce	Swansey
Ensign Joseph Peck	Rehoboth
Thomas Church Esq;	Little Compton
Capt. John Foster	Attleborough
Lieut. Thomas Terrey Esq;	Freetown
Capt. Nicholas Shapleigh	Kittery
Mr. Dependence Littlefield	Wells
Capt. James Grant	Berwick
* Major Samuel Moody	Falmouth
The Honourable	
* William Dudley Esq; Speaker.	Roxbury

Nays.	Towns Names.
Mr. Isiah Tay	
William Clark Esq;	
* Mr. Ezekiel Lewis	Boston
* Mr. Thomas Cushing	
* Mr. John Wadsworth	Milton
* Major John Quincy Esq;	Brantrey
Mr. John Torrey	Weymouth
Capt. Thomas Loring	Hingham
Mr. John Brown	Mendon
* Mr. Edward White	Brookline
Mr. John Sanders	Haverill
Ensign John Hobson	Rowley
Mr. Benjamin Barker	Andover
Mr. Joseph Hale	Boxford
Mr. Samuel Tenay	Bradford

Capt. William Rogers	Wrentham
Mr. Joseph Davis	Amherst
Mr. Richard Ward	Newtown
Mr. John Rice	Sherbourn
Capt. Samuel Bullard	Sudbury
Mr. Joseph Wilder	Lancaster
Capt. Edward Goddard	Framingham
Mr. John Blanchard	Hillieria
Mr. Daniel Pierce	Weburn
Mr. Jonathan Sargent	Malden
Ensign Samuel Chamberlain	Chelmsford
Mr. Thomas Bryant	Schute
Mr. Nathaniel Southworth	Middleborough
Lieut. Isaac Cushman	Plympton
Mr. Edward Shove	Dighton
Mr. William Stone.	Newton

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Post Meridiem.

Whereas His Honour the Lieut. Governour hath laid before this Court in their present Session for their Acceptance, an Explanatory Charter, received from his Grace the Duke of New-Castle, with a Copy of His Majesty's Order in Council, concerning the same, wherein His Majesty hath been pleased to confirm the Charter Granted by their late Majesty's King William and Queen Mary, in which former Charter there being no Express mention made relating to the Choice of a Speaker, and the House's Power of Adjourning, as to both which Points in the Explanatory Charter his Majesty hath been pleased to give particular Direction: We His Majesty's Loyal and Dutiful Subjects being very desirous to Signalize Our Duty and Obedience, which we at all times Owe to His most Excellent Majesty, have and do hereby Accept of the said Explanatory Charter, and shall Act in Conformity thereto for the future, not doubting but that thereby we shall recommend His Majesty's Loyal and Faithful Subjects the Inhabitants of this Province to his further most Gracious Favour and Protection.

Sent up for Concurrence.

Four Gentlemen of the Council, viz. Nathanael Byfield Esq; John Clark Esq; Elifha Cook Esq; and Thomas Palmer Esq; voted against the said Charter, and the rest for it.

Custom-House Boston, January 15.

Entered Inwards. None.

Cleared Out.

Battersby for Glasgow, Trout for West Indies, and Bonner for London.

Entered Out.

Compton for Bermuda, Cowbird for Virginia, Kingston for St. Kitts, Tobin for Nevis, and Legard for Barbadoes.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T S.

Any Gentlemen, Merchants or others, having Occasion to employ a Person that has had twelve Years Experience in Merchant's Accounts, &c. by the Day, Week, Month or Job, may enquire of the Printer hereof, and know further.

Completions of this Paper, from Numbr. 219 to 231, (containing the Life of Jonathan Wild) are to be sold by the Printer hereof.

B O S T O N : Printed and sold by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN in Union-Street, where Advertisements and Letters are taken in. Price 4 d. single, or 12 s. a Year.

THE [N^o 235] New-England Courant.

From SATURDAY January 22. to SATURDAY January 29. 1726.

To the venerable Father JANUS,
SIR,



NB would think that in the same Country, People would have the same Notions of Virtue and Vice in the different Parts of it. But so it is, that tho' in one Town or County Vice appears in its Native Deformity, in another it is disguis'd with the Mantle, (or at least the Name) of Virtue.

Modesty is a Principle with which we are all born; it grows up with us, glars in our Faces at Midnight, and in the darkest Retreats of

Virtus, its Dictates are a sure and strong Defence against the irregular Sports of the impudent Goddess; and yet this single Virtue appears in as many Shapes as *Proteus*, and as ugly as ever Witch assum'd when she destroy'd Cattle, or reveng'd her self upon Innocent Geese and Turkeys. *Modesty* is the peculiar Ornament of the Fair, and all the Sex except some of those who prostitute themselves for Gain, equally pretend to her Favour, so that the Female Idea of this Virtue, pronounces her a *Modest Woman* who is not a publick Whore. This I mean is the general Notion of *Modesty*, but if we enquire at particular Persons and Places for this fair Dame, we shall find the Report of her so widely different, that we must either take her for a Monster, or believe her to be some imaginary Being, existing only in Fancy, and of which the Female World are more superstitiously fond than the Athenians of their unknown God. According to some, she is particularly fond of Retirement, talks little, visits but seldom, and then the best of Company, and if she is so unfortunate as to be afflicted by the Smell of some obscene Spark, she discovers her Dislike by her Silence. Others make her a very argumentative Damsel: She can, on a proper Occasion, prove to a Demonstration, that Women have neither Legs, Thighs nor Bellys, and by Consequence that they walk on Air, and posside Nothing below the Waist but their Petticoats. In some Country Villages she can make it appear, that it is not in the Power of a Man to throw Stones, tho' he may by the unlucky Cast of a Rock, break his Neighbours Windows, or the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King. And when (according to the Dialect of the Village) the *High flown Fool*, the *Han's Husband*, gets upon the Fence and gapes, she declares it a sure Prognostick of fair Weather. In such Places, those who unhappily derive the immediate Names of *Hancock*, *Marycock*, *Morcock*, *Alcock*, *Peacock*, *Pocock*, or any of the *Cocks*, from their Ancestors, are very rarely nam'd without Blushing, inasmuch that once a Child in one of these No-*Cock* Towns, being about to mention a young Gentleman of the Name of *Hancock*, very modestly call'd him *Mr. Han-High-flown-Fowl*.

The Country Romp pretends an intimate Acquaintance with *Modesty*, who having a robust Body & a willing Mind, can keep a Man at Arm's Length, and call him an Hundred Names, till she has fairly retreated to a Corner; when (poor Creature!) she is quite tir'd! just ready to faint! and is forc'd to submit to Mr. *Impudence's* Carcass.

There are a certain Set of Females who assign *Modesty* a loose Tongue and a reserved Behaviour; which tho' they seem very inconsistent, yet (they think) are easily reconcil'd with the old Proverb, that *the still Sow eats all the Broth*. But certainly, if this proves any thing it proves too much; for if Silence discovers a private Enjoyment of the forbidden Liquor, the noisy screaming Beast no less proclaims her Inclination to it, tho' the Shame of devouring it restrains her Appetite.

The Custom of *Sitting up* (as they term it) and the Method of Courtship in most of our Country Towns, deserves a little Consideration; because in these Nocturnal Adventures, the Directions of *Modesty* are said to be strictly observ'd. In *Sitting up*, all the Freedom allow'd by a young Girl to a profess'd Lover, is granted to a transient Visitor, who in Quality of an Itinerant Gallant, may travel from Town to Town, and House to House, and entertain himself with a fresh Mistress every Night. It matters not whether he has any previous Acquaintance with them or not: If he has the Shape of a Man equipt for the Business, the fair One is oblig'd in Honour, without any other Ceremony than the putting her self in her *Dishabille*, to retire with

him to her Bedchamber. Nor is it necessary that the Female be disengag'd: She may be upon the Point of Marriage, and yet spend the whole Night preceeding her Wedding with an utter Stranger.

If Virtue shines brightest when it is try'd, and if for the Tryal of our Virtue we are to pursue the Temptations to Vice, our Country Girls, may pretend to a more refin'd *Modesty* than most of their Sex in other Parts of the World have ever known or heard of; for in the Business of *Sitting up*, they not only keep open Bedrooms, but (I had almost said) open Beds. They reserve the Bed-chambers indeed for a Defence of their Persons: But their Gallants may know, that when an Enemy is attack'd in close Quarters, there is great Danger of being blown up; for when the Powder once takes Fire, it meets with no Resistance: I have heard a Female of no small Reputation in the Place where she liv'd, in pleading for the *Modesty* of this Practice, use this among other Arguments; namely, that in those Towns which deslin'd it, more Bastards were got in a Year than in those that follow'd it. Thus you see, *Modesty* is measur'd by Bastards, and her Rules cannot be transgress'd without the help of a Byblow.

The Method of Courtship differs nothing from that of *Sitting up*, but in the Intention of the Parties: The Design is honourable, but the Means base, and beneath the Dignity of either Sex.

Thus, Sir, for the Benefit of your Female Readers, I have ventur'd to mention a few of the many different Notions they entertain of *Modesty*; and desire them to consider, whether the Drefs I have assign'd her in the first Description, be not the most agreeable, and best suited to the State of a Virgin. But if they dislike this, let them look till they find her, and they won't lose their Labour.

I am, SIR,

Your Humble Servant,

Philanthropos.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

London, July 17. Two Spanish Men of War, the *Brandon* and the *Onetta*, which were fitted out at Cadiz, took and brought into Carthageua the following Dutch Interlopers.

Tryton 400 Tons 24 Guns, Jacob La-mort Master.

Sarah 250 Tons 16 Guns, Peter Vaz.

Dragon 250 Tons 18 Guns, Michael Flecher.

The *Neptune* 500 Tons 34 Guns, the Captain Cryn Cryns, and several more Men were kill'd in the Fight, which was very desperate.

The Spanish Merchant 250 Tons 20 Guns, Daniel Leroux, was sunk, and most of the Crew drowned.

The General of the Galleon's, took and brought in the *Katherine* of 300 Tons 22 Guns, George Sonez.

The Exchange of Middleburgh 400 Tons 28 Guns, Henry Frels.

The *Isaac* 200 Tons 16 Guns, John Cornelios, escap'd to Jamaica.

The *Neptune* sail'd from Amsterdam in May 1724, her Cargo cost 300000 Dollars; the Goods were to be burnt at Carthageua: The Spaniards will mount 12 Guns more in her, and make her a Man of War to cruize on the Coast of New Spain; she is a good Ship

Ship and a prime Sailor; These Ships were all taken between Coraffao, and Porto Bello.

The End of March the Spaniards took another Ship belonging to Amsterdam, near Carthagena.

On Monday last one Thomas Dean a Grenadier in the second Regiment of Foot Guards, was whipp'd in Hyde Park, the second Time of Desertion: His Wife thereupon hang'd herself in her own Room, in Exeter-Court in the Strand, in which dismal Posture she was found last Tuesday Morning.

On Monday last three Deer-stealers shot and carried off a Buck at Enfield Chase, and next Day were so insolent as to shoot another in Sight of General Pepper's House, who is Ranger of the said Chase, upon which the Keepers and some other Servants came out upon them, and tho' they were 11 in Number the Deer-stealers fired at them, and would have carried off the Buck, but as one of the three stooped down to load his Piece, a Keeper that was behind him shot him at the Fundament, and the Bullet came out at his Breast; the other two mounted their Horses and escaped, and the wounded Person who was a Wheelwright on Tower-hill, died on Tuesday Night.

Thursday last there was a View of Arms of all the Regiments of the Train'd Bands of this City, on the Parades of the several Companies, and there appearing a very great Deficiency of Arms, of which all the Commanders have in strict Charge to make a due and speedy Return, we hear that all Defaulters will be severely fined for their not providing themselves as the Law directs; his Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy being resolved to have all the Inhabitants compleatly armed against the Muster, which is appointed to be in a Month's Time.

London, July 24.

At the Assizes at Chelmsford for the County of Essex, a Woman was try'd for attempting to murder her Child, by leaving it exposed near the Road on Epping Forrest. It appear'd that she had an Husband, who left her just before her Reckoning was out, and that she was deliver'd at an Inn in Gracechurch-street on Saturday the 4th Inst.; but being turn'd out on Tuesday following, she travell'd with the Infant, and left it the next Day in the Forrest, where according to her own Confession in Court and other circumstantial Evidences, the Infant had lain till Saturday, when it was discover'd, without any Sustainance, and which is very surprizing was still alive. Her Design of murdering it did not appear, but the Barbarity and Un-

naturalness of the Action was so notorious, that the Judge thought fit to sentence her to the House of Correction for three Months, and to be whipp'd three Times a Week for the last two Months.

They write from Bedford, that at the Assizes held there on the 15th Instant, the Rev. Mr. Saintloe, who has a Living in that County, being Prosecuted by one of his Parishioners for Non-Residence and duly convicted thereof, was fined 70 l. one half to the King, and the other to the Informer, pursuant to a Statute made in the Reign of King Henry the 5th.

At the Assizes at Hertford, a Gentleman of that Town try'd his Coachman and Footman, for taking Wine out of his Cellar for their own Drinking; the Fact appearing very plain, they were both order'd for Transportation.

Boston, Jan. 29.

We hear from Dartmouth, that a Schooner which lately put in there, being bound from this Place to North Carolina, was blown up, and the Vessel and Cargo lost. The Powder was plac'd near the Bulk Head, which took Fire when all the Men were on Shore, who when they came on board, found the Fire so near the Powder, that they immediately jump'd into the Boat again, and had not gone above 10 Yards a-stern of the Vessel, before her Head blew to pieces. She then drove ashore, and as the Tide left her, the Fire burnt to another Parcel of Powder a-stern, which blew up and destroy'd the whole Vessel and Cargo.

On Saturday last dyed Mrs. Hannah Jekill, Wife of John Jekill Esq; Collector of his Majesty's Customs of this Port, very much lamented, and was decently interr'd on Wednesday last.

Custom-House Boston, January 28.

Entered Inwards. None.

Cleared Out.

Bonijot for West Indies, Fry for St. Ivens, Bant and Dupee for Barbadoes, Kingston for St. Christophers, Pidgeon and Barlow for London.

Entered Out. None.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T S.

†† Any Gentlemen, Merchants or others, having Occasion to employ a Person that has had twelve Years Experience in Merchant's Accounts, &c. by the Day, Week, Month or Job, may enquire of the Printer hereof, and know further.

Complet Sets of this Paper, from Numb. 279 to 281, (containing the Life of Jonathan Wild) are to be sold by the Printer hereof.

THIS Paper (No 285) concludes a Quarter, and those who have not paid for the same, are desir'd so send in their Money, or pay it to the Bearer.

B O S T O N : Printed and sold by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN in Union-Street, where Advertisements and Letters are taken in. Price 4 d. single, or 12 s. a Year.

THE New-England Courant.

From SATURDAY January 29. to SATURDAY February 5. 1726.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

London, July 24.



IN the 16th Instant, at the Assizes of Chelmsford, for the County of Essex, a notable Practitioner at the Game of Thimbles and Balls, was convicted of cheating several Persons of their Money, and received Sentence

to stand in the Pillory, and suffer a Year's Imprisonment,

The Treaty of Commerce between his Imperial and Catholick Majesty Philip V, concluded at Vienna, the 1st of May 1725, contains in Substance as follows.

Article I.

BY Virtue of the Peace concluded between their Imperial and Royal Catholick Majesties, the Subjects on either Side shall have Liberty to go into, and stay in each others Kingdoms, Provinces and Dominions, without standing in need of any Pass, Safe Conduct, &c. and shall enjoy both by Sea and Land, the same publick Protection with native Subjects.

II. Both the Men of War and the Merchant Ships belonging either to the contracting Parties, or to their Subjects, shall from this Time be freely admitted to all the Ports, Coasts, Roads, and Provinces without taking any previous Permission, and shall there be furnish'd at a reasonable Rate with all necessary Provisions and Supplies for repairing their Ships &c. without paying any Duty or Custom for it: Which extends also to the East-Indies, provided however that they neither carry on Commerce, nor buy any thing besides what they want for their Provisions and repairing of their Ships.

III. The Men of War may easily give Suspicion, they are not permitted to enter into the Ports or Bays which are not fortified, unless it be to shelter themselves from a Storm or the Pursuit of the Enemy; and the Danger being over, they are to put to Sea again forthwith, after having provided themselves with Necessaries, which is chiefly to be observ'd in the East-Indies, where there is more Room to mistrust than any where else.

IV. This notwithstanding, the Men of War or Convoy Ships, shall be allow'd to

bring into and carry out of the said Ports; the Prizes they may have made on their Enemies, without paying any Duty of Custom, except for such Goods and Merchandizes as they shall sell there.

V. All Merchant Ships which shall put into any Port by Reason of a Storm or the Pursuit of an Enemy, shall produce their Safe Conduct or Bills of Lading to the Magistrates of the Place, upon which they are not to be search'd.

VI. But if such Ships, should be bound for an Enemy's Port, or should carry prohibited Goods, then they shall be liable to be search'd in Presence of the Judge Conservator of the Nation.

VII. Prohibited Goods shall be deemed all such as are of any Use in War, viz. all sorts of Arms offensive or defensive, particularly Cannon, Mortars, Falconers, Patereros, Grenados, Bullets, Muskets, Pistols, Swords, Daggers, Headpieces, Cuirasses, Shoulder & Waste-Belts, Gunpowder, Salt Petre, Boards and Timber for building or refitting Ships, Sails, Pitch, Riggings, which shall be forfeitable, if it appears by the Bill of Lading that they are destined for the Enemy. Under the Name of prohibited Goods are also comprehended all Merchandizes, the Importation whereof is forbidden by the Laws of the Land, except Corn and other Grains, Wine, Oyl, Fruits, and other eatables, Brass, Iron, and Steel; in short, whatever may serve for the Dresses of both Sexes, even ready made Cloathes, provided they be not design'd for Cloathing whole Regiments or Companies.

VIII. If one of the Emperor's Men of War meet in the high Seas a Merchant Ship belonging to the Subjects of the King of Spain, or *vice versa*, then the Man of War shall not approach the Merchant Ship nearer than a Cannon Shot, but shall send out the Long-Boat with two or three Men to whom the Master of the Merchant Ship is to produce his Document; and in case they contain any prohibited Goods design'd for the Enemy, they are confiscated, but not the Ship, or any thing else belonging unto it.

IX. The Navigation and Commerce on both Sides shall be so free, that if either of the contracting Parties should happen to be at War with other Powers, the Subjects of the other Party may continue their Commerce as before, with the other Enemy; except however in case the Port they are bound for should be besieged.

Enemy's

X. All Merchandizes belonging to the Subjects on either Side, and found in an Enemy's Bottom, shall be confiscated, with the Ship, tho' they be not otherwise prohibited.

XI. Each others Subjects shall enjoy in the respective Dominions the same Exemption of Tolls and Customs as they did in the Time of King Charles II.

XII. Every Imperial Merchant Ship arriving in any Spanish Port shall be oblig'd to exhibit two Declarations of the Lading, one to the Farmer of the Customs, and the other to the Judge of the forfeitable Goods; and nothing shall be opened or carried out of the Ship before all be visited, and a previous Permission in Writing. On the other Hand the Officers are to open nothing before it be carried to the Custom House, and in Presence of the Proprietor or his Factor.

XIII. And whereas nothing is more detrimental to Commerce than the Diversity of excessive Duties, his Royal and Catholick Majesty has consented and decreed in favour of the English, that they should pay but one Sort of Custom, which is 10 per Cent. on Merchandizes in Proportion to their Value, and this not only at Cadiz, St. Mary, and other Ports of Castille; but also in those of Arragon, Valencia, and Catalonia, excepting only the Provinces of Biscay and Guipuscoa, where the Customs shall be paid as the French formerly did, and as the English and Dutch do at present; so that the 10 per Cent. once paid, the Merchandizes may be freely transported throughout Spain without paying any other Duty except those of Alcavalas, Cientos, and Miloner, which have been regulated a-part; and as it has been agreed, that the Subjects of their Imperial and Royal Catholick Majesties should enjoy the same Rights and Privileges which have been granted to the most favoured Nations, such as are the English, Dutch, and the Hans Towns, therefore his Royal Catholick Majesty grants the Emperor's Subjects the same Rights and Privileges in every Respect.

XIV. His Imperial Majesty's Subjects may defer paying the Duties call'd Alcavalas and Cientos as long as their Goods and Merchandizes remain in the Custom-House, where great Care shall be taken of them; but if they have a Mind to transport them else where in order to sell, they shall bind themselves by Writing to pay the said Duties two Months after Sale.

XV. The same Regulation is to be observ'd in regard to the Duty call'd Milones for Fish and other Eatables.

XVI. As the Ports of Guipuscoa and Biscay are not ruled by the Laws of Castille, the Duties shall be paid there conform to the 13th Article.

XVII. The Masts, Yards, and all Timber used in building of Ships, shall be Toll-free by reason of their Usefulness.

XVIII. To prevent all Disputes about rating the Duties, the Tariff made in 1713 between their Catholick and British Majesties, for the Execution of the 3d Article of the Treaty of Urrecht, shall serve as a Rule to the Imperial and Spanish Subjects.

Boston, Feb. 5.

By Capt. Baker, arriv'd last Week from Bristol, we have Advice, that his Excellency our Governour was preparing to sail for New England. That Sir John Newcomb, about the middle of November, was preparing to sail for Holland to convoy the King. And that Instructions have been sent from London to the Ambassador at the Court of France, to solicit an Order to be sent to the French Government at Canada, not to intermeddle, for the future, in the War between the Indians and English.

Custom-House Boston, Feb. 4.

Entered Inwards.

Dimmick from Newport, and Baker from Bristol.

Cleared Out.

Rouse for North Carolina, and Manwaring for West Indies.

Entered Out.

Gorham for Newport and Connecticut, and Overy for South Carolina.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

†† The best sweet scented Virginia Tobacco, cut and paper'd, free from Dust and Stalk, to be sold by Mrs. Hannah Denning in Newbury Street, at 12 d. a Pound by the Doz. or half Doz. and at 18 d. the single Pound.

* * A Tract of Land in Watertown, lying upon the great Road leading from Watertown to Cambridge, within a Mile of the College, containing about 20 Acres of good Pasture Land, Plow Land and Meadow, with a good House and Barn thereon. To be sold at a reasonable Rate. Enquire of Mr. Ebenezer Stone, living on the said Farm, or of the Printer heretofore.

* * Mr. Samuel Haydon of Newport on Rhode-Island, Blacksmith, having left off his Trade, has two Anvils, two Pair of Bellows, two Vices, and all Tools Necessary for two Forges, to dispose of together, for ready Money, or allowing Time for Payment, with good Security.

* * All Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. Stephen Hanniwell, late of Boston, Mariner, deceased, are desir'd to pay their respective Debts to Mr. Stephen Hanniwell, at Mr. Ebenezer Belcher's on Wadsworth-Street, Administrator to the said Estate, to whom the Creditors are desir'd to apply themselves in order to settle their accounts.

N. B. On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, next, at the House of Mr. Hanniwell, near Mr. James Davenport Baker, sundry Sorts of Household Goods will be sold; and a standest will be given from Ten in the Morning to Five in the Afternoon.

BOSTON: Printed and sold by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN in Union-Street, where Advertisements and Letters are taken in. Price 4 d. single, or 12 s. a Year.

THE [N^o 237 New-England Courant.

From SATURDAY February 5. to SATURDAY February 12. 1726.

*To the Worshipful Master JANUS,
SIR,*



It is no inconsiderable Article in your Character, that you are a passionate Admirer of the most refined Poetry, as well as the inveterate Enemy of our barbarous Versifiers and Murderers of Rhyme. And as you have Lighten'd from some of your satyric Papers, to blast the Reputation of their silly Gingles, so have you also oblig'd the Publick with some elevated Specimens of your own Poetick Genius, to allure us to an Imitation. That you may see that we are refining under your Instruction and Example, I here present you with the early Production of a *Harvard Muse*; your Approbation of which will very much increase my Opinion of your Judgment, as the Publication may gratify the Curiosity of your ingenious Readers. And if others, from a Redundancy of good Nature, shall discover an Error where there is none, they may tempt some unlucky Pen to deal after the same manner with their Criticism. But if they are kindly dispos'd to quarrel with a Phrase, a Sentence, or a Point, I shall esteem it a very pleasant sort of Revenge, in the behalf of the Author, to unfold the several Beauties of the Performance; which I am perswaded will, like the rich Embroideries of Nature, improve and brighten under the strictest Examination. This, I am jealous, will administer fresh Uneasiness to the envious Critick, who had rather put himself to infinite Trouble and Perplexity to destroy another's Fame, than be at any small Pains, by true Merit, to promote his own.

I am, for my own Part, of such an avaritious Temper at this Time, that if it were not an Injury to the Ingenious Author, I could be glad if no body approv'd of it but my self; for then I should deserve the Honour of being the only Admirer of what is worthy the Esteem and Commendation of all.

But I forbear, lest as I am doing Justice to Merit, I should trespass upon Modesty and Patience; and shall detain you no longer than while I can tell you,

*I am,
Your old Friend,
Philomusus.*

To my FRIEND, occasioned by his POEM on ETERNITY, dedicated to me.

TO You, Dear Sir, whom all the Muses own,
And great Apollo speaks his darling Son;
To You the Muse directs her grateful Lays,
And brings the Tribute which you merit,
Praise.

What various Vertues in your Person join?
Though great yet humble, modest tho' divine!
Th' numerous Graces glitter thro' your Song,
And heav'nly Accents dance around your Tongue;

Tho' in your Mind such great Ideas roll,
And the vast Subject fills your lab'ring Soul;
Tho' ev'ry Beauty in your Verses shine,
And all your Bosom feels th' inspiring Nine;
Yet how you stoop! how kindly condescend!
Forget your Greatness, and assume the Friend!
Your Friend, you fond approve, commend,
admire,
Bless'd with the Critick's Light, and Poet's Fire.

To crown your Friend, your gen'rous Hand allows

A Branch of Bays from your o'er-shaded Brows,
Untading Wreaths around my Temples spread,
By you nam'd, adorn my joyful Head.
So your bright Father *Phæbus* o'er the Skies
Profusely scatters Light's eternal Dies!
Unnumber'd Worlds from him receive their Days,

Yet still he shines with undiminish'd Rays.

Each Time I view this Product of your Art,
Two different Passions strive within my Heart,
Which, like the ebbing or the flowing Tide,
Contracts with Envy, or dilates with Pride;
Now shrunk with Spite, now with Ambition swell'd;

Proud at your Praise, envious to be excell'd:
And as I meditate the doubtful Theme,
My clashing Passions strike a sudden Flame:
The Muse takes Fire! — Thoughts thick upon her throng;

Start quick the Words, and rapid run along.
So when in warry Clouds hot Sulphur pent,
Runs here and there, and labours for a Vent;
Till kindling to a Blaze at the rough Jars,
Water with Fire, and Fire with Water wars,
Then bursting forth, thick-flashing Lightning flies,

And ready Thunder rolls along the Skies.

Ah! how can I the happy Title claim,
And of your Tutor boast th' immortal Name;
When in your Breast ten thousand Raptures live,

And glow superiour to the Rules I give?

In vain you say I form'd your Infant Strains;
 Taught you on stubborn Thoughts to fix
 your Chains;
 Smooth'd your harsh Voice; and bid your
 Numbers glide
 Like gentle Rills a-down a Mountain's Side;
 Prun'd your young Wings, instructed you
 to skim
 The Level Lawn, or daring Mount sublime:
 In vain all these; when every Judge will
 find
 You soar aloft, unfetter'd, unconfin'd,
 And see my distant Muse, short-panting,
 lag behind.
 So common Fowls the Eagle's Egg can hatch,
 And feed the callow Care, & o'er him watch;
 But when thick Feathers on his Back unite,
 He spreads his Plumes, and takes a tow'ring
 Flight;
 Neglects his Nurse, and claims his Royal
 Birth,
 While she with fluttering Wings, hovers,
 and drops to Earth.
 Go on, *sweet Poet*, charm our list'ning Ears,
 Infuse new Joy, and scatter all our Cares.
 O let no Trifle tempt your noble Rage,
 No mortal Theme your mighty Muse engage:
 But when, harmonious, to her Lyre she sings,
 And with swift Fingers strikes the trem-
 bling Strings,
 Let sacred Subjects fill the Air around,
 And Angels waft to Heav'n the Extasy of
 Sound.
 Such your ETERNITY! — What Plea-
 sures thrill
 Thro' all my Veins, and urge my flying Quill
 As that I name! What Transports fire my
 Mind
 As I behold its various Charms combin'd!
 Here, the last Trumpet shakes the sounding
 Air;
 There, gloomy glow the Regions of Despair:
 Here, on this Earth devouring Flames in-
 crease,
 And crackling Blazes wrap the hissing Seas:
 There, melting Joys your blooming Lines
 confess,
 And Saints dissolve away in endless Bliss:
 Here, warbling Seraphs try their tuneful
 Strains,
 And charm with Notes, like yours, the
 heav'nly Plains:
 There, thron'd sublime, the SAVIOUR-God
 appears,
 And with His Light the happy Region cheers:
 On His all-beauteous Face, what Graces rise!
 What radiant Glories brighten in his Eyes!
 But hold, my Muse. — Cease my unartful
 Song; —
 The Beauties which I strive to praise, I
 wrong.
 So fast the Scenes upon my Fancy flow,
 Contin'd I own ETERNITY a NOW!

Thus let your pious Muse employ her
 Flange,
 Then lasting as your Theme shall be your
 Fame.
 Thus let your Poetry refine, improve,
 And match the Musick of the Choirs above:
 Still from your Lips let such soft Notes
 arise,
 And Hymns of Cherubs sound beneath the
 Skies:
 Till, as your Muse, your Soul expands her
 Wings,
 And to their bright Abodes exulting springs:
 There, there your Voice shall deathless
 Strains resound,
 And be amid th' immortal Chorus drown'd!
 So some full Spring a trickling Rill bestows,
 That makes melodious Murmur as it flows:
 It widens as it wanders on its Course,
 And as it glides it gathers greater Force:
 Still it moves on, and nought its Stream
 controuls;
 It now a Riv'let, now a River rolls:
 Now its strong Tide, with unresisted Sway,
 Rushes impetuous down, and foams away:
 It pours along, and all its Banks out-braves,
 Till the vast Sea absorbs its undistinguish'd
 Waves.

Custom-House Boston, Feb. 12.

Entered inwards. None.
 Cleared Out. Sherburn for North Carolina, Steel and
 Butler for St. Christophers, Overy for South Carolina, Cur-
 wen and Bath for West Indies.
 Entered Out. Baker for South Carolina.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

§§ For the Service of the Town, in the
 present Scarcity of Grain, to be sold by Mr. William Clark
 of Boston, Merchant, at Mr. Thomas Kilby's Bakehouse
 near Mr. Callender's Windmill, the best Sea Bisket, new
 and fresh baked, at 40 s. per Hundred, by the Hundred, half
 Hundred, and Quarter, where Attendance will be constant-
 ly given to deliver the same.

†† The best sweet scented Virginia To-
 bacco, cut and paper'd, free from Dust and Stalk, to be sold
 by Mrs. Hannah Demming in Newbury Street, at 16 d. a
 Pound by the Doz or half Doz. and at 18 d. the single
 Pound.

* * A Tract of Land in Watertown,
 lying upon the great Road leading from Watertown to
 Cambridge, within a Mile of the College, containing about
 20 Acres of good Pasture Land, Plow Land and Meadow,
 with a good House and Barn thereon. To be sold at a
 reasonable Rate. Enquire of Mr. Ebenezer Stone, living
 on the said Farm, or of the Printer hercof.

*† Mr. Samuel Haydon of Newport on
 Rhode-Island, Blacksmith, having left off his Trade, has two
 Anvils, two Pair of Bellows, two Vices, and all Tools
 Necessary for two Forges, to dispose of together, either for
 ready Money, or allowing Time for Payment, on good
 Security. N. B. A likely Negro Man, about 22 Years of Age,
 is to be sold with the said Tools.

§§ All Persons indebted to the Estate
 of Mr. Stephen Hunniwell, late of Boston, Marriner, decas'd,
 are desir'd to pay their respective Debts to Mr. Stephen
 Hunniwell, at Mr. Ebenezer Belcher's on Windmill-Point,
 Administrator to the said Estate, to whom the Creditors
 are desir'd to apply themselves in order to settle their Ac-
 counts.

N. B. On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday next, at
 the House of Mrs. Hunniwell, near Mr. James Davenport's
 Baker, sundry Sorts of Household Goods will be sold: At-
 tendance will be given from Ten in the Morning to Five in
 the Afternoon.

Printed and sold by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN in Union-Street, where,
 Advertisements and Letters are taken in. Price 4 d. single, or 12 s. a Year.

THE [N^o 238] New-England Courant.

From SATURDAY February 12. to SATURDAY February 19. 1726.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

London, July 24.
To the Author of the British Gazetteer.
S I R,



RELATING to a friend of mine an Account from Newcastle upon Tyne, which I had seen inserted in one of your late Journals, of a melancholy Accident which happen'd there in some Coal-Mines, whereby 15 Persons were kill'd; He sigh'd at the hearing of it, and told me, That some time ago himself was concern'd in an unhappy Blast of that nature, whereby 72 Persons, were tore to Pieces, the Colliery set on Fire and destroy'd, and in which his own Loss amounted to upwards of 300 l. per Ann. He added, That they are call'd there sulphurous Blasts, or Fires; That they are caus'd by some sulphurous Vapours, or Particles of Sulphur, which are most plentiful in the best Coal; That they will take Fire at the smallest Flame of a Candle, or any thing else, but are no way affected by a red hot Coal or Iron; That the Blast blows up all before it like Gunpowder, makes a Report like a Cannon, and like that tears every thing to pieces that comes within the extent of its Power: Such daily Risques do Coal-Miners run for a slavish Livelihood. If you please to insert this you'll oblige,

Your frequent Reader,

A. B.

Last Thursday the South-Sea Company receiv'd Advice of the Arrival of six of their Ships from Greenland in the River, and that the whole Number of Whales taken has produc'd about 1000 Puncheons of Blubber or Train Oil, and 20 or 21 Tun of Whale-Fins.

Yesterday about Noon a Bailiff and his Follower arresting a Gentleman a little without Temple-Bar, the Gentleman drew a Pistol and swore he'd be the Death of one, or both of them if they detain'd him; accordingly, the Officers persisting to secure him, he fir'd, and kill'd the Follower upon the Spot; for which rash and bloody Action, being carry'd before a Justice he was committed to Newgate.

They write from Norwich, That a great Number of Men, Women, and Children

were assembled together in a riotous manner at Stokesby, and had pull'd down a Mill, and several Gates and Fences belonging thereto, on Pretence, that they had a Right of Commons there, which a certain Gentleman had encroach'd upon, by hedging in the Ground: Persisting in those Practices two or three Days, the Sheriff thought fit to go with an armed Company to quiet them; but they made no Opposition; whereupon 10 of them being taken up, were carry'd to the City, and examin'd before the Justices there, who us'd them with great Clemency, and admitted them to Bail till next Assizes, upon Promise not to offend again.

Warsaw, Octob. 13. Mr. Finch has not yet had a private Audience, as was reported, this being the present State of the Case; On the 3d Instant, Mr. Dunio, Regent of the Kingdom, went to him by the King's Order, and said, Sir, Since you have desir'd an Audience of the King my Master, in order to deliver him a Letter from the King of Great Britain; I am commanded to acquaint you, that as a Token of His Majesty's Inclination to preserve the Friendship of his Britannick Majesty, he will admit you to an Audience at 4 a Clock this Afternoon. I have Orders likewise from the King my Master, to tell you, that considering the Letter which the King wrote, to his Britannick Majesty for your Recall, 'tis hop'd, you have actually received your Orders for that Purpose; and consequently, if you will return to your Court, since there is no desisting from the Demand of your being recall'd. Mr. Finch made Answer, That he was ever sensible of the Honour his Polish Majesty did him, by permitting him an Audience; but that he might depend upon it, that instead of being authoriz'd to leave Warsaw, he had positive Orders from the King his Master, to stay: That as the King his Master, could by no means have expected such Compliments, which till this Hour, were entirely unknown to his Britannick Majesty, he had approved his Conduct, and intended to make use of him, in hopes of accommodating that unlucky Affair, and of redressing the Infraction of a solemn Treaty in a friendly way of Negotiation. That without his Master's Permission, he could not take upon him to leave Warsaw; and that tho' it would be a real Glory to obey the Orders of his Polish Majesty, yet

He hoped, the Regent would first of all let him know how he should be receiv'd at the Audience, to the End, that if his Reception was to be different from that given to the Ministers of the Crown'd Heads, vested with the same Character as he; or that if the Regent did not think proper to give any Account of the Matter, he might acquaint the King his Master with it: That he hoped, his Polish Majesty would not be against his staying for further Instructions from his Court, before he would take a more punctual Resolution upon this new Accident; and that for this End, he would not fail to dispatch a Cabinet Courier to his Court in an instant. The Regent reply'd, That he had no Orders to enter into an Explication of that Matter with Mr. Finch; but that he believ'd, he wou'd be receiv'd as usual at a private Audience; and that he hop'd, he would not insist upon any thing more than his Majesty intended; but that he would make a Report to the King his Master, of his Answer.

Portsmouth, Octob. 14. Last Sunday, a Woman big with Child, dropt down, and dy'd in the Street at Gosport. It seems she came from London in the Waggon, and had taken little or no Sustainance on the Road, and having no Money, no body cared to take her in; so that the poor Creature perish'd purely through Want and Inhumanity.

London, Octob. 19. On Friday last the Gentlemen of St. Olives, Southwark, distributed a considerable Sum of Money among the uninsured Sufferers by the late Fire on London-Bridge, which was raised by a voluntary Contribution among themselves and the neighbouring Parishes; at which Time 27 Persons whose Circumstances were narrow, had their whole Losses made up to them, and Twenty one others, whose Losses amounted to the Sum of 1755 l. 7 s. and 6 d. were assisted, and they being enabled to sustain their respective Losses.

Rome, October 27. 'Tis now assured that Cardinal Alberoni is declared Protector of Spain, and that an Express who lately arrived from thence, has brought him his Patent.

Madrid, October. 30. By a Letter from the French Court, we have an Account, That the Queen having observed that many of the Ladies wear such short Stays as expose their Necks and Breasts to a much greater Degree than they do in the more Northern Regions; and her most Christian Majesty, thinking the Fashion somewhat indecent, order'd a great number of Tippets to be brought into her little Cabinet, and with her own hands presented one to every Lady whose Chest was expos'd in that manner to the publick, intreating them for her Sake,

to wear the said Tippets in the ensuing cold Season.

Philadelphia, January 18. We have Advice by Capt. Hopkins, to Philadelphia, and Kippen to New York, both from Barbados, That His Majesty's Ship Happy Snow, in her Passage from England to Jamaica, took a Pirate near Dominego, and carried him with them to Jamaica; 'tis said, that that Pirate Murdered all they took. This News was brought to Barbados from Martinico, and farther, That a Sloop that was taken by those Pirates was arrived there, which was retaken by the Happy, all of whose Men were Murdered but two whose right Hands the Pirates, had cut off; and also that the Capt. of His Majesty's Ship Happy lost one of his Legs in that Engagement.

Boston, Feb. 19.

We have Advice from the Bay, by way of Rhode-Island, that in a Fight which lately happen'd between the Spaniards and the Baymen, 72 of the Spaniards were kill'd.

On Monday Night last, about 12 a Clock, a Fire broke out in Charlestown not far from the Meeting House, which consumed 2 or 3 Tenements, and divers Persons very narrowly escap'd with their Lives, by reason of the violence of the Flames.

Custom-House Boston. Entered Inwards.

Davis from Maryland, Gabriel from Cayan, and Doubt from Martinico.

Cleared Out.

Baker for South Carolina, Winter for Jamaica, and Welch for Surranam.

Entered Out.

Gear for Madera, Cunningham for Antigua, and Slocomb for North Carolina.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T S.

§§ A Piece of Land fronting Common-Street, lying between Col. Winthrop's and the Store-House, containing 37 Foot Front, 40 Foot Rear, and about 120 Foot deep, to be sold. Enquire of Mr. David Mason, Upholsterer, at his Shop on Dock-Square.

†† The best sweet scented Virginia Tobacco, cut and paper'd, free from Dust and Stalk, to be sold by Mrs. Hannah Denning in Newbury Street, at 16 d. a Pound by the Doz. or half Doz. and at 18 d. the single Pound.

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THE [N^o 233] New-England Courant

From SATURDAY February 19. to SATURDAY February 26. 1726.

To the venerable Father JANUS.
SIR,



It is a Complaint no less true than Common, among Sober People, that the abuse of strong Drink is become Epidemical among us. And it is very justly supposed by Judicious People, that the Multiplication of Taverns has Contributed not a little to this Excess of Riot and Debauchery.

Our Forefathers, doubtless, had the same Pious Design in appointing Taverns, as in Erecting Churches and Colleges among us, but with a Subordinate View to the good of Mankind in the former, respecting the place they bear in the great Circle of things, and their being Conduive of Mens Temporal good; whereas the latter have an aspect on our Spiritual and Superior Parts; and so demanded their more peculiar Care and Concern.

We hope no Man will account the Premises an Impious Parallel, or idle Digression, since we have assign'd to each order of Houses its proper End and Use, and the place it ought to have in our Apprehension and Esteem. We shall observe but one thing more on this Head, and then Fall on the main Business we intend, *scil.* That our Schools, &c. do in a great Degree retain their primitive Purity, but our Taverns have shamefully Degenerated from the Ends of their first institution.

Now the truth of this our assertion will be Evident, if we consider the Ends and Uses for which Taverns were Ordained; namely, for the Entertainment and Refreshment of Strangers and Travellers: Not for the Inhabitants of the Towns where the Taverns are to sit Tipling and Sotting in, for whole Evenings, or perhaps for whole Days together; when it would be far more for their Credit and no doubt for their Interest too, to be at Home with their Families, or about their Proper Business. But contrary to this, what vast Numbers are there of the Inhabitants of These O BOSTON, who flock to the Taverns almost every Night. Certainly the Bacchanalian Revels which are too frequent in our Publick Houses, are a Reproach to Men, and much more so, to a People Professing Godliness. So also the Nocturnal Frolics of our Young Men afford us but a very Indifferent opinion of the Family order and Government of this great Town, for which it has formerly been detestedly Famous.

If Men have any propos'd Ends in so frequent Tavern Haunting, they seem to be such as these, either Love to the Liquors they consume, or to the Society they meet with there, both which might be more Agreeably, and with less Expence answered at Home.

There are also among us Unlicensed Houses, (too many such!) where our Young Sparks Drink and Game, and Revel for whole Nights together, and Perhaps Every Night. And such Vile Houses will be kept, and such Devilish clans Abbedged, by evil minded Persons, whose wicked Arts elude the Care and Vigilance of them whose proper Business it is to look after and suppress them.

But that which we principally intend in this Essay, is to speak of THE CLUBS, The Set Clubs, that assemble at the Taverns almost every Night in the Week.

Now these Set Clubs, that we may proceed in Order, we shall reduce to three Species or Denominations, and speak to them in their Order.

And here the first that presents itself to View is the Senior Club, consisting of Gentlemen of Honour, Probity, Temperance, &c. if either their Years, or such like Vertues may be thought consistent with Tavern Haunting. Five Gentlemen! what have you not Houses to Drink and Smoke, and Chat in, that you assemble in such Troops in the high Places of Bacchus. Believe it, Sirs, there is a considerable Branch of the River of Death, run to the Houses where you meet; and does not the See of Rum, Flip, and Tobacco, with the Sight of Sots and Tiplers, Reeling and Spewing on either side, offend your Senses as you pass to your respective Rooms.

There are two things to be touch'd on concerning this Conversation and Example: The first must be

vast affairs of State and Government are Survey'd and settled; the Honest Schemes of Rulers are arraign'd and traduced, and their Arcana too freely intermeddled with.

Here no doubt, Domestick matters, Meys Estates and private concerns, are overhallow'd and Canvass'd: And finally, tis to be fear'd that often the Mysteries of Religion, which are too Sacred to be so publickly to be trodd'd on over Blugs and Howls, make no part of the Conversation. But it is a Maxim in Law, *Quod facta non presumuntur*; That Matters of Fact are to be preclud'd, but prov'd: And therefore we shall in this Article, and proceed to touch on the Example of this pleasured Club.

It is the Glory and Reputation of Men, that they are Prospective Creatures, capable of looking into, and avoiding many Mischiefs that lie in Futurity. But do you, Gentlemen, act like such while your constant Example is so manifestly ruinous to your Posterity. Examples are of more force than Precepts; and by a kind of magick Charm strangely draw Men into Imitation: But Youth are more susceptible of ill Impressions from hence, than others. And in consequence of this, if you go to the Tavern five Evenings in a Week, it is no wonder if your Children and Servants go seven. If you stay at the Taverns till Nine, and spend six Shillings, they think they may well enough tarry there till Twelve, and spend Five. To this we might add, that the Money needlessly Expended in Taverns, were much better laid out in Charitable uses. This might stir up others to Emulate your good Example, and would certainly turn to your comfortable Account hereafter.

The next that Presents is the Young Club, or the Club of Rakes, truly so call'd. And these spend whole Nights in Drinking and Gaming, it is to be fear'd at their Fathers and Masters Expence. The quantrys of Wine and Brandy-Punch drank (or rather destroy'd) by these Clubs, is incredible. So that their practice is an Excess of Riot with Emphasis; they even deluge and drown themselves in Spirituous liquors. And with this prodigious flood of Drink, they have (as we are inform'd) a costly Supper almost every Night, and then the custom is, by a Game of Cards, to throw the whole Reckoning on one Member of the Club. What a monstrous pitche of Wickedness does such a practice import! And how industrious and vigilant ought Heads of Families to be in the Suppression of them. We may say to every Father and Master, Arise and exert your selves, for this Business belongs unto you.

The next Club is the Tipling Club, made up of Men who Drink for Drinking sake. Men who are at the Taverns at all Hours spending their Time and Money, while their Wives and Children want Bread and other Necessaries at Home. They can spend a Shilling or Eighteen Pence every Night, which would find their Families Bread, pay their House rent or other debts. It were to be wish'd, that the wholesome Laws against Drunkenness were better Executed, and common Sots pos'd up, as the Law directs, in order to discourage and suppress such Wickedness.

By all that has been said, we would not have any imagine, that we think going to Taverns absolutely unlawful. We do profess, that we esteem it both Lawful and Necessary sometimes for Town-Dwellers to go to Taverns, to refresh themselves, or do Business with Strangers; but to frequent the Taverns every Night, we think wicked and scandalous.

To conclude this Letter: Our Political Fathers have guarded against the Premises, as well as other immoralities, by good and wholesome Laws; our Spiritual Watchmen have given us faithful and repeated Warnings from their awful Desks: Let us all end avour to make good their pious Designs, and reform the World by our Example.

Tours, &c.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

London, August 7.

To the Author of the British Gazetteer.

SIR, London, July 23. 1725.

THE Rev. Mr. John Chinnman Weaver, the Minister of North Carlton, near this City, entertained several Gentlemen and Ladies on Thursday last with divers Que- Responses to and from a same Par- he has taught to speak very

intelligibly. A certain Gentleman of the Company took down the following Dialogue, viz.

Master. *Perdix*, If you was Agent to my Patron, what would you do for me?

Partridge. Een nothing without Money.

Master. What for ten Guineas wou'dst thou do?

Partridge. I would turn my neighbour Ned out of his Farm.

Master. How?

Partridge. I'd be-lye him, report him in Arrears, poor, idle, sottish, &c.

Master. How if you should be discover'd?

Partridge. Pugh! Great Men have not Leisure to examine such Things to the Bottom; besides, they'll sooner credit a Steward than forty honest People.

Master. What wou'dst thou do for one Guinea?

Partridge. Carry Custom to a Tradesman, tho' I lost an Election.

Master. What for an Angel?

Partridge. Play the Devil.

Master. How?

Partridge. I wou'd give each Favourite Tenant ten Pounds worth of Timber.

Master. What will you do for King GEORGE?

Partridge. Pick out the Pretender's Eyes.

Master. What for the Prince?

Partridge. Fight.

The Gentleman, my Author, said, that it not only answer'd the Master's Questions, but the Questions of others, about most common Things, as rationally as tho' it was a reasonable Creature: The Bird if bid to point to any Letter, will immediately shew it, and can sound truly most Monstrous Words. What this Bird does is almost incredible, it far exceeding (by all Report) the *Brazil* Parrot of the late Prince of Conde, which Sir William Temple in his Memoirs, makes mention of. A Thing so uncommon I thought might oblige the Readers of your *Weekly Journal*, and have to that end sent it.

Yours,

H. L.

At the Assizes held for the County of Buckingham, Martha Shephard aged 71 Years, was try'd and convicted of Felony and Manslaughter, in feloniously killing one Margaret Beale Widow, aged 70 Years, and was burnt in the Hand; the Quarrel was occasion'd by Jealousy.

Boston, Feb. 26.

The Lad (mentioned in one of our former Papers) who barbarously whip'd several Children, being found guilty at our Su-

perior Court, this Week receiv'd Sentence to be whip'd 39 Lashes at the Carts 13 at the Gallows, 13 at the Head of Summer Street, and 13 below the Town-House, and to be committed to Bridewell for Six Months.

The Man who robb'd Mr. Maylem's House, being likewise found guilty, was sentenc'd to be whip'd twenty Lashes; and to pay Mr. Maylem 400 and odd Pounds, the first Part of which Sentence was perform'd at the Whipping-Post on Thursday last.

A probable Estimate of the Wood brought into Boston from the adjacent Towns, during the uninterrupted Sledding, from the Beginning of December to the Beginning of February.

500 Sled Load per Day is 3000 Load per Week, and in 8 Weeks 24000 Load.

Abating 4000 of which, there will remain 20000 Load, which at 17 s. per Load, amounts to 17000 l. and allowing 3 Sled Load to one Cord, it comes out at 51 Shillings per Cord.

By this Account the Reader may form some general Idea of the Extraordinary Charge of this Town by reason of the Severity of the Winter.

N. B. The Sledding being now over, Country Loads of Oak Wood are sold at 20 s. per Load.

Custom-House Boston, Feb. 25.

Entered Inwards.

William King from New Hampshire, Peter King from Barbadoes, Buckeridge from Lisbon, and Cheevers from Surranam. Cleared Out.

Slocum for North Carolina, and Powell for Bristol.

Entered Out.

Blin and Bissel for Annapolis Royal, and Bell for Virginia.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Choice good Corks to be sold by Mr. Ebenezer Hunt at his House in Love Street, near the New North Meeting House.

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§§ All Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. Stephen Hunnallwell, late of Boston, Mariner, deceased, are desir'd to pay their respective Debts to Mr. Stephen Hunnallwell, at Mr. Ebenezer Belcher's on Windmill-Point, Administrator to the said Estate, to whom the Creditors are desir'd to apply themselves in order to settle their Accounts.

BOSTON: Printed and sold by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN in Union-Street, where

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THE [N^o 248 New-England Courant.

From SATURDAY February 26. to SATURDAY March 5. 1726.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Rome, July 24.



SOME Days ago the Chevalier de St. George had a secret Audience of the Pope, in which he represented to his Holiness, that he was no longer in a Condition to gratify his faithful Adherents, by continuing to them their S ipends, by reason his Family Expences on Account of the Increase thereof, are as much as he can with Convenience bear. Upon this his Holiness refer'd the Matter to the Cardinals Paolucci and Coscia, who having met about it, and consult'd, came to no result for augmenting his Pension.

Paris, Aug. 11. The Royal Academy of Sciences will deliver the 15th Day after Easter in 1727, in a full Assembly, the second of the two Prizes founded by the late Mr. Rouille de Meslay, Counsellor in Parliament, conform to the Intention of the Testator; they propose for a Subject, *Which is the best Way to Mast Ships, with Respect to the Situation, as to the Number and Height of the Masts.*

Last Saturday Morning between 9 and 10 of the Clock, two Houses fell down in Soho Square, whereof one was lately inhabited by Cap^t. Carey, but then empty, the other was Mr. Bridgham's House, (Son to Sir Orlando Bridg' am) who Marry'd the Lady Anne eldest Daughter of the late Earl of Bradford, who is near her Time of Lying in: The Lady who was in Bed was carry'd out backwards by a Servant that perceiv'd the House to crack on the fore Part; but her Housekeeper was unfortunately kill'd. The sad Accident is said to be occasion'd by the Workmen (then at Breakfast) not having sufficiently shor'd up the Houses, as they were enlarging the Vaults under the Front.

Some Days ago a Fellow that was reputed half a Fool, having gain'd the Good-will of a Maid Servant, who had sav'd a pretty handsome Sum, privately married her, and afterwards pretending he had a Letter that gave him an Account of an Estate left him in the Country, entic'd her to go down with him to settle there; she consented and carry'd all her Cargo with her. The Villain waited

his Opportunity when the Coast was clear, and riding into a By-place, knock'd the poor Woman off her Horse, and stabb'd her so barbarously, that one of her Eyes dropp'd out; not satisfied with that, he gave her several other Wounds, and then taking her Money, left her in that miserable Condition. Providentially a Person happen'd to come into that very Place in a little time after the Villain had left it, and seeing such a deplorable Object, administer'd such Assistance as brought the poor Creature to her Senses. Upon her discovering the barbarous Author of her Wounds, he was pursu'd and taken, and is now in Custody at Lancaster. 'Tis hop'd the Woman may recover; but however, the Barbarity of the Action, together with the Villain's having another wife, as it appears since he has, makes it very probable, that if ever he goes to Heaven it will be in a String.

We hear, that on Wednesday next there is to be a terrible and furious Encounter at Mr. Figg's Amphitheatre, adjoining to his House in Oxford Road, between the famous Mr. Sutton, Champion of Kent, and a Courageous Female Heroine of that Country on the one Side; and the celebrated Mr. Stokes, and his much admir'd Consort, the Invincible City-Championess on the other. Forty Pounds are to reward the Valour of either Hero or Heroine that gives the most Cuts at Sword, and whoever gives the most Blows at Quarter-Staff, will have a Title to Twenty; so that the Triumphant Conquerors will be Gainers of Threescore Pounds, besides the sole Command of all the immense Treasure which shall be taken that Day in the Box.

Last Saturday several Deer Stealers broke into Enfield Chase, and were so audacious in their Villainy, that they shot one of the Keepers dead within half a Mile of General Pepper's House.

This Week Hannah the Wife of James Gibby was committed to the Gatehouse, Westminster, by Justice Railton, for cursing his Majesty, in Words not fit to be nam'd but in a Court of Justice.

Florence, July 25. Last Tuesday Night a Fire breaking out at the Palace in the Garden of Baboia belonging to the Great Duke, spread with such Violence to the thatch'd Roofs of some neighbouring Barns, that in a short time the Bousquet was on Fire, but by speedy Assistance the whole was extinguish'd in 4 Hours. The Princess Violante

Violante of Tuscany who had an Apartment in that Palace, had the good Fortune to escape with two of her Ladies; but seeing that it was difficult to extinguish the Flames about her Apartment, she threw in a *Agnus Dei*, one of those consecrated by the Present Pope, and immediately the Fire went out. Narratives are order'd to be drawn up of this Miracle, and to be publish'd in the Archbithoprick. Two Sons are under Prosecution here for having cut their Father's Throat.

London, August 14: At the Assizes at Durham were try'd J. Brown and Chr. Richardson, the one a Butler, and the other a Gardener, for attempting to poison their Master William Cartsworth, Esq; by putting Arsenick into his Chocolate, and they were both found guilty, and sentenc'd to close Imprisonment, one for five Years, and the other for three; to stand four Times in the Pillory, and to be whipt ten Times round the Market Place.

They write from Lincoln, that on Friday the 30th past, one Bishop was hang'd there for the horrid Murder of his own Mother on the 10th of June last. It appear'd by the Evidence that he rose out of Bed where he lay with his Wife, and went into the Room where his Mother was in Bed, and cut her Throat most inhumanly, and afterwards stabb'd her three Times under the left Pap, and once under the Right: The cause of it was her refusing to yield up to him an Estate of about 100*l.* a year that she enjoy'd, which was to descend to him after her Death; tho' otherwise she was a most indulgent Mother: He also cut a Man a-crofs the Belly so dangerously, that Part of the Omentum or Cawl came out, which being expos'd to the Air some time before it was dress'd, the Surgeon was forc'd to cut off as much as weigh'd four Ounces; notwithstanding which, in five weeks Time he was perfectly cured, and the Man appear'd at the Assizes as an Evidence against the Murderer.

We hear that Complaint has been lately made, of a poor woman who perished meerly for want in *Westminster Gatehouse*, where she was detained only for her Fees, as was reported by the Coroner's Warrant.

On the 5th Instant a Gentlewoman of Ham near Stratford in Essex, who has long been disorder'd in her Mind, though in good Circumstances, murder'd her own Child, a Girl about nine Years old, by strangling her; after which she told her Neighbours of it with as little Fear of Punish-

ment as if she had done no harm. For this unnatural Crime she was committed next Day to Chelmsford Goal, where we hear she has some Intervals of sober Reflection, in which she discovers such a Remorse of her Barbarity, in shedding the innocent Blood of her dear little Angel, as she calls her, that she abhors the Sight of her guilty Hands, wishing they were cut off; and that she has since attempted to murder her self, by running a Fork into her Throat. The Coroner's Inquest has sat on the Body of the Child, and brought it in an Act of Lunacy.

The Officers belonging to the Garrison at Gibraltar, are order'd, as usual after a considerable Time of Absence, to repair forthwith to their respective Posts there:

Boston, March 5.

The General Assembly of this Province, which stood prorogu'd to the Ninth Instant, is further prorogu'd to the Thirteenth of April next.

We hear from New London, That on the 31st of January last, an Indian Man at Colchester, kill'd two of his own Children, and his Brother, and then went and hang'd himself.

Custom-House Boston. Entered Inwards. Jernegan from Virginia, Skaats from New York, Cotting from Jersey, Smith from Martinico, Everden from Surranam, and Aubin from Lisbon.

Cleared Out.

Sumner for Jaimaica, and Bell for Virginia.

Entered Out.

Wheeler and Lakeman for Canso, Everden for Annapolis Royal, Skaats for New York, Cotting for Philadelphia, Andrews, Wheaton and Gill for Newfoundland, and Payne for South Carolina.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T S.

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THE New-England Courant.

From SATURDAY March 5. to SATURDAY March 12: 1726.

To the Sublime Doctor JANUS.

SIR,



It would be a very happy Circumstance attending the World, if Mens Vices were abridg'd with their Stature, & the ill Qualities of their Minds contracted in Proportion to their Lives. But to our infinite Surprise, we find every Day administers new Occasion to observe, that those evil Dispositions which Sway the Empire in the Generality of Men, are as numerous and gigantic as before the universal Deluge. So that there is but too much reason at this Day, to affirm in the Language of the divine Historian, that *the Earth is corrupt and fill'd with Violence, and the Wickedness of man is great upon it.* There never was an Age, I believe, wherein Men were more false, deceitful, and treacherous; wherein there was more Envy, Ambition, Avarice and Self-Love, and less Humanity, Sincerity and real Friendship, than in this in which we live: And the deeper the World sinks in the dregs of Time, the more astonishing degree of Turpitude seem to have ingulph'd Mankind. This black Train of Furies, with innumerable more, together with their consequential Miseries which Mankind groan under, may justly denominate this the *Iron Age*, without a Metaphor, or Poetical Fiction.

The Design of my present Essay, is to offer a few Thoughts on that *Self-Love*, and Backwardness to do Acts of Kindness to others, which is so prevailing in the World, even in Men who at the same Time discover the highest Pretences to Friendship: Unimaginable. A Complication of Enormities this! which no single Word that I am Master of is emphatical enough to express: This is a Proposition, the Truth of which is evident to every one who has made any Observation in the World, nor needs to be demonstrated by logical Arguments and Reasoning. For, there never was a Time, I believe, when Men were more profuse and extravagant in their Pretences of Friendship and Kindness, without the least Intention or Inclination to make good the same. How common a Thing is it for us to hear Men express themselves in such Language as this; — *I will exert my Powers to the utmost to help you. — I shall be infinitely proud to serve you. — The utmost I can do I esteem too little for your Assistance.* These, and such like Phrases, tho' common in the World, are but great swelling Words of Vanity, like Clouds without Rain, driven with a Tempest. They are all but empty Compliments and Ceremony. They are too superlative and hyperbolical to import any Thing of Reality; but on the contrary, are to me a true Indication of Falshood and Hypocrisy.

And among this Tribe of pretenders to Friendship, there are some, who when they speak fair, are not only without any Intention of kindness, but even at the same time design a Man the utmost injury. Their Words are smoother than Oil, when Mischief is in their Hearts; and while they promise on their Word and Honour to help a Man, they are perhaps carrying on Designs which import no less than his utter Ruin.

Another set of these pretended Friends, are such as are related to us, either by Blood or Marriage: And indeed, such Relation seems to fasten on Men some peculiar Obligations to Kindness. But altho' it be a good Thing to have such Friends, yet it is much better not to need them. For my own Part, I have liv'd near fifty Years in the World, and I freely profess, that where I have received one Kindness from Relatives, I have received twenty from Strangers; and I doubt not but many others have experienced the same.

Another Tribe of false Friends there are, who, tho' they pretend a great deal of Friendship for others, yet are they all the while but in the Pursuit of their own Designs. They seem to be serving their Neighbour with Pleasure and Alacrity, while their ultimate View is to gratify a capricious Humour, and to serve their ambitious or covetous Intentions. Thus, whoever would receive Favours from such Men, must be sure to hold with them the same Tenets in Religion, and be of the same Faction in the State. Indeed, the

greatest Part by far of Mankind, whatever their Pretences be to befriend others, are thereby but pursuing their own Interest: So true is that of St Paul, *All Men seek their own, and not another's Wealth.* And this Sort of Men often discover their Hypocrisy, in that, when those they pretend Friendship to can do them no further Service, they will see them abandon'd to all the Misfortunes imaginable, without contributing in the least to retrieve their former prosperous Condition. To this Head may be reduc'd the mean and unmanly Arts, which many great Men improve at the approach of publick Elections; when they imperiously influence and over-awe their Tenants and other Dependants; to vote according to their Inclinations; or if they fail herein, they must turn out of their Houses, and be cashier'd their Service. What an unnatural abuse of Power and Influence is this, and encroachment on Mens natural Rights! now grown too common among us; which methinks every generous Mind should abhor.

There is another Sort of pretended Friendship, which has occur'd too often to my Observation, and so oblig'd me to mention it: Namely, when Men of opulent Estates have rais'd up their decay'd Neighbours, and, as we say, *set them on their Legs*, and are for ever after expecting ample Presents, or an obsequious Carriage from them. Truly, it is great and generous, when any are by a Series of Losses reduc'd to low Circumstances, to set them in a way, that they may live answerable to their Extraction, and like themselves: But then, to be always upbraiding them on this Account, and requiring perpetual Homage, destroys the very Nature of Kindness. They indeed generously help their Neighbour, but proclaim it to the World in a Way of Ostentation and Triumph. Very applicable to the present Purpose are the Words of the Son of Sirach, in the Book of Ecclesiasticus, Chap. 20 ver. 15. *He giveth little, and upbraideth much; He openeth his mouth like a Thier, to Day he lendeth, and to morrow he will ask it again: Such a one is to be hated of God And Man.*

What remains now, is to give some reason of this backwardness in rich Men to be kind to others. I say in rich Men, for they alone are capable to extend the Friendship I have been speaking of. And hear it may in general be said, that rich Men are often afraid their meaner Neighbours should rise in the World, lest they should at length come to Rival them in Pomp and Magnificence. When Men of opulent Fortunes see others begin to thrive, immediately the Spirit that is in them *lusteth to Envy*; and this presently gives check to the Current of their Generosity. Great Men, as they would be thought independent of all others, so they can scarce brook that any other should be thought equal with them.

Pride and Confidence are Branches that spring from the Root of an ample Estate; and they mutually support and strengthen each other: And hence it is, that rich Men come to make *Gold their Hope, and fine Gold their Confidence.* The Affluence of temporal Good lays a strong Basis for Haughtiness of Temper and Elation of Mind; which prompts Men, instead of helping others, to despise and Ruin them. Agreeable to this, Aristotle observes of Riches, that they make Men *insolent and contumelious*; which Inference he doubtless draws from Reason as well as Experience.

But I fear, lest before I am aware, I shall wade too far into this Argument, which I am sensible, is vast enough to fill many of your Papers: I shall therefore draw to a Close.

If Men of large Fortunes would but improve them for the Good of Mankind, what a happy Alteration would the World soon feel! This is true Generosity, divine Heroism! But in how few does only the

the Shadow of it exist? How many Schemes and Projects for the publick Good might be put in practice, and how many generous Minds employ'd therein, if rich Men would but devote some part of their Estates to so noble Purposes.

To act thus like Men, there are the most powerful Motives imaginable, and the best calculated to prevail on our intellectual Nature. There is *the sense of Glory*, a Fire which flames in every generous Breast; and this flows from a reflection on that Blessedness, which consists in a capacity to serve Mankind.—And to comprize every thing else in one Word; to do Good, is, *to be Good*: Nay, 'tis to be like Him whose essential Property is GOODNESS; who is kind and Bountiful to all, and scatters his Munificence among his Creatnres, with immense Profusion:

And now I foresee, that some may esteem this a Digression from my proposed Theme; but if so, I am sure it will be grateful to, and obtain an easy Pardon from every Publick-Spirited Man.

I shall conclude this Letter, with the Words of a very late political Writer, in the British Nation.

“Professions of Friendship are so very common, that a Man has generally as many professed Friends as he has common Acquaintance; & it would be injurious to mistrust the Sincerity of a Person who assures you he is upon all Occasions ready to serve you: But whoever relies upon the Services of these professing well-bred Gentlemen, will find too late, that *all Occasions*, means *no Occasion at all*, if it interferes in the least with their private Advantage: And why indeed should we expect People will lay themselves under Inconveniencies for us, who never obliged them, or went out of our own way, to promote their Interest? Mankind are generally so honest, that while your Circumstances will allow you to live upon the level with them, they are very much your humble Servant: But whoever runs out his Fortune and expects any assistance afterwards from these hackney'd Friends, may spend the remainder of his time in misery, and lead an uncomfortable Life, railing at false Friends, and amazed that People should mean nothing by the most solemn Assurances, and Professions of Friendship.

I am, SIR,

Your Humble Servant, &c.

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Boston, March 12.

From the 1st of March last, to the 1st Inst. there have been buried here 268 Whites of every Age and Sex, and 56 Indians and Negroes; in all, 324.

Thursday the Twenty fourth of this Instant, is appointed to be observed as a Day of Publick Fasting and Prayer throughout this Province.

Custom-House Boston. Entered Inwards.

Ellwell from Virginia, and Webster from Antigua.

Cleared Out.

Ellingwood for New Hampshire, Wheeler for Canso, Jernegan and Cowbird for Virginia, Bissel, Blin, and Everden for Annapolis Royal, Wheaton and Andrews for Newfoundland, Skaats for New York, Payn for South Carolina, Corney for Antigua, and Jeffrys for Barbadoes.

Entered Out.

Higgins for Connecticut, Fellows for South Carolina, Doubt for West Indies, Ellwell for Canso, and Boulderson for Leward Islands.

ADVERTISEMENT.

* * Edward Carter, Silk-Dyer and Scowrer, from London, now Partner with Samuel Hall, Buckram-Stiffner and Glow-Maker, at the Rainbow and Blue Hand in Cambridge-Street, Boston, Dyes and scowrs all sorts of Brocades, Velvets, Damasks, Satins, Lysfrings, Taffies, Burdets, Mohairs, Poplins, Salfetts, Persians, Cloths, Camblets, Stuffs, Linens, Needle-Work and Embroidery, black Silks, white Saffet Hoods, fine Chineses and Callicots, Mens and Womens Silk and Worsted Hosiery, Bedding, and all sorts of Furniture, and Mens Cloaths scowrd wet and dry.

Any Persons that send to the above mentioned, Care will be taken to send the Things back to the Respective Places: All at reasonable Rates for ready Money.

All sorts of Shop Goods callendar'd, press'd and pack'd for Sale.

†† A Tract of Land in Bristol, containing about 200 Acres of good Plow-Land, Wood-Land, and Meadow, and a good Orchard; with a House, Barn, and other Buildings thereon, to be sold. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

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From SATURDAY March 12. to SATURDAY March 19. 1726.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Paris, Aug. 15.



UR Advises from Strasbourg give an Account, that on the 4th Instant the Duke de Antin and the Marquess de Beauvau went to take Audience of King Stanislaus and the Princess his Daughter, in the following

Order.

1. Two Stewards on Horseback in Scarlet Coats laced with Silver, and silver brocade Waistcoats.
2. Lackeys on Horseback, dressed in Scarlet with Silk Laces, riding two a brest.
3. The Governor of the Pages.
4. Twelve Pages in Scarlet Cloaths with Silk and Silver Laces, having their Sleeves faced with green Velvet trimm'd with Silver Network, Silk Stockings with Silver Clocks, and white Feathers on their Hats.
5. Twenty five Footmen, in Scarlet Cloaths with Silver and Silk Laces.
6. Two Blacks dress'd like the Footmen, with Silver Collars set with precious Stones.
7. A Running Footman.
8. A stately Coach drawn by eight Horses, wherein sat the two Sons of the Duke of Antin with two Gentlemen.
9. Two other magnificent Coaches of eight Horses each, in one whereof rode the Duke d' Antin, and in the other the Marquess de Beauvau, having each six Pages behind the Coachman.

Their Excellencies being arriv'd at King Stanislaus's Palace, were introduc'd to Audience, and afterwards to that of the Princess his Daughter, to whom the Duke d' Antin made a short but very handsome Speech. These two Lords staid afterwards at Dinner with them, and having receiv'd at Four in the Afternoon the Consent they came to ask for, they return'd home in the same Order. At Night the Duke d' Antin treated very splendidly King Stanislaus, the Princess his Consort, and the Princess Mary: This Treat was follow'd by a Ball, whereat the Persons of Distinction of both Courts were present, and several Hogheads of Wine were set a running for the common People. His Excellency's Palace was all Illuminated as were also the principal Houses in the City.

Since that Time there have been every Day Feastings and Entertainments, which will continue till the Queen's Departure. The Articles of Marriage, were sign'd the 4th Instant at King Stanislaus's Hotel, whither the Duke d' Antin and the Marquess de Beauvau went with the same Ceremony as they did the Day of their Publick Entry, and at the Ball which the Duke d' Antin gave that Night, after a splendid Supper, to King Stanislaus and all his Family, five Saxons, three whereof gave themselves out for Barons, were arrested, with two Huntsmen, and a Centinel of the Royal Regiment of Bavaria, and their Papers and Effects at the same time sealed up.

London, Aug. 14. The Lords Justices have promised a Reward of 40 l. for apprehending either of the Persons hereafter mention'd, viz. Thomas James, Aaron Maddox, William Gatts, and John Caster, four notorious Deer-stealers, who assaulted and grievously wounded Henry Best, one of the Keepers of Endfield Chace, on Friday the 30th of July last, in that Part of the said Chace which is call'd the Ridgeway.

The Sergeants and Corporals of the several Regiments of Foot Guards, have receiv'd strict Orders from the superior Officers to inspect Mens Pieces on a Field Day, and that no Centinel presume to Exercise without his Piece being drawn, on Pain of being punished with the utmost Severity.

On Saturday last, several mobbish Fellows that were taken up the Night before, for rifling a Hearse, plucking off the Escutcheons, tearing the Velvet, and raising a Mobb and Tumult in the Parish of Shoreditch, were carried before Colonel Mitchel, a Justice of the Peace, and bound over for the same, which 'tis to be hoped will go a good way towards breaking a Practice so savage and barbarous.

Last Week 4 Tradesmen were drinking at an Alehouse about 4 Miles beyond Croydon, and staying till after the Day was shut in, two of them, one of which was a Butcher bound for London, resolv'd to go that Night, and tho' it was extraordinary dark, laid a Wager of a Guinea, that he'd get first to Croydon Turnpike, and notwithstanding the other two dissuaded them from it, they mounted their Horses and went away full Speed, the one coming to the Turnpike found the Butcher's Horse there before him, but no Rider on him, and telling the People of the Turnpike what had pass'd, they went

back with him with a Light to see for the Butcher, whom they found in the Road within a Mile of the House they started from, with his Scull broke in a dismal Manner, and his Head and Body all over Blood, without any Life; it was suppos'd that falling down, his Horse kick'd him, and perhaps the other rode over him, whereupon he was carry'd to the House they set out from, where the other two remain'd; the utmost Endeavours were us'd to bring him to Life but to no Purpose.

Yesterday Morning Robert Karr, a Journeyman Perriwig-maker, was found hang'd and dead at the Bellfry Door belonging to Lincoln's-Inn Chappel. He was related to, and had been from three Years old bred and employ'd by Mr. Karr, a noted Perriwig-maker by Lincoln's-Inn, who is very much concern'd at his unhappy End. 'Tis universally agreed, that he was the Author of his own Death, but the Causes assign'd for this unnatural Action are different; some attributing it to too much Love, a young Woman, for whom he had a very passionate Respect, having the Day before been married to another Person in that very Chappel; whilst others will have the Cause to be too little Money; occasion'd by his own ill Conduct, he having left behind him the Character of a great deal of Honesty but of little Prudence; we shall not pretend to say which was the certain Cause; but if any of his Acquaintance shall have Reason to believe the latter, it may not be amiss for them, and all Persons who shall hear of it, to reflect how literally the Wages of Sin are Death.

Boston, March 19.

On Sunday last were read at Seven Meeting Houses in this Place, Proposals for an Evangelical Treasury, to be rais'd by Contribution on publick Fasts and Thanksgivings, and the Money to be drawn out for pious Uses as Occasion shall require. It is not doubted but that if such a Treasury be once establish'd, the Encouragement given to the Candidates for the Ministry to settle among our Eastern Indians, in Conjunction with our repeated publick Prayers for the Propagation of the Gospel among them, will soon reduce those Natives to Peace and the Protestant Religion.

Monday last the 14th Instant, being the Annual Town-Meeting here, for choosing Town Officers for the Year Ensuing: The Assembly chose the Honourable Elisha Cooke, Esq; Moderator for that Meeting: And the following Persons for the Year: viz.

For Select-men: Mr. Thomas Cushing,

Mr. Nathaniel Green, Mr. Ezekiel Lewis, Mr. Henry Deering, Mr. John Baker, Mr. Jonathan Waldo, and Mr. Timothy Prout.

Samuel Checkley, Esq; Town-Clerk.

Joseph Wadsworth, Esq; Town Treasurer.

For Overseers of the Poor: The Honourable Daniel Oliver, Esq; Timothy Clark, Esq; John Ruck, Esq; Mr. James Gooch, Mr. Jonathan Williams, Mr. Oxenbridge Thacher, and Capt. Samuel Greenwood.

For Assessors: Mr. Daniel Powning, Mr. John Edwards, Mr. Jonathan Loring, Mr. Samuel Adams. Mr. Samuel White, Mr. Joshua Chever, and Mr. Andrew Tyler.

For Constables: Mr. John Houton, Mr. Thomas Wheeler, Mr. William Randol, Mr. Joshua Thornton, Mr. Joseph Lowden, Capt. John Osborn, Mr. William Wheeler, Junr. Mr. Daniel Bell, and Mr. Nathan Clever, for Rumny Marsh.

Custom-House Boston. Entered Inwards.

Gorham and Freeman from Connecticut, Schermerhoorn from New York, Burn from Surranam, Simmonds and Sears from North Carolina, Perkins from Maryland, Durgee from Honduras, and Lewist from South Carolina.

Cleared Out.

Lathrop for Newport and Connecticut, Giddins and Ellwell for Canso, Fellows for South Carolina, Jefferys, Alden, Legard, and Tyng for Barbadoes, Langdon for Bermuda, Gear for Madera, and Tobin for Nevis.

Entered Out.

Cobb for Connecticut, Curtis, Ward, and Coles for Canso, Schermerhoorn for New York, and Hammerden for London.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T S.

§§ A convenient Tenement in Clark's Square, near the old North Meeting House, containing three Rooms on a Floor, to be sold. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

* * Edward Carter, Silk-Dyer and Scow-erer, from London, now Partner with Samuel Hall, Buckram-Stiffner and Glew-Maker, at the Rainbow and Blue Hand in Cambridge-Street, Boston, Dyes and scow-ers all sorts of Brocades, Velvets, Damasks, Sattins, Lysfrings, Tabbies, Burdetts, Mohairs, Poplins, Sashets, Persians, Cloths, Camblerts, Stuffs, Linens, Needle-Work and Embroidery, black Silks, white Sashet Hoods, fine Chinces and Callicocs, Mens and Womens Silk and Worsted Hosi, Bedding, and all sorts of Furniture, and Mens Cloaths scower'd wet and dry.

Any Persons that send to the above mentioned, Care will be taken to send the Things back to the Respective Places: All at reasonable Rates for ready Money.

All sorts of Shop Goods callendar'd, press'd and pack'd for Sale.

* * These are to give publick Notice, That Bristol Fair, which has for a Considerable Time been laid aside, will be held on the third Wednesday Thursday and Fryday in May next, according to the Law of this Province, Page 59, and on the third Wednesday Thursday and Fryday in October, annually, and for ever.

Choice good Corks to be sold by Mr. Ebenezer Hunt at his House in Love Street, near the New North Meeting House.

B O S T O N : Printed and sold by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN in Union-Street, where Advertisements and Letters are taken in. Price 4 d. single, or 12 s. a Year.

THE [N^o 24] New-England Courant.

From SATURDAY March 19. to SATURDAY March 26. 1726.

To old Master JANUS,

SIR,



HE Fame of *Sally Salisbury* and the *True Briton* having reach'd His Majesty's Plantations in *America*; I doubt not but the following Paragraphs upon their Death, which I have lately met with, will be as entertaining to your Readers as they have been to

Your Humble Servant,

A. B.

AS it is a Debt due to the Memory of illustrious Personages, to have the great Actions of their Lives pointed out to the World; I shall, as far as my Abilities will suffer me, do Justice to the Character of these two memorable Persons, whom we have lately lost viz. Mrs. SALLY SALISBURY; and the TRUE BRITON.

I shall be very brief as to the first, considering the Adventures, and many Chances of her Life, are undertaken by a much abler Pen; who, no doubt, is better furnish'd with Materials, to communicate to the World with advantage, the Rise and decline of this wonderful Woman. I should impose upon my Readers, were I to attempt so much as to give any Account of her Genealogy, whether she could boast a Lineage ennobled by illustrious Ancestors, or whether she was an Honour to her obscure Predecessors, is a Point not yet determin'd by Historians. The Place of her Nativty, like the immortal *Homer's* of old, is a Matter in dispute. But be these Things as they may, thus much I will venture to affirm, had not a long Fit of Sickness confin'd her to her Apartment, and weaken'd her Constitution, this great Genius might have brought to a greater Perfection some Assemblies of this Town, and added a Lustre to Mr. *Heidegger's* Entertainment. She was a remarkable Instance, to what a Height of Reputation the free Use of natural Parts will carry People; for it is confidently asserted by some, she never made any great Improvement by Reading; it is generally agreed likewise, she was not over scrupulously vertuous. As to her Princi-

ples in Politicks, 'tis thought she mostly favour'd the Pretender, and his Adherents, and had concerted several Schemes which might have endanger'd the Constitution, had not her ill State of Health, and long Confinement, frustrated her Designs. Some have said, (tho' I believe falsly) that the hard Fate the late Bishop of *Rochester* met with shorten'd her Days. She was a great Despiser of Wealth, but seldom kept company with the Poor; which was one Reason why the Intimacy between the TRUE BRITON and her did not continue to their Lives-end. To comprize her Character in short: She was not Proud, but affable, and easy of Access; a wellwisher to the Church, but not dissentatious of Religion, a great Encourager of the Liberal Sciences, a Lover of Mankind, and *Champagne*: She died in the tenth Year of the Reign of his Present Majesty KING GEORGE.

As to the TRUE BRITON, we are left very much in the dark, whether there were any Prodigies seen at his Birth, to denote his future Greatness. No doubt, if we could procure right Intelligence, at his first Entrance into the World, Nature usher'd him in like *Cesar*, *Hannibal*, and other great Men, with flying Dragons, flaming Torches, and other Signals of a transcendent Genius. But since we have not sufficient Evidence to confirm the Truth of these Appearances, we will suppose him to be born like other Men. His first Years then, we will suppose to be spent like those of common Children; that he suck'd, play'd Truant, was whipp'd at School, and told Lyes: But he does not seem to have deserv'd an Historion's Notice, till he arriv'd to his seventeenth Year; then his great Endowments began to dawn, tho' nothing he did was remarkable that Year, but breaking his Father's Heart.

In his Eighteenth Year, he was generally inspect'd to lack common Sense; notwithstanding which, he that Year made several Matches, and had tolerable Success in Horse-Racing.

In the beginning of his Nineteenth Year, he made a Pilgrimage to the *Knight of the Holy Cross*; play'd at Tennis with the *Crévalier*, had new Honours confer'd upon him, and Assurances of great Preferment, and obtain'd several reversionary Grants, for so laudably deserting the Principles of his Father.

In

In his Twentieth Year, he run from his Governour, receiv'd Favours from Mademoiselle——, took Physick, pass'd for a great Wit at *St. Germain's*, and borrow'd two thousand Pounds of a Banker at *Paris*, which (if common Fame says true) has not been repaid to the Day of his Death.

In his One and twentieth Year, he return'd to *England* an accomplish'd Cavalier, learn'd to smook Tobacco, and study'd Oratory.

In his Two and twentieth Year, he drank Viper-Broth, won three Matches at *New-Market*, was chastiz'd by an Officer for his Insolence, and beat a noted Coward to retrieve his Reputation for Courage.

In his Three and twentieth Year, he made great Advances in Oratory, harangued vehemently against the *South-Sea*, and was this Year five several times for and against the Interest of his Majesty KING GEORGE.

In his Four and twentieth Year, he sold great part of his Estate, commenced Author, abused his Benefactors, by the help of a *Spanish* Manuscript, dismiss'd his Equipage, paid a Visit to his Wife, and left the Care of his dear Country to very able Hands.

In the beginning of his Five and twentieth Year, he was made a Liveryman of the City of *London*, challeng'd a Gentleman at the Masquerade, retracted that Challenge, and died the Week after.

Thus fell this great and glorious young Man; *few Equals has he left behind him*; who like *Cesar*, crowded his numerous Adventures and Exploits in a short Span of Life; too impatient to let his Parts grow rusty for want of Exercise. And I hope this feeble Attempt of mine, to render his name illustrious, may raise up an abler Hand to paint out the Series of his Actions in their true Colours, that future Generations may be sensible, how great a Happiness this Age enjoy'd, which was bless'd with so valuable and upright a Patriot.

Boston, March 26.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governour has determined to meet the General Assembly of this Province on the 13th of April next, the Time to which it stands prorogu'd.

Thursday last being observ'd as a publick Fast, a Collection was made at 7 Meeting Houses in this Place for pious Uses, pursuant to the Proposals mentioned in our last.

Yesterday arriv'd Capt. Horn in five Week's from *London*, but our Prints being on board another Ship not yet arriv'd, we can insert no more than what is commonly reported, viz. That in his Majesty's Passage from *Hanover* to *England*, a violent Storm

dispers'd the Ships which attended him, and that the *Yor* on board which his Majesty was, lost her Mast, and drove down the Chánnel; but fortunately meeting with a Fisherman, his Majesty order'd him to take him on board, and soon after arriv'd safely at *Rye*. His Majesty to perpetuate the Memory of his happy Deliverance and Arrival at this Place, was pleas'd to settle an Hundred a Year on the Fisherman; and the Mayor of *Rye* having a Child born just at his Majesty's Arrival, his Majesty stood Godfather to the Child, and knighted the Mayor. 'Tis added, that great Preparations for War are making in *England*, *France*, &c. in order to reduce the *Poles* to Reason.

Custom-House Boston. Entered Inwards.

Borroughs from *Long Island*, Soper and Raymond from *North Carolina*, Soper, Ellwell, Lewis, Livermore, and Sallis from *Maryland*, Newton and Timberlake from *Surranam*, Amy from *Martinico*, Jones from *Fyal*, Williams from *Virginia*, and Freeman from *New Jersey*.

Cleared Out.

Flood for *New Hampshire*, Cobb for *Connecticut*, Langdon for *Bermuda*, Mackie for *Philadelphia*, Schermerhoorn for *New York*, Ariel for *Virginia*, Gill for *Newfoundland*, and Falker for *North Carolina*.

Entered Out.

Gorham for *Connecticut*, Ward, Cole and Perkins for *Canso*, Freeman for *Newport* and *Connecticut*, Smith, Perryman and Beard for *Newfoundland*, and Montgomery for *Great Britain*.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

¶ Just publish'd: *A Water that totally destroys the BUGS; inasmuch that if there are Thousands in the Room, they can't come near where it is used. It is put up in half Pints, which is sufficient to cure three Bedsteads. People when they have once try'd it, will never be without it. Sold at Mr. Skinner's, at the Millere on Clark's Wharf, Boston, and at Capt. Bunker's in Charlestown, at so small a Price as Five Shillings a Bottle, with Directions.*

†† A likely Negro Man, about forty Years of Age, to be sold. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

†† Edward Carter, Silk-Dyer and Scowrer, from *London*, now Partner with Samuel Hall, Buckram-Stiffner and Glew-Maker, at the Rainbow and Blue Hand in *Cambridge-Street*, *Boston*, Dyes and trowsers all sorts of Brocades, Velvets, Damasks, Satins, Lysings, Tabbies, Burdetts, Mohairs, Poplins, Sashes, Persians, Cloths, Cambrlets, Stuffs, Linens, Needle-Work and Embroidery, black Silks, white Sashet Hoods, fine Chinese and Calicoes, Mens and Womens Silk and Worsted Hosiery, Bedding, and all sorts of Furniture, and Mens Cloaths scower'd wet and dry.

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THE New-England Courant.

From SATURDAY April 2. to SATURDAY April 9. 1726.

London, December 1.



THE following Tryal lately had at the Old Baily, being very remarkable for the Propriety of the Evidence, we desire our Readers to accept of it Word for Word, as we find it publish'd in the Session's Pa-

pers.

Jane Johnson alias Price, alias Pierce, of Bishopsgate, was indicted for stealing a Petticoat, three Mobs, a Sausnet-Hood, and a Child's Frock, the Goods of Jane Benson. Jane Benson thus deposed: Mary Lee was my Lodger, and the Prisoner having some Acquaintance with her, came to see her now and then; and so it fell out that she came that Day as I was tending the Child; and the Child was a little cross vixen Thing, and it had befo'ld itself lamentationly: So says the Prisoner to me, Mother Benson, says she, you look as if you was very weary and sleepy: I would have you go and take a Nap, and lay the Child by you, and I will wash its Things the while. And so I went, but when I waked, and found that this wicked Jade was gone, and my Cloaths were gone too, it put me into a strange Confirmation, for I never respected she would a served me so. The next Witness deposed to this Effect. My Name is Mary Lee; and tho' I say it, there is never a Woman in the Parish that takes more Care for an honest Livelihood than my self, I turn my Hand to any Thing to get a Penny: Sometimes I sell Things in Leadenhall Market; and sometimes I do an odd Chor at one House, and sometimes at another. We Market Women are up early and late, and work hard for what we have: We stand all Weathers, and go thro' thick and thin. It is well known, that I was never the Woman that spared my Carcass; and if I spend three Farthings now and then, it is nothing but what is my own. I get it honestly, and I do not care who knows it; for if it was not for something to cheer the Spirits, between whiles, and keep out the Wet and Cold; slackaday, it would never do: We should never be able to hold it; we should never go thro' slich with it, so as to keep Body and Soul together. But as for this Jenny Johnson the Prisoner, she coming sometimes for a Quatern to the same Shops that I made use of, we now and then had a Dish of Chat together, and so we became pretty

well acquainted; whereof she came to see me two or three Times; and of all the Times in the World, she happened to come that Day as my Landlady lost her Things. Now after that she comes to me at a certain Place, and there we had two or three Quaterns of such Simple Stuff as we poor Souls are glad to drink. And from thence we went to another Friend's House, and there truly she would needs treat me with a Quatern of right French Brandy; whereof I wondred at it, because we had had but a very indifferent Market that Day. Oh! says she, I do not want for Money; I have got above a Crown in my Pocket; and so we went to another Friend's House, and another, and another to that; and so by way of Discourse about this and that, and t'other; and a Talking about my landlady, and how she lost her Things, and all that; Why says Jenny, says she, as for your Landlady's three Mobs and a Handkerchief, I sold them all for a Shilling. The Jury acquitted her.

London, Jan. 18.

We hear his Majesty has been pleased to grant his most gracious Pardon to the following Persons, who by an Act of Parliament made in the First Year of his Majesty's Reign were attainted of High Treason, for levying War against his Majesty, viz. Robert Stuart of Abin, Alexander MacDonald of Glenco, John Grant Laird of Glenmorison, John Mackinnin Laird of Mackinnin, Roderick Mackenzie of Fairburn, Alexander Mackenzie of Dachmalnack, Roderick Chisholm of Strathglass, George Mackenzie of Ballamuckie, Robert Campbell, alias Mac Gregor, commonly call'd Rob Roy, John Mac Dowgal of Loren and James Ogilvie, commonly call'd Lord Ogilvie.

They write from Northampton, that the Corpse of the Dutchess of Devonshire is detain'd there, the People not being able to proceed with it to Derby, the Place of Interment by reason of the Badness of the Roads.

Hague, Jan. 18. What follows is the Substance of the Memorial presented to the King of Spain in November last, by M. Vander Meer, Ambassador of the States General at the Court of Madrid.

1. That by the Treaty of Commerce between your Majesty and his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor's Subjects are permitted to trade in the Indies; which is entirely contrary to the Aim and Intention of the Treaties of Munster and Utrecht.

2. That by the said Treaty of Commerce, the Emperor's Subjects have acquired Permission to enter and frequent your Majesty's Towns and Ports in the Indies, under Pretext of taking in Refreshment there, &c. a thing which has always been refused to the Ships of their High-Mightiness, and which consequently by Virtue of the Treaties cannot be granted to other Nations to their Prejudice.

3. That your Majesty supports and authorizes the Establishment

ment of a Company founded by the Inhabitants of a Country which having heretofore been under your Dominion, it specifically under the Prohibitions which were stipulated with regard to all the Subjects of the Crown of Spain, (the Spaniards excepted) which is very different from the Tenor of the Treaties, wherein it is declared, that your Majesty will not only hinder all foreign Nations from trading in the Indies, but likewise that you will support their High-Mightinesses in all their Rights and Prerogatives in that respect. And lastly,

4. That your Majesty and their High-Mightinesses standing engaged to assist each other mutually for hindering any other Nation from going to trade in the Indies, it is evident, that neither of the two contracting Parties could have a Right to alter or desert from those Articles, without the Participation and Consent of the other Party interested.

Sir, All the Considerations above enumerated, do at this time form just Ground for the Complaints of their High-Mightinesses my Masters, who cannot sufficiently wonder how your Majesty's Ministers, (without making due Reflexions on the manifest Contradiction between the Treaty of Vienna, and those of Munster and Utrecht) could venture to grant so considerable Advantages to the Subjects of the Austrian Netherlands, to the great Prejudice of their High-Mightinesses; and, if one may be allow'd to say it, even to the great Prejudice of your Majesty and of your People, who if that continue, will in time see themselves frustrated of the Advantages of their own Commerce, by that very Company which now is so signally protected.

Their High-Mightinesses most earnestly entreat Your Majesty therefore, by my Mouth, to be pleased to order, that the most serious Regards, and the most suitable to the Importance of the Case, may be had to the present Remonstrances; well weighing how far these Contradictions to the Treaties of Munster and Utrecht, may in time, lead to ill Consequences, and create Troubles in Europe.

Their High-Mightinesses are thoroughly persuaded, from your Majesty's Zeal and Piety, that it was not your Intention to overturn the Rights and Prerogatives of the Republick, founded on such authentick Treaties; so that they can impute only to your Majesty's Ministers the Attempts made against them by that of Vienna: But if your Majesty has not the Goodness to apply in time the necessary Remedy, this Republick will find themselves frustrated of all the Advantages they had acquired at the Expence of so much Blood, shed for the Support of its Navigation. Whence it is easy to conclude, Sir, that Commerce being in general Part of the Basis and Foundation of the State, their High-Mightinesses can never desert in the least from the mutual Conventions of the Treaties of Munster and Utrecht: They therefore flatter themselves, that your Majesty will be pleased to cause the Articles of the Treaty of Vienna, which are contradictory thereto, to be reform'd; and will provide, that the Offend Company may not, in any Manner, nor under any Pretence, go and navigate in the Indies; to the end their High-Mightinesses, my Masters, may satisfy and calm the alarmed Minds of their People, who look upon this Treaty of Vienna as the entire Subversion of the Rights and Prerogatives of their Commerce, and claim the Performance of the Treaties of Munster and Utrecht.

I hope Sir, and I expect from your Majesty's Piety, that you will be pleased, after having caused all these Points to be examined, to give my Masters a favourable Answer, conformable to the Intention and Aim of the Treaties establish'd between your Majesty, or your glorious Predecessors and the Republick; which has the better ground to flatter itself with a happy Event of its Demands, because your Majesty your self, before the Conclusion of the Peace with the Emperor, was desirous that all those Treaties of Munster and Utrecht should be observed literally, and conformably to what their High-Mightinesses do now require.

Done at Madrid, the 4th of November, 1725.

F. Vander Meert.

London, Jan. 22.

We hear that the Rev. Mr. Peplow, Vicar of Preston, is nominated Bishop of Chester, in the room of Dr. Gastrell deceased.

On Saturday Morning last between Five and Six, (when the Watch were gone off) some Rogues broke into the House of the Rt. Hon. the Lord Chief Justice Eyre in Holborn-Row, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, and stole two Cases of Silver-hafted Knives, together with his Lordship's Hat and Gloves, &c. that lay on a Table.

New-York, March 28.

Last Friday Night we had a violent Storm of Rain, with Lightning and Thunder, and next Morning much Brimstone was found on the Ground in many Places.

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Capt. Benson from Jamaica gives Account, that the Pirates have done much Damage upon that Coast: That 3 Spanish Men of War are arrived there, one of 60, one 50, and one 12 Guns, to guard the Coast: That they have taken one Ship, and plunder'd her, and say, they have Commission to take every Vessel that has but a Pound of Log-wood, or a Piece of Eight on board.

Custom-House Boston. Entered Inwards.

Miller and Low from New Hampshire, Loader and Bush from Connecticut, Delano and Turner from North Carolina, Marston from Maryland, Tilson and Kent from Honduras, Bragg from Surranam, Enstie from Statia, Philpot and Gray from New Jersey, Collar and Gibbs from Virginia, Carteret and Soley from Cyan, and Lithared from London.

Cleared Out. Mellit and Ellingwood for New Hampshire, Higgins, Gorham and Coden for Newport, Freeman for Newport and Connecticut, Burroughs for Long Island, Sallis, Story, Card, Power, and Brown for Canso, and Hamerden for London.

Entered Out. Maron, Dunham, Barnes, and Harris for Canso, Gray for Amboy, Bush for Newport and Connecticut, Livermore for Maryland, Sampson for Long-Island, Simmons, Martin, Raymond, and Soper for North Carolina, Timberlake for Fyal, Luist and Webster for West Indies, Dury for Great Britain, Crocker, Lithered and Shepardson for London.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Choice good pick'd Cucumbers, to be sold by Mrs. Randal in Union-Street, near the Town Dock, at 3 s. a Hundred.

Curling Pipes for Barbers made and sold by Mr. John Williams, in Union Street, at 4 s. a Gross.

A likely Negro Man, about forty Years of Age, to be sold. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

A Pail of Pewter, mark'd T. B. containing 4 Den. and an half of Plates, weighing 61 Pound, was carry'd to the Long Wharf on the 31st of December last, in order to be put on board Capt. Isaac Freeman, (then bound for New London) and shipped by Mr. Jacob Holyoke, but 'tis suppos'd by Mistake put on board some other Vessel. Whoever gives Notice of the said Pewter to Mr. Samuel Bridgman, near the Swing Bridge, Boston, or to the Printer hereof, shall be well rewarded.

Edward Carter, Silk-Dyer and Scow-er, from London, now Partner with Samuel Hall, Buckram-Stiffner and Glew-Maker, at the Rainbow and Blue Hand in Cambridge-Street, Boston, Dyes and scowes all sorts of Brocades, Velvets, Damasks, Satins, Lystrings, Tabbies, Burdetts, Mohairs, Poplins, Sainets, Persians, Cloths, Camblerts, Stuffs, Linens, Needle-Work and Embroidery, black Silks, white Sainet Hoods, fine Chipies and Callicoes, Mens and Womens Silk and Worsted Hosiery, Bedding, and all sorts of Furniture, and Mens Cloaths scow'd wet and dry.

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THE [N^o 246 New-England Courant.

From SATURDAY April 9. to SATURDAY April 16. 1726.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

London, Nov. 25.



We hear that the Council and Regency have approved the Conduct of Col. Shute, and that he is to return to New England with fresh Powers and Instructions.

Fontainebleau, Nov. 25. The King's tender Affection for the Queen increases every Day; and his Majesty gives Proofs of it sleeping and waking. Not many Days ago he had a Dream which disturbed him very much, for he dreamt that his Apartment being on Fire, he

took the Queen in his Arms and ran away with her to preserve her from the Flames. When he told his Dream next Morning to the Queen, she was very much affected to see that she had so much of his heart, and when he arose he made her a Present of a Gold Snuff Box, set with Diamonds to a very considerable Value. 'Tis said the Queen is certainly with Child.

Vienna, Nov. 22. 'Tis given out here for certain, that his Portuguese Majesty has granted the Ostend Company the Liberty of going to trade to Brasil, and the Ports which that Crown possesses in the East-Indies.

London, Jan. 18. On Friday last the Grand Jury for the City of London made the following Presentment, which was order'd by the Court forthwith to be printed and publish'd.

WE the Grand Jury of the City of London, sworn to enquire for our Sovereign Lord the King, and the Body of the said City, at the Guildhall, London, on Wednesday the 11th of this Instant January, Anno Domini 1725, and in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George, King of Great Britain, &c.

Imprimis. We present, as a grievous Nuisance, the great Number of Beggars, Shoo-Cleaners, and other idle and wandering Persons, that daily frequent and pester the Publick Streets of this City, to the great Disturbance of the Citizens, and all other Persons passing to and fro through the said Streets upon their lawful Occasions; the said Beggars, and other idle wanderers, interrupting and stopping such Persons for to give them Alms, or pretending to sell some trifling Thing for to colour their asking an Alms; and who daily do molest the Shopkeepers and Inhabitants of this City, by standing or lying continually at their Doors, and disturbing them and their Customers in their Traffick and Builness. Which great Number of Beggars, Shoo-Cleaners, &c. both Men and Women with their young Children, if not timely prevented, may become a heavy Charge to the Inhabitants of this City; the said Numbers having of late greatly increased in this City, as we apprehend, from the Care and Diligence of his Majesty's Justices in the Countreys lying round about the Town, by putting the Laws in Execution against such Scrollers and Beggars, and in setting them to Work, which so affrightens them, that, rather than comply with the Laws, they quit their Parishes, and fly to this City for Shelter; and through the great Remissness and Negligence of the Constables and Beadles in this City, by not apprehending and seizing such Idle Vagrants and Wanderers, and not carrying them before the proper Magistrates, to be dealt with according to the Law. We therefore humbly recommend it to this Honourable Court, that such effectual Measures may be taken for obliging the several Parish and Ward Officers in this City to be diligent in the apprehending and seizing all such Beggars and Wanderers, and to carry them before the Magistrates of this City, that they may be sent to their proper Parishes they belong to, or the House of Correction in this City, to be punish'd according to their Deserts. And as we doubt not of the Care and Readiness of the worthy Magistrates of this City to put the Laws in Execution against such Vagabonds, so we hope, from the Methods they shall take to oblige the Inferior Officers in this City to do their Duty herein, the Growing Nuisance may be redress'd. Dated at the Sessions-House at Justice Hall in the Old Baily, this 14th Day of January, 1725.

Yesterday the Sessions ended at the Old Baily, where two Malefactors, viz. Samuel Sells, late a Summoning Bailiff at Enfield, and John Mattocks, a Victualler in Newgate-Street, received Sentence of Death for a Robbery on the Highway near Shacklewell.

John Moor, convicted of a notorious Riot and Assault in the House of Mr. Hall, a Victualler, at the End of Princess-Street near Stocks-Market, in oppoling a Peace-Officer, and firing a Pistol whereby a Person is dangerously wounded, was fined 50 l. order'd to remain two Years in Newgate, and afterwards to give Security for his good Behaviour for three Years.

A Footman for a violent Assault upon his Mistress, by running after her with a Blunderbuss, to extort Money from her, consented to be transported.

One Woman was burnt in the Hand; and a great many Persons order'd for Transportation.

Rome, Dec. 8. It is still said, that the Cause of the Princess Sobieski's Retreat into the Monastery of Nuns of St. Calicia, was, that she could not prevail with her Consort the Chevalier de St. George, not to trust the Education of her Eldest Son to the Titular Lord Hay, a Protestant, for fear he should bring him up in the Religion of the Church of England. Be that as it will, the Chevalier de St. George has given Orders, that she should be serv'd according to the Rank she bears here, tho' they have not seen each other, nor has there a single Compliment pass'd between them since her first entering into the Monastery. We hear that Cardinal Alberoni, who is in great Esteem with that Princess, had undertaken to reconcile her to her Husband; but that speaking a little haughtily to the Chevalier de St. George, he was desired not to concern himself any further in that Affair. The Cardinal de Polignac takes a great deal of Pains to bring about a Reconciliation between them, and has for that Purpose made several Visits to that Princess in her Cloister, but hitherto without Success.

London, Jan. 25. A South Sea Company's Sloop, that arriv'd lately at Jamaica from La Vera Cruz, brought Advice, that a Dutch Ship having continued Trading on that Coast, the Spaniards fitted out a Man of War and two Sloops to take her; but the Dutch Trader, after a warm Dispute (in which the Capt. of the Spanish Man of War's Leg on the first Broadside was shot off) got clear with little Damage. The Spanish Captain is since dead of his Wounds.

Hague, Jan. 24. M. Oliver Secretary; charg'd with the Affairs of Spain, having presented a Memorial, notifying to their High Mightinesses, that his Catholick Majesty is inclin'd to use his Mediation for accommodating the Differences between the Emperor

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THE [N^o. 4] New-England Courant.

From SATURDAY April 16. to SATURDAY April 23. 1726.

London, December 7.



THE Reader may remember an Account of a Merman or Sea Monster seen off at Brest lately, and inserted in the Foreign and Domestic Papers about two Months ago. The Authors of the *Memoirs de Trevoix* have published a more satisfactory Description of it than any that has yet been given, in an Article from Brest, attested by the Captain and Pilot of the very Ship which the Monster encountered. We find the said Article translated to our Hands in the New *Memoirs of Literature* just published for November, which runs thus.

The Wind being Easterly, we had thirty Fathoms of Water, when at Ten a Clock in the Morning a Sea-Monster like a Man appear'd near the Ship, first on the Larboard where the Mate was, whose Name is William Lamone, who took a Grappling Iron to pull him up; But our Captain, named Oliver Morin, hindered him, being afraid that the Monster would drag him away into the Sea. The said Lamone struck him only on the Back, to make him turn about, that he might view him the better. The Monster being struck showed his Face, having his two Hands closed, as if he had Expressed some Anger. Afterwards he went round the Ship: When he was at the Stern he took hold of the Helm with both Hands; and we were obliged to make it fast, lest he should damage it. From thence he proceeded to the Starboard, swimming still as Men do. When he came to the Forepart of the Ship, he viewed for some time the Figure that was in our Prow, which represented a beautiful Woman; and then he rose out of the Water, as if he had been willing to catch that Figure. All this happened in Sight of the whole Crew. Afterwards he came again to the Larboard, where they presented to him, a Cod-fish hanging down with a Rope: He handled it without spoiling it, and then removed the Length of a Cable, and came again to the Stern, where he took Hold of the Helm a second Time. At that very Moment,

Capt. Morin got a Harping Iron ready, and took it himself to strike him with it, but the Cordage being entangled he missed his Aim, and the Harping Iron touched only the Monster, who turned about, showing his Face, as he had done before. Afterwards he came again to the Forepart, and viewed again the Figure in our Prow. The Mate called for the Harping Iron: But he was frightened, fancying that this Monster was one La Commune, who had killed himself in the Ship the Year before, and was thrown into the Sea in the same Passage. He was contented to push his Back with the Harping Iron; and then the Monster shewed his Face as he had done at other Times. Afterwards he came along the Board, so that one might have given him the Hand. He had the boldness to take a Rope held by John Mazier and John Differe, who being willing to pluck it out of his Hands, drew him to our Board, but he fell into the Water, and then removed at the Distance of a Gun's Shot. He came immediately near our Board, and rising out of the Water to the Navel, we observed that his Breast was as large as that of a Woman of the best Plight. He turned upon his Back, and appeared to be a Male. Afterwards he swam again round the Ship, and then went away; we have never seen him since.

I believe that from Ten a Clock till Twelve this Monster was along our Board; if the Crew had not been frightened, he might have been taken many Times with the Hand, being only two Feet distant. The Monster is about eight Foot long: His Skin is brown and tawny, without any Scales: All his Motions are like those of Men, the Eyes of a proportionable Size, a little Mouth, a large and flat Nose, very white Teeth, black Hair, the Chin covered with a mossy Beard, a sort of Whiskers under the Nose, the Ears like those of Men, Fins between the Fingers of his Hands and Feet, like those of Ducks. In a word, he is like a well shaped Man. Which is certified to be true by Captain Oliver Morin, John Martin, Pilot, and by the whole Crew, consisting of Two and thirty Men.

We hear, that at the Sittings in the King's Bench at Guildhall, the Rev. Mr. Woolston was found Guilty, on his own Confession, of being the Author and Publisher of a Book entitled, *The Moderator*.

There

There is Advice, that the Dutch Cruizers have taken and carried to Gibrittar an Algerine Rover of 40 Guns and 300 Men.

We hear, that the Statue of his Majesty on Horse-back, curiously perform'd by Mr. Nott of Hyde Park, larger than that at Charing Cross, is set up at his Grace the Duke of Bolton's Seat at Hackwood; and that he is making one for Grosvenor Square, which is to be Gilt all over.

London, Dec. 9. At the Rehearsal of Mr. Purcell's Te Deum, &c. on Tuesday last at St. Paul's, the Stewards of the Sons of the Clergy, collected upwards of 130 l. of the Ladies there present, towards placing out poor Clergymens Daughters Apprentices.

Stockholm, Dec. 3. We are assured that one of the Proposals which is to be made by the Court in the next General Assembly of the States of the Kingdom, is to grant the free Exercise of Religion to all Christian Communions throughout the Kingdom without Exception; and that there will be another to extend the Commerce of the Swedes to all Parts of Europe.

We hear, that a Petition of several of the Inhabitants of Vintry Ward, praying that they might be allowed to qualify themselves to vote at the next Election of Common Council Men, by paying the Taxes specified in the late Act of Parliament, was considered last Tuesday in the Court of Aldermen, and rejected, as being out of Time.

Rome, Dec. 29. We have it reported here, that the Courts of Vienna and Madrid, have required the Great Duke of Tuscany to declare the Infant Don Carlos his Successor.

Berlin, Jan. 15. The Broils between the King of Prussia, and the Poles are encreased to such a Degree, that his Prussian Majesty has order'd 10 Regiments of Foot and 6 of Horse to file off toward Prussia, to reinforce his Troops which are already in those Parts, his Majesty having resolv'd to follow thither in Person, and the Generals who are to command, are actually nam'd.

Constantinople, Dec. 15. According to Advices from Persia, our Troops are by this time got into Winter Quarters, where they will rest for some time; that they may be the better able next Spring to go on with their Conquest. 'Tis talk'd, that the Sultan Elref, who succeeded Meryweis, is about sending an Embassy hither to endeavour to agree with the Port about the Partition of Persia.

Paris, Jan. 25. They write from Madrid, that the Duke de Riparda pretends he will augment the Revenues of his Catholick Majesty in Spain up to 30 Millions of Crowns a Year, and those of the West Indies to 4 Millions of Pistoles.

Hambourg, Jan. 15. They write from

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Hanover, that his Royal Highness Prince Frederick presides now in the Electoral Council, being assisted by Mess. de Bulau Gortz; and other Members of the Privy Council.

London, Jan. 29. Last Week a Gardiner at Eltham in Kent, bought a Piece of Ground of a Widow his Neighbour; and two Days afterwards pulling down an old shed that stood in the Premises; in digging up the Earth, he found two earthen Pots full of Silver, and a small Purse in one of the Pots full of old Gold, in all to the Value of about 200 l. It being nois'd about by one of the Gardiners Servants, who assisted him in digging, the woman, who has 4 Children, lays Claim to the Treasure, and they have begun a Law Suit about it.

Boston, April 23.

On Thursday last a special Court of Admiralty was held here for the Tryal of Capt. Symons, who several times beat one of his Men in his Passage from this Place to North Carolina, so that he dyed in two Days after the last time of his beating him; and his Indictment being read, the Court adjourn'd to this Day.

Custom-House Boston. Entered Inwards:

Punchard and Thatcher from Connecticut; Smalledge from North Carolina, Flucker; Whittle, Winkley, and Benjamin from Saltertuda, Burbeck, Mackin and Durfey from the Bay of Honduras, and Stanney from Antigua.

Cleared Out. Stone and George for New Hampshire, Beekman and Theobald for New York, Kent, Raymond, Dory, Hill, and Gale for North Carolina, Trévose for Antigua, Colesworthy for Newfoundland, Green for Connecticut, Livermore for Maryland, Davis for West Indies, Ray, Mason, and Dimond for Canso, Philpot for Amboy, Durgee and Crocker for Great Britain, and Shepardson for London.

Entered Out. Knowles and Grofs for Connecticut, Smalledge for North Carolina, Prince, Amy, Aubin and Stroud for Newfoundland, Lake and Fustis for West Indies, Sears and Snelling for Surranam, Fones and Cary for London.

ADVERTISEMENT.

†† A large Pasture in the Common to be let. Enquire of Madam Banister, at her House in Newbury Street.

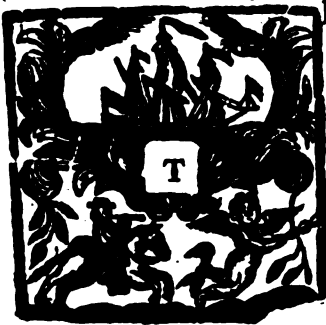
¶ Choice good pick'd Cucumbers, to be sold by Mrs. Randal in Union-Street, near the Town Dock, at 3 s. a Hundred.

A Pail of Pewter, mark'd T. B. containing 4 Doz. and an half of Plates, weighing 61 Pound, was carry'd to the Long Wharf on the 21st of December last, in order to be put on board Capt. Isaac Freeman, (then bound for New London) and shipp'd by Mr. Jacob Holyoke, but 'tis suppos'd by Mistake put on board some other Vessel. Whoever gives Notice of the said Pewter to Mr. Samuel Bridgman, near the Swing Bridge, Boston, or to the Printer hereof, shall be well rewarded.

THE New-England Courant.

From SATURDAY April 23. to SATURDAY April 30. 1726.

London, November 30.



HEY write from Aberdeen, that the Principals, the Doctors, Professors, and Masters of King's College have unanimously conferred the Degree of Doctor in Physick upon Mr. Thomas Barham of Cheshunt in Hert-

ford-shire.

On Friday Night last came on a Tryal before the Lord Chief Justice Raymond, between one Pierce Plaintiff and an eminent Quaker at Chelmsford Defendant, for a Criminal Conversation with the Plaintiff's Wife. It was proved and admitted that the Quaker and Mrs. Pierce, did lie together in one Bed: But it appeared that Mr. Pierce, the Husband, in whose Name the Suit was carried on, was now absent in the East Indies, and that his Wife carried the Quaker to a House of Evil Repute, whereupon the Jury gave a Verdict for the Defendant.

The Creditors of Joseph Lacey, the famous Quaker, who lately went off for a great Sum of Money, having made Application to the Rt. Hon. the Lord High Chancellor, the Time for surrendering himself is enlarged for 30 Days; in which Time, we hear, he intends to deliver up himself and his Effects, pursuant to the Statute of Bankruptcy, having written a Letter to his Wife expressing such his Resolution.

The Scotch Mail that was expected in last Friday, did not arrive, the Floods being out in a violent Manner between Newark and Grantham; insomuch that the Post Boy narrowly escaped himself, but his Horse and Bag of Letters were lost.

The Companies of Assurance have been defied by our East India Companies not to assure any Thing on or belonging to the Ships fitted out by the East India Company at Ostend.

Yesterday being the last Day of the Term Mr. Henderson, Mr. Brown, Mr. Cunningham, and others bound over on Account of publishing some seditious Papers relating to the Glasgow Riot, appeared at the King's Bench Bar, and were continued on their Recognizances till the next Term.

London, Dec. 7. They write from Dover,

Dec. 3. That the Swift Man of War, Capt. Pitman, went out that Morning to cruize off the North Foreland, and to look out for his Majesty's coming over from Holland, but happen'd to run ashore a little to the Northward of the Pier Head; Two of the Men were washed out of the Boat and drowned; but they were in great hopes the Man of War would be got off.

To the Worshipful Master JANUS.

SIR, Cambridge, April 25. 1726:
THE poetick Performances which sometimes bloom in your Paper, not only afford a rich Entertainment to those of a fine and delicate Imagination, but may, by their Heat and Influence, call forth from the Womb of some great and hidden Genius, some Pieces of inestimable Value, of which the Publick might otherwise have been deprived.

What Advantage such Pieces have been to the Author of the following Translation, is beyond my Power at present to determine: But the Commendation which the Publick hath paid to the last Piece of Poetry inserted in the *Courant*, has encourag'd me to publish this beautiful Ode; with some Assurance, that if the Reception is but correspondent to the Merit of the Performance, it will obtain a considerable Applause; at least with those who have any Acquaintance with the Charms of the Original.

Yours, &c.

Horace, Ode the XVI. Lib. II. to Gracchus.

THRO' all Mankind impatient Ardours reign;

To live a Life of Ease secure from Pain:
The Sailor, on the *Aegean* Billows tost,
By gloomy Clouds the Moon's fair Lustre lost,

And Stars no more seen with their radiant Fires

To guide th' uncertain Ship, soft Rest desires.
In Feats of War, the furious *Thracians* skill'd,
And *Medes*, with whizzing Deaths to win the Field,

With thirsty Soul, O *Gracchus*! Ease explore!
More worth than shining Beds of yellow Oar,
Or purple Garments stain'd with *Tyrian* dyes,
Which Gems enlighten, as the Stars the Skies.

THE New-England Courant.

From SATURDAY April 30. to SATURDAY May 7. 1726.

Lisbon, Dec. 3.



On the 30th ult. the Fleet from Fernambuc, arrived safe in the Tagus, having made the Voyage in less than 13 Weeks. It has brought 3000 Chests of Sugar, & 23,000 Hides, but how much Gold and other Effects are on Board the Flotilla is not yet known. We have still frequent Storms on our Coast, which 'tis supposed keeps off the Algerine Rovers.

London, Dec. 7.

Last Saturday Morning, the Wife of Mr. Clarke, a Clock-maker in Fetter Lane, having been at Clare Market, and returning Home, a Country Cart which was at a Shop Door in Portugal Street, unlading of Goods, was set on Running by one of the Horses taking a sudden Start, and was carried upon the Pavement, where the Cart squeezed the said unfortunate Gentlewoman against the Wall, and broke one of her Legs and an Arm, before any Help could be got, and bruised her in such a miserable manner that she expired in a few Minutes. Her Corpse was carried Home in a Chair to her Husband and Four Children. The Coroner's Inquest having sat Yesterday upon the Body, brought in their Verdict, Accidental Death.

Dublin, Dec. 11. The House of Commons have passed the Bill for securing & strengthening the Protestant Interest, and to oblige Converts from the Roman Catholick Religion, to bring up their Children Protestants; and to prevent the Occasional Conformity of Papists.

They have also ordered a Bill to be brought in for Planting and Preserving Timber and Fruit Trees in this Kingdom.

As likewise a Bill for the better regulating and employing the Poor.

And also a Bill for the more effectual Transportation of Felons and Vagabonds.

London, Dec. 16. The Governours of Queen Anne's Bounty to the poor Clergy, have order'd 69 poor Livings, 23 of which do not exceed 10 l. a Year, to be augmented with 200 l. each.

The Loving Brothers, Capt. Watfon, from London to Figura, was at Anchor in the

Hurricane last Tuesday sen'night between the Nore and Margate, but soon parted from her Anchors, and ran upon the Red sand; and was judged by the Crew to have bulged, who took to their Boat, but had the Misfortune to break their Oars; they afterwards kept driving at Sea till Thursday, when the Sarum, an Outward-bound East India-man took them up; the Mate, one Sailor, and a Passenger died in the Boat. The Ship floated, and was found by some Fishing Smacks, and by them towed up the River; and on Tuesday the Gentlemen that shipt the Goods in it, had a Meeting, and gave the three Masters of the Fishing Smacks who brought her in 300 l. for their Salvage of the Goods, she being very rich; and a handsome Gratuity will no doubt be given them by the Owners of the said Ship.

An odd sort of Cheat was put in Practice some Days since, upon a Woman that lets Lodgings in Red-Lion Street in Holbourn: A young Gentleman who lodged in her House being indisposed, went out of Town for the Air, with design to stay about a Month; there came in his Absence, three Persons to the Landlady, pretending to be his Relations, and gave a very particular Account of his Sickness and Death at Rickmansworth in Hertfordshire, the Place he had told her he was going to. The Woman being thus deluded with their story delivered them all his Effects, and suffer'd them to take Possession of every Thing belonging to the supposed Deceased, to the Value of about 200 Pounds; and in four Days after, the Gentleman came to Town, when to his Infinite Surprize, he found his Lodgings entirely stripp'd, and himself thus robbed of all he had.

London, Dec. 21.

Last Week died one Mr. Woodward at his Lodgings in the Temple, reputed worth 80,000 l. the Bulk of which Estate, for want of his making a Will, goes to his Sister, a poor industrious Widow of St. Dunstan's in the West, who taught Children to read for her Subsistence.

We hear that his Majesty hath been pleased to grant his most gracious Pardon to Lieut. Col. Graham of Col. Kirk's Regiment, who some Months ago killed Capt. Manning of the same Regiment in a Duel.

London, Jan. 29.

There is a Fleet to be fitted out with all Expedition,

Expedition, and to consist of 30 Men of War, viz. 2 Guard Ships, 12 others, from 50 to 60 Guns, and two Fire Ships.

On Wednesday the South Sea Company put up their Whale Fins to Sale, which were sold at a high Price.

Westminster, Febr. 19. The 15th the House of Lords took into Consideration the Treaty concluded at Hanover, between Great Britain, France, and Prussia: And that between the Emperor and the King of Spain. And agreed to an Address of Thanks to His Majesty.

The same Day the House of Commons also took the said Treaties into Consideration, which occasion'd great Debates; but at length they came to a Resolution, on a Division, 205 against 107, for an humble Address to his Majesty: 'To express their just Sense of his Majesty's Concern for the Ballance and Peace of Europe, and above all, their unfeigned Gratitude for his earnest and seasonable Care of the particular Interests of his British Subjects by forming and entering into the said defensive Alliance with the most Christian King and the King of Prussia, in order to obviate and disappoint the dangerous Views and Consequences of the Treaty of Peace betwixt the Emperor and the King of Spain; and to preserve the many valuable Rights and Privileges of this Nation, against the fatal Tendency of the said Treaty of Commerce, calculated for the entire Destruction of the British Trade, in Breach of several solemn Treaties now in Force: To acknowledge His Majesty's Prudence and Resolution, in not letting any Attempts or Insinuations whatsoever divert his Majesty from consulting and steadily pursuing the true Interest of these his Kingdoms; and to assure His Majesty, That in Justice and Vindication of the Honour and Dignity of the British Crown, their House will effectually stand by and support his Majesty against all Insults and Attacks, that any Prince or Power, in Resentment of the just Measures which his Majesty has so wisely taken, shall make upon any of his Majesty's Territories or Dominions tho' not belonging to the Crown of Great Britain.

'Tis particularly to be observ'd, that whilst the House of Lords were debating the Consequences of the Two Treaties aforementioned, the Duke of Newcastle, one of the Principal Secretaries of State, produced a Letter to their Lordships, which he had received the Day before from Col. Stanhope, the British Minister at the Court of Madrid, signifying, 'That the Duke de Riparda,

Prime Minister of Spain, had told him, 'That a New Treaty was concluded with the Emperor, by which his Imperial Majesty obliged himself to procure Gibraltar, to be restor'd by Force of Arms, if other Means would not prevail; and to that End he is to send 30000 of his Forces into Spain. That his Catholick Majesty of Spain engages on the other hand, to protect the Ostend Company in their Commerce to the Indies.' The Lord Lechmere then mov'd, that no Resolutions might be taken till that New Treaty came before the House, for that what that noble Duke had mention'd might be only Talk: To which his Grace reply'd, 'That he had his Majesty's positive Command to acquaint the House with the Contents of that Letter.

Boston, May 7.

Tuesday last being Town-Meeting here, the Assembly chose the Honourable Thomas Hutchinson Esq; Moderator: And for Representatives, Joseph Wadsworth Esq; Mr. Thomas Cushing, Mr. Ezekiel Lewis, and John Ballantine Esq;

Custom-House Boston. Entered Inwards.

Samuel Stevens, John Stevens, Ober, Jackson, Ellingwood, Bowden, Breed, Zech. Stone and Robert Stone from New Hampshire, Davis, Lothrop and Edwards from Connecticut, Freeman and Coggeshall from Newport, Davis from Long-Island, Fletcher from Maryland, Carver and Knox from Honduras, Rawlins and Draper from Guadeloop, Holland from S. Carolina, Sleight from Martinico, Lillie from Statia, and Green from North Carolina.

Cleared Out.

Bowden and Parsons for New Hampshire, Carver, Gross, Waterman, Thatcher, Carteret and Coggeshall for Newport and Connecticut, Chaille, Ralph, Beal and Wattel for Canso, Snelling for Surranam, and Prince for Newfoundland.

Entered Out.

Perkins for Newport and Connecticut, Draper for Newport, Ward, Brown and Miller for Newfoundland, Schermerhoorn for New York, Brooker for West Indies, Easterbrook for North Carolina, Flucker and Thomas for South Carolina, and Odar for London.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T S.

S S All Sorts of very good Household Goods, to be sold at Mr. Richard Avery's near the Town-House, Boston.

††† This Paper (No 249) begins a Quarter, and those who have not paid for the last, are desir'd to send in their Money, or pay it to the Bearer.

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THE New-England Courant.

From SATURDAY May 7. to SATURDAY May 21. 1726.

London, November 30.



THEIR High Mightinesses, the States General of the United Provinces, not many Months ago, gave an egregious Instance, not only of the true Christian Temper and Moderation, but at the same Time of that

profound Policy and Wisdom, with which their flourishing Republick is govern'd; and which, were it imitated by other Sovereigns, would very much advance the Strength and Grandeur of their Kingdoms and States, and at the same Time, procure the Ease, Quiet and Happiness of their Subjects. The Passage we mean, is as follows.

The Roman Catholicks in Holland being at great Variance amongst themselves, upon account of the Election and Consecration of an Arch-bishop, the Republick of Venice was desired by the Pope to concern themselves in this Affair, and intercede with the States-General, as appears by the following Memorial, and the Answer returned to the same.

Memorial from the most Serene Republick of Venice to the High and Mighty States-General.

AS we make no doubt but the Intention of your Wise and powerful Republick in tolerating the free Exercise of our Roman Catholick Religion in your Dominions, is to maintain it Exempt from Trouble in the Discipline which is therein established, we cannot think that a Disorder, so contrary to the said Discipline, and the Doctrine of the Holy Fathers, as the Consecration which has been made of an Arch-bishop of Utrecht could be agreeable to the refined Judgment of your High Mightinesses, because such a plain Disobedience to the Supream Head of the Church cannot fail to cause Divisions among the Roman Catholicks of your Dominions, who are as much indebted as your other Subjects to the Wise and famous Government of your Republick.

This has encourag'd the Senate, from a Motive of Zeal for the Uniformity of Sentiments in Religion, and for the Peace of Consciences, to apply to your High Mightinesses, and beg you in the most earnest manner to see that good Order be restor'd in the Ecclesiastical Discipline of your Roman Catholick Subjects, that the Clergy there may be oblig'd to own their Sovereign Pastor; that the Rebels against their Au-

thority may be suppress'd, and that those turbulent Spirits may be silenc'd, in order to re-establish that Tranquillity among them which is so necessary for them. The Certainty we are under of the particular Affection which your High Mightinesses have for our Republick, which you have deriv'd from your Predecessors, and the Sincerity of our Intentions for the Prosperity of your Subjects, gives us room to hope a favourable Answer to this Cordial Intercession, in Consideration of the high Esteem we have for your High Mightinesses, and of the Sincerity with which we wish you all manner of Happiness.

*Given at our Ducal Palace, March 31. 1725.
Sign'd, Vendramino Bianchi, Secr.*

Resolution of the States General upon the Memorial of the Venetians.

AFTER mature Deliberation, it has been resolv'd to acquaint the Serene Republick of Venice, that their High Mightinesses will always retain a very high Esteem for the said Republick, and that their Intercession is of so great Weight with their High Mightinesses, that they would give them a Proof of it upon this Occasion with pleasure, but that they cannot do it without derogating from the Fundamental and Inviolable Maxim of their Republick, viz. that in Matters of Religion and Ecclesiastical Discipline, the bare Perswasion, without any Constraint or Violence, ought to take Place; that 'tis free for every one to think in religious Matters what he believes is most proper for obtaining his Salvation, of which every one is to give an Account to God according to the Information or Light he has receiv'd; that their High Mightinesses thinking the Religion which they Profess the best and most conformable to the Reveal'd Will of God, could wish that every one of their Subjects would conform to it; but that according to their Fundamental Maxims they cannot force any Body upon that Article, but on the contrary must leave every one Liberty to profess what Religion he thinks in his Conscience to be the best, provided nevertheless that they demean as good and loyal Subjects, and that they attempt nothing in Word or Deed which may be prejudicial to the Authority of the Government, to the Happiness of Civil Society, to Good Manners, to the Publick Tranquillity, or which tends to the Oppression of their Neighbours.

That 'tis upon this Footing their High Mightinesses have and do still tolerate the Roman

Roman Catholicks and others in their Dominions, without taking notice of their particular Sentiments about the Authority, which both of them attribute more or less to him whom they alike recognize for Pastor, as long as the Publick Repose is not affected by it; that therefore their High Mightinesses having not hitherto taken Cognizance of what has pass'd touching the Election and Consecration of a pretended Arch-bishop of Utrecht, who, they heard, was lately dead, they did not pretend to judge whether any thing was done contrary to the Rules; that the Sentiments of their Catholick Subjects in this Point being divided, their High Mightinesses according to their Principles cannot make use of their Authority, or suffer any Foreign Authority to be employ'd for obliging either the one or the other to drop their Sentiments, or to perswade any one to submit blindly to him, whom they call the Sovereign Pastor; but that they were obliged, on the contrary to maintain both Parties alike against all Oppression and Persecution: That the most Serene Doge would be pleas'd, in his Great Wisdom, to consider, that their High Mightinesses can never bear the Court of Rome to exercise a boundless Power in their Dominions, which even would go farther than is recogniz'd in several Kingdoms and Countries where the Romish Religion is uppermost, and which would deprive the ancient Secular Clergy of their Prerogatives and Benefices, of which they pretend to have been in Possession Time out of Mind, on purpose to Introduce Foreign Missionaries; which if your Serene Republick will please to consider in great Justice, their High Mightinesses hope that you will please to make use of your Intercession to prevent all manner of Violence, and to put an end to the Differences with Moderation and Mildness; that such an Intercession being conformable to Justice and Prudence, will be most agreeable to their High Mightinesses, who will preserve for the Serene Republick that high Esteem which they always had, and will have nothing more at heart, than to keep up a good and sincere Friendship.

This Wise Answer of the States-General ought to put to the Blush all PERSECUTING POWERS in Christendom, whether ROMISH; LUTHERAN, or CALVINISTICAL; for PERSECUTION is much of the same Nature, and acts upon the same Principles, in all Sects and Countries, and therefore needs no other distinguishing *Epithet*, than that of DIABOLICAL, as being the Genuine Issue of the Father of Darkness.

The following Speech was made to the French King at Fontainebleau, Oct. 20. N. S. by the Bishop Duke of Langres, in the Name of the General Assembly of the Clergy of France.

BOSTON: Printed and sold by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN in Union-Street, where Advertisements and Letters are taken in. Price 4 d. single, or 12 s. 2 Year.

Sire,
THE Clergy of France, assembled by your Majesty's Permission, come before thee separate, to pay, at the Footstool of your Throne, their Homage and their Vows.

But, Sire, it is not barely as your Majesty's Subjects, that upon these solemn Occasions we present our selves before you; we come here also as Bishops, and as Ministers at the Altar, to lay before your Eyes, the Sentiments, or the Necessities of the Church of France. When the Faith is in Danger, we beseech you to permit us to use the most effectual Means to preserve it in all its Purity: If the Liberties of the Church are struck at, we Implore your Authority to maintain them; and be the Occasion of our appearing what it will, the Honour we have to speak to the eldest Son of the Church, and to the Defender of the Faith, justly inspires us with the Confidence of being favourably heard.

This is the first time that the Clergy of your Kingdom have the Mortification to separate, without complying with their Sovereign's Desires: We dare, however flatter our selves, that in examining our Conduct, you will find nothing but Proofs of our Fidelity. The Gifts of the Clergy of France have always furnished out plentiful Streams to supply the Necessities of the State. Always animated with the same Spirit, we are ready to make new Efforts; we are only desirous to reconcile what we owe to the State, with what Religion exacts from us, and to give the clearest Proofs of our Zeal for your Majesty's Service, without endangering the Immunities of the Church.

[*To be continu'd.*]

Boston, May 21.

On Thursday last Mr. Miller, commonly call'd one-handed Miller, being in a Boat with two others, near Pudding Point, the Boat sunk under them, and Mr. Miller was unfortunately drown'd. The other two sav'd themselves by swimming on Shore.

Custom-House Boston. Entered Inwards.

Jackson, Stone, Groves and Corniag from New Hampshire, Higgins from Connecticut, Wincolt from Teneriff, Cooper and Warr from Honduras, Webber from South Carolina, Arnal and Waite from North Carolina, Scot from Maryland, Knight from Jamaica, Billa from Annapolis Royal, Bell from Rhode-Island, Webb from New York, Jernegan from Virginia, and Maxwell from St. Kitts.

Cleared Out.

Ellingwood, Low and Stevens for New-Hampshire, Draper and Wilbar for Newport, Lothrop and Davis for Long Island, Davis for Newport and Connecticut, Coverly and Nichols for North Carolina, Bowles for S. Carolina, Carley, Ward and Chaille for Newfoundland, Fletcher for Maryland, Breed and Thomas for Barbadoes, Larman for West Indies, Winslow for Amsterdam, Flucker and Soley for Surinam, Buckeridge for Virginia, Butler for Bahama Islands, Sanders for West Indies, Burbeck and Macken for Jamaica.

Entered Out.

Gorham and Sturgis for Newport and Connecticut, Perry for Long-Island, Smith for Canfo, Colley and Johnson for Surinam, Whitehead for North Carolina, Pitts for Maryland, Owen for Barbadoes, Burbeck for Jamaica, Rath-ton for Liverpool, Steigh and Cooper for West Indies, and Jonathan Clark for London.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T S.

†† All Sorts of very good Household Goods, to be sold at Mr. Richard Avery's near the Town-House, Boston.

THE New-England Courant.

From SATURDAY May 21. to SATURDAY May 28. 1726.

The Speech from the Clergy of France to the French King continu'd.



UR Estates were dedicated by the Pious Liberality of the Faithful, to the Décoration of Temples and Altars, to the Maintenance of the Ministers of Religion, and to the Relief of the Poor.

Barely Trustees of these Estates, we can neither change the Nature, nor divert the Use of them. One of the principal Obligations of our Ministry is, to be vigilant in preserving the Immunities established by the Law of God, and confirm'd by all the Kings your Predecessors; and if we beg to be maintain'd in the glorious Prerogative of always giving freely, it is in order to render our selves faithful in every Branch of our Duty.

Permit us, Sire, to recal that August Ceremony, wherein your Majesty receiv'd, at the Foot of the Altar, the Holy Unction, which sanctifying Supreme Authority, unites, as it were, to your sacred Person the Rights of the Priesthood and Empire: The sacred Pontiffs then promised you, in God's Name, that he would be the Support of your Throne, you promise God, that you would ever be the firmest Defender of his Laws. The Interests and Immunities of the Church then acquired the Right of having upon all Occasions, your Royal Protection.

You will fulfil those awful Engagements, Sire; your Piety, your Zeal for Religion, every Thing warrants this to us; and we return into our Dioceses full of the lively Hope, that the Clergy of France, will shortly experience what they always experienced upon the like Occasion, during the Reign of your August Great Grandfather.

Like that Prince, you have declared your self against Innovation and Heresy, by stamping your Authority upon all the Edicts that condemn them: Like him, you are a Lover of Truth and Justice; and you hear with Goodness the Ministers of the living God, who are never permitted to hold the Truth in Captivity: And like him, after having Subjected the Estates of the Church to a new Administration, you will acknowledge the Justice of our demands, and preserve our Immunities.

The Re-establishment of Provincial Councils is an Affair in which the Clergy of France are yet more concern'd; and I am charg'd by all the Ecclesiastical Provinces, most humbly to beseech your Majesty to permit them to hold Canonical Assemblies.

The Councils are the only Remedy capable of curing the Distempers that Afflict the Church, and to prevent those which threaten it. They afford the most certain Means to restore Purity of Manners, Exactness and Uniformity in Ecclesiastical Discipline, and a perfect Union among all the Ministers of Jesus Christ. We hope Sire, that your Majesty under a due Sense of the Troubles that perplex the Church of France, will permit us to labour effectually to put an End to them. When Faith or Doctrine are concern'd, the very Shadow of Division is terrible; and we cannot be too forward in dissipating it.

After having represented to your Majesty what the Church expects from the First, the Dearest, the most August of her Children; after having protested to you, that the Clergy of your Kingdom will always shew themselves worthy of being the First Estate of the Nation; we are going to proclaim to your People, the Happiness they are to enjoy under your Reign.

The Blessings it has pleas'd the Almighty Providence to shower down upon your Majesty, are to us a Pledge that you are a King according to God's own Heart. It is not, that he has endow'd you with so many Vertues, as are the just Foundation of our Hopes; Favours yet more rare and singular convince us that Heaven has a particular Care in conducting and protecting you.

Not only your Minority was peaceful (a thing hardly ever known since the Establishment of this Monarchy) but all Europe has enjoy'd a profound Tranquility ever since your Majesty ascended the Throne of your Ancestors.

Let others attribute this sort of Miracle to Human Prudence: As for us, who never form our Judgment by outward Appearances, we acknowledge that it was the Hand of God that disarm'd the Powers of Europe, and suspended their Jealousies, to raise your Infancy, and form your Youth in the Bosom of Peace. The God of Peace is pleas'd to give us a Pacifick King, the most precious Gift he could take out of the Treasury of his Mercies.

The

The Finger of God appear'd yet more plainly in the Choice you have made of a Consort worthy of you. Yes, Sire, God alone could prepare the Ways which conducted our vertuous Queen to the First Throne of Europe: It was God that enlightened the August Prince in whom your Majesty has so justly reposed a Confidence: It was God that inspired you to follow his wholesome Advice, and to fulfil by that sacred Union the Eternal Decrees, on which depended the Happiness of your Life, and the Felicity of your People.

We are going to revive the Zeal and Piety of all the Faithful; we are going to redouble the Ardour of our Vows and Sacrifices, to obtain of God to preserve, and even to prolong beyond the ordinary Limits, a Life so precious, and always to shower down upon your sacred Person the choicest Blessings.

Upon Occasion of this Letter we may here take Notice, that on Friday the 9th of November, N. S. the *Count de Maurepas*, Secretary of State, went by Order of the French King to the Convent of the Great Augustins, where having sent for the Agents of the Clergy, he cancell'd Part of their Registers before their Faces, and took the rest along with him. The Speech which the Bishop of Angers made to the General Assembly of the Clergy upon the 27th past, the Day of their breaking up, and the Letter which that Assembly wrote to the King the same Day, are very Remarkable. The Speech was to this Effect.

My Lords,
YOU know and are affected with the State of the Church of France for some Years past, Error gains Ground every Day. Papers stuff'd with the worst of Principles, and containing as it were an Epitome of the different Heresies with which the Church has been rent for several Ages, are dispers'd in every Corner, and makes too much Impression among the People, whom they are calculated to seduce. The Faith suffers, and appears alter'd in the Flock of Jesus Christ. Error declares it self boldly; Subordination is well nigh abolish'd; Libertinism and Corruption of Manners spread Daily: you are not ignorant, My Lords, to what a Pitch the Disorders we complain of have been carry'd; and we are still scared with the scandalous Spectacle afforded by Monks, who after they had dedicated themselves to the closest Retirement, were not afraid to steal clandestinely into a Foreign Country, and unite themselves, if I may be allow'd the Expression, to the Heart of Error. [This alludes to the late Flight of some French Carthusians into Holland, to avoid subscribing the Constitution *Unigenitus*.]

It is on such Occasions as these that Bishops ought to exert a prudent Zeal. We have the Honour to be the Apostles and Teachers; we enjoy the Sweets of their Labours; and is it not reasonable we should walk in the Way they have mark'd our footsteps? What would ensue, if we were capable of sacrificing to an over-strain'd Complaisance, or to a Criminal Policy, a Courage which those Saints and Great Men shew'd even at the Expence of their Lives?

Be not disgusted, My Lords, at Reflections, which in the terrible Condition we are now at once plunged into, I cannot deny to Religion, to my Character, to the Salvation of my Flock, and to the Edification of the Church. The Cross I bear upon my Breast, will not suffer me to forget what I ought to conquer; and provided the great God we serve will vouchsafe me his Assistance in defending the Interest of his Church to the last Moment of my Life, the Thorns he shall be pleas'd to throw in my Way shall be more prized by me than the finest Flowers. Neither is it My Lords, that I boggle at the Execution of Lord President's Orders; but he gives me ground to believe, his Majesty is not inform'd of the Lengths to which the Innovators carry things. I think it our Duty, not only as Bishops, but as good Subjects, to represent to his Majesty, in a dutiful Letter, the Misery and Affliction of the Church of France. This is what has determin'd me, My Lords, to desire, that this Assembly would do themselves the Honour to write the King a Letter, wherein they should let him know, that at the same time that they obey his Orders, they think themselves in Duty bound, to shew him the Dangers to which Religion is expos'd.

The Letter of the Clergy to the King was as follows; *viz.*

SIRE,
PERMIT the Clergy of your Kingdom once more to lay at your Feet the just Sentiments of their Grief. The Ministers of God daily convey to his Throne the pious Breathings of your Soul; and shall they not reap the Consolation of having their own Complaints heard by you?

It is your Sacred Name, that is made Use of, Sire, to stop our Mouths, upon a Subject that much more concerns us than our Privileges, and gives us much more Uneasiness.

The Faith, the only good Thing Men cannot envy us, is expos'd to new Dangers. A Heresy equally bold and insinuating, dares to say any thing, to enterprize any thing. It is our Duty to oppose it; that was our Design: But your Authority, Sire, that Authority which we respect even when it lies heaviest upon us, is employ'd; it is made Use of to oblige us to be silent; and it looks

looks as if we were to be reduc'd to the fatal Necessity, either of being Disobedient by breaking Silence, or of being Prevaricators by keeping it. To avoid both these Rocks, we address our selves to you, to desire your Majesty would at least procure by your Ordinances, the Good we would bring about by our Instructions, and supply our Zeal, as we may say, by your Authority.

An Apostolical Constitution, respected by all the Churches in the World, is no where receiv'd with Contumely but by your Subjects. Assist us by your Power to root out of those Disobedient People the Seeds of Untowardness and Rebellion, which are full as dangerous to the State, as they are to the Church. The Bull Unigenitus is her Work; it is every where received; the Agreement of almost all the Bishops with the Pope, cannot be thought to teach, nor even to favour Error. We are obliged by our Ministry to use our utmost Endeavours to make all the Faithful render to that Apostolical Decree the Obedience of Heart and Mind which is its Due. Unite all your Subjects in this necessary Confession, Sire, and we will gladly keep the Silence Men would exact from us; or, if we break it, it shall be only to bless God, that we see in our Days upon the Throne, an Imitator of that King according to his own Heart, who esteem'd it his Glory to teach his Subjects himself the Law of the Lord, and deliver'd to them the Words of Holiness and Salvation.

In Expectation, Sire, that your Edicts will bring all your Subjects to the Obedience of Jesus Christ and his Church, it shall be our Care to watch, that Error make no more the rapid Progress which has so astonish'd us. We are resolv'd above all Things, to see that the Wolf enter not into the Sheepfold of Jesus Christ; and not to grant any Benefice, but to those who in the Examinations we shall make them undergo, shall give us very good Assurance of their Submission to that Holy Constitution, which your Majesty has several Times declared to be the Law of the State, as it is an invariable Law of the Church.

If (which God forbid) we should meet with Contradiction on the Part of some Tribunals; if our Zeal be thwarted, and our Courage put to the Tryal, it is our Business, Sire, to suffer; but it is yours to protect us; it was to do Service to your Mother the Church, that God made you a King, and a great King.

It is of us you ought to learn, what Service it is she expects from your Gratitude to God. Be instructed, therefore, O you that are a Judge of the Earth! Hear and understand, you that bear Scepter. The Ministers of God are no less oblig'd to instruct you than to obey you. Religion is

the firmest Support of your Throne; and Goodness is the first Ornament of it. Those, Sire, are the fairest Characters of your Reign. Because you are full of Religion, stand by the Decisions which the Church adopts by her Suffrage; because you are full of Goodness, spare us those Tears which the Danger of Religion exacts from us. Shall we take the Liberty to tell you, this is as essential a Part of your Duty, as it is of ours to be inviolably submitted and devoted to you. We are, with the most profound Respect, Sire, &c.

This Letter was very ill receiv'd at Court, and the Bishops of Angers, Chartres, and Soissons, the chief Promoters of it, were thereupon ordered to retire to their Dioceses; but the Bishop of Chartres anticipated the Order, by setting out of his own accord the very next Day.

The Bishop of Soissons being some Days before, at Fontainebleau, the Duke of Bourbon reproach'd him for the Precipitancy with which the Assembly had push'd a Prelate of the Rank of the Bishop of Bayeux: *'Tis true, Monseigneur, said the Bishop of Soissons, that the Bishop of Bayeux is a Prince, but he is a Bishop for all that. I own it, reply'd the Duke, but there is this Difference betwixt him and you, viz. The Bishop of Bayeux, if he was to be unbishop'd To-morrow, would still remain a Prince of the House of Lorraine; whereas if you were no longer a Bishop, you should be no more than plain Lanquet.*

London, Nov. 30.

Monsieur del' Hermitage who resides here to take Care of the Affairs of the States General of the united Provinces, having made some Remonstrances to the Lords Justices, about the Algerine Rover, who put into, and stay'd some Time at Plymouth, his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, by their Excellencies Directions, wrote to him to the Effect following.

SIR,

I Had the Honour of your Letter dated the first Instant, relating to an Algerine Ship which has put into Plymouth, and I laid it before the Lords Justices, who were not a little concern'd to find that any thing had happened which was capable of giving the least Uneasiness to the States General; it being one of the chief Maxims of Government of the King my Master, to cultivate a strict Union with their High Mightinesses, and to maintain that Friendship and good Correspondence between the two Nations, which are so necessary to their Security, and which so much contributes to their reciprocal Advantage.

As to the Algerine Rover in Question, 'tis certain, that when he came into the Harbour

bour of Plymouth, the Weather was very tempestuous; and there's all manner of Reason to believe, that he was forc'd in thither by stress of Weather, as appeared also by the shatter'd Condition the Ship was in. Nevertheless, upon the first Advice their Excellencies received of it, they ordered that she should not be supply'd with any Stores of War; and that as to Provision, she should be allow'd no more than what was necessary for her Voyage to Algier, which is consistent with the Treaties between this Crown and the Republick. Orders were also given that none of the Crew should be suffer'd to come Ashore, and that it should be signified to the Captain, that their Ships are not permitted to come into our Harbours; & that therefore he must put to Sea again as soon as ever he was in a Condition to sail out of the Channel, and by the Way to forbear molesting the Ships of any Nation in Peace and Amity with Great-Britain. In fine, Sir, before you had deliver'd your Memorial, or even before the Intention of their High-Mightinesses hereupon was known, all that they could possibly desire was perform'd out of a pure Regard to them, and for the Sake of the Commerce and Navigation of their Subjects: For to seize a Ship belonging to a Nation with which we are in Peace, or to search their Crew, or to carry any of them Ashore by force, this is what the Lords Justices hope will not be insisted on. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, who were charged with the execution of these Orders, assure me they have comply'd therewith, and they are of Opinion that the said Ship is by this time sail'd from Plymouth, or that if the Wind has not yet permitted her to sail, she will do it as soon as possible. Mean time the same Orders are repeated, in the Execution of which his Majesty's Men of War on that Coast are to be aiding and assisting, and to take Care that the said Rover do not offer to take any Prize by the Way.

The Commanding Officer of the Garrison at Plymouth, to whom the like Orders were also given, writes Word, that he has notify'd the Declaration aforesaid to the Algerine Captain. It has moreover been recommended to our Consul at Algier, to obtain from the Government express Prohibitions to all their Privateers not to come into these Seas, nor to approach our Harbours; an Injunction which was given to the said Consul upon the like Occasion about 18 Months ago. Finally, instead of treating the said Algerine in such a Manner as might invite him to return hither, or encourage his Countrymen to follow his Example, nothing was omitted which is warranted by the Law of Nations, and by our Treaties, hoping we have thereby satisfy'd our Engagements to their High-Mightinesses, to discourage the Algerines,

and to shew thereby how much our State prefers the Friendship of the Republick before any other Consideration. - This, Sir, is what I pray you to represent, in the most favourable Manner, to their High Mightinesses, assuring you that you cannot with too strong Colours paint the Esteem, sincere Affection, and great Regard which the King our Master has for the Republick, and that his Majesty's most faithful Subjects do with the strongest Inclination conform herein to his Sentiments.

I have the Honour &c.

Sign'd

NEWCASTLE.

Boston, May 28.

Wednesday last being the Anniversay Day for the Election of his Majesty's Council for this Province, the General Assembly met here; and the House of Representatives chose for their Speaker William Dudley Esq; (whom the Lieut. Governour was pleas'd to approve of) and John Wainwright Esq; Clerk. The Sermon was preach'd by the Rev. Mr. Peter Thatcher of this Place, from Psal. 77. 20. *Thou leddest thy People like a Flock, by the Hand of Moses and Aaron.*

Custom-House Boston. Entered Inwards.

Stevens, Stone, Ellingwood and Breed from New Hampshire, Cobb from Connecticut, Bell from Newport, Beekman from New York, Leate and Webb from Maryland, Benny, Porter and Farrington from Saltertuda, Filer from Delaware, Lawlor from Cape Francois, Bant from Barbadoes, Stevens from Surranam, and Pick from Exon.

Cleared Out.

Stone and Tuck for New Hampshire, Prentis and Sturgis for Newport and Connecticut, Forest and Owen for Barbadoes, and Wimflow for Canso.

Entered Out.

Cobb for Connecticut, Beekman for New York, Waite for Philadelphia, Andrews for North Carolina, Lyon for Portugal, Marston for Maryland, Bell for Virginia, McCleish for Glasgow, and Lewis for Surranam.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T S.

If there be any Person that has impos'd his surreptitious Digits, or Eubonick Ophthalmia, on the Globular Rotundity of an Hat, tinctur'd with Nigridity, let him convey his Intelligencies to the Preconick Potentate, when the sonorous Jar of his Tintinnabular Instruments, by a Tremulous Percussion of the Minute Aereal Particles, affecting the Auricular Organs, make an Impression on the Cerebral Part of his Microcasm, and he shall receive a Premial Veneration adapted to the Magnitude of the Benefit, whether the Hat has distillated his Manual Nerves, or only struck the Capillaments of his Optick Nerve.

Ruptures, Scald-Heads, Convulsions, the Vertigo, and Epilepsy, or Falling Sickness, in Men, Women and Children, are cur'd by Dr. John Dyer from England, now living at Portsmouth, in Rhode-Island Colony.

†† Beaver, Castor, and Felt Hats, are made and sold by William Pinniger of Newport, Rhode-Island, at reasonable Rates.

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Price 4 d. single, or 12 s. a Year.

THE New-England Courant.

From SATURDAY May 28. to SATURDAY June 4. 1726.

For the Entertainment of this Week, we have selected the following Letter, which, tho' it be a Private one, yet inasmuch as the matters it Contains are of common concern, to publish it may be of universal Advantage.

A Letter to a young Lady retir'd into the Country.

Madam,



Here is no stricter Union upon Earth, than a sincere and real *Friendship*, the sacred Empire whereof gives Law both to the Business and Divertisement of our Lives, and by a Mild and Gentle Sway, renders every changing scene of Life happy.

is the Divine energy of this Generous spirit, confin'd to any Time or Place, but filling like our Capacious Minds, it outlasts the limits of Time, and swells beyond the bounds of the Universe. From hence it is that we not only find it Warm and Cheer us, but converse together, but feel its sacred influence convey'd to us at the greatest distance.

this may be admitted as a substantial Truth, and you and I can make out a pretence to the cooling Character of *Friends*, that once happily serve, to apologize for absent Thoughts, and be a grateful Introduction to them.

you are making a short Retreat from the noise and hurry of the Town; and every Circumstance conspires, to render your Recess pleasant and delightful. Indeed, your own Vertue (which is your Self) were enough to embellish every Place, and transform a Desert into a Paradise. But besides this, the blooming Spring in its Verdant Robes, salutes you, and Nature is smiling on every side. 'Tis a lovely Seat gives you Reception, and, to crown all, you have the best, the most agreeable Company. What is there in the whole realm of Nature, which doth not now happily concur, to feast your Senses, and regale your Mind! Here, your Eyes are entertain'd with the most beauteous Prospects; surpris'd by the bold but impotent Essays of Art. the wing'd Musicians with their artless melody, usher in the blushing Morn, which is fill'd with the soft but solemn Murmur of the Winds, ravish your Ears. Here also, the open flowers disclose their balmy Sweets, and fill your smell with their various grateful odours. And in a word, here you enjoy every thing that can render a rural Life happy and desirable.

Or if we add to all these, the happy occasions of Divine Contemplation, what new

Honours. And indeed, were we incircled with the utmost confluence of Pleasures that our Globe can possibly boast, we might not properly be said to enjoy them, but only so far as they are govern'd by our Understanding, and so made Serviceable to the great end of Life. This is the grand reason why we find no more satisfaction in the Pleasures of Sense, they being Mainly calculated to gratifie our inferior Part, in which the Brui'ts doubtless, have higher and more exquisite Sensations than we. From hence also it is, that we often find more Pleasure in the Expectation of sensitive Joys, than in the Fruition of them. We view them thro' false and delusive Opticks, and therefore expect a happiness from them which is above their Power to give. And this observation serves likewise to account for that constant Inclination which is in us, to new and various Pleasures; a fondness for *Novelty* and *Change*, which is born with us, and inseparable from our Nature. Nor is there any Pleasure so refin'd but it cloy's us in Repetition, and what we entertain with the highest gust to Day we nauseate to Morrow.

This inconstancy of our Nature, and inconsistency with our selves, is visible in the several Stages of our Life, the revolving Seasons of the Year, and our respective Employments in the World. Thus, when we are Children, and but begin to think, how impatient are we till we arrive to the Strength and Vigour of Youth? And from thence we press forward unsatisfy'd, till we reach the Perfection of manly Age. So, when our Heads have sustain'd the Snow of Seventy Winters, how do we look back with Envy on the Sprightliness and Pleasures of Youth, and even wish our selves young again. Thus also it is, with respect to the several Vicissitudes of the Year; we often commend the *past* and *future*, but dislike the *present*. So in the Summer, when *Phabus* darts down his scalding Rays on us, we impatiently long for Winter, and court the frozen Treasures of the North. Again, when ancient *Boreas* with his airy Troops surrounds us, we as eagerly hope for Heat, and wish the Sun in *Cancer*. So likewise as to the Business which Providence has carv'd out for us in the World; we ever give the Preference to all other, and lightly esteem our own. Either our Employment is more laborious and dirty, and less honourable or profitable (at least in our Conceit) than others, and therefore we would gladly exchange it for *any other*. Thus also, when we are in the Town, there is too much Pomp and Entertainment; we are even stunn'd with Noise and Compliment, and wish for the Serene Air, and Peaceful Shades of the Country; and no sooner are we there, but we hanker after the Pleasures, Visits, and Conversation of Town. In fine, there is no Condition of Life exempt from Inquietude and Uneasiness, and therefore we cannot rest con-

Men may be incircled with immense Riches, and bask in the Sun-Shine of imperial Favour for a while: But anon, some adverse Turn of Fortune shocks them, and they fall as Victims to Princely Avarice, or Popular Rage and Fury. Or, if no fatal Accident invade them, yet, in a few Years all the little Images of greatness vanish, for the voracious Jaws of Time, devour Promiscuous, the lofty Palace and humble Cottage. Thus the World is but one great circle of Mutabilities, which are all epitomiz'd in the Microcosm, MAN.

"Man's Life's a dull ill acted Comedy"

And now from all that has been said, there Naturally results this Conclusion, that there is in Man an inextinguishable Thrift after Happiness, which the whole Creation cannot satisfy. If we rove thro' the endless Labyrinths of Nature in quest of it, our Pursuit is vain and fruitless. This also gives us a just Idea of the stupid Folly discover'd by the Epicurians of the present Age, who place the *Summum Bonum*, or supream Happiness of Man in sensual gratifications, whereas nothing is more evident, than that there is no Happiness but what is Rational: And if so, all the enjoyments of Sense collected together cannot yield us compleat Felicity. And the reason is, they are not adequate in their Nature, nor permanent in their Duration. Our Spirits which tend upward, and eagerly Pant for Immortality, nothing but an infinite Good can satisfy.

And since I have so often nam'd the word *Happiness*, in this Letter, a Word which is spoken by all, but so little understood by most, I shall conclude with this short Description or Definition of it. *Happiness* then comprises in it all possible Beatitude; that is to say, a substantial Good, commensurate to the boundless cravings of our reasonable nature.

Heaven crown your regular Wishes here, and possess you of *this Happiness* hereafter.

I am, Madam,

Boston, May 9. Yours in the strictest Bonds
1726.

Of Friendship and Love.

Boston, May 4.

On Monday the 30th past, the House of Representatives took into Consideration the Objections made against Mr. Gershom Woodel, returned to serve for the Town of Tiverton, and Mr. Woodel was fully heard to clear himself of the Objections made against him, and was then ordered to withdraw; and the House voted, That by reason of his repeated Misdemeanours, for which he has been three Times expelled the House, and still continuing in an obstinate refusal of making an Acknowledgment of his Faults, he has rendered himself unworthy to be a Member of the House of Representatives; and we hear a new Precept is issued out under the Hand and Seal of Mr. Speaker directed to the Select Men of the said Town of Tiverton, requiring them forthwith to assemble the said Town, and choose a Representative for them in the Room of the said Mr. Woodel.

BOSTON: Printed and sold by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN in Union-Street, where Advertisements and Letters are taken in.

The SPEECH of the Honourable WILLIAM DUMMER, Esq. Lieut. Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New-England, in the General Assembly of the said Province, met at Boston, May 26. 1726.

Gentlemen,

THE Ratification of the Treaty with the Indians, having been delayed by the Severity and Length of the last Winter, which obstructed the usual Correspondence between the Penobscot Tribe and those of Kennebeck, who are generally removed to St. Francis, and other Parts of the River of St. Laurence, and therefore have not had so early Intelligence of the Conclusion of the Treaty as was expected; I have appointed the Twentieth of the next Month for that fair, which will require my Presence in the Eastern Parts of the Government, as well as the Attendance of several of the Members of the General Assembly. It will therefore be for the publick Service, that the necessary Business of the Session being an early dispatch, especially that there be no Delay in your Proceedings upon the Acts for Settling the Revenue for this Year.

There is one Thing however, which I take to be of great Moment to the Prosperity and Reputation of the People, as well as the Honour of Government; That I cannot omit pointing to you (in being the proper Care of the Legislature;) and that is, a better Regulation of some of the most notable Branches of our Trade, viz. Naval Stores, and Merchantable Fish; Frequent Complaints being made of notorious Abuses therein; and I shall with great Satisfaction come into all proper Measures which you shall offer for restoring and advancing the Credit of those valuable Staples at the Market, the Benefit whereof will soon be felt in a flourishing State of our Commerce. And in all other your Determinations, wherein his Majesty's Service and the Good of the Province may be promoted, I shall cheerfully concur, while I have the Honour of serving His Majesty in this Station.

WILLIAM DUMMER

Custom-House Boston. Entered into

Riggs, Tuck, Gage, Bowden, Woodbridge, Jackson, Kent and Parsons from New Hampshire, Gorham and Bush from Connecticut, from Rhode-Island, Sampson from Long-Island, Stroud and Pitcher from Maryland, Winniet from Annapolis Royal, Afford from Leward Islands, Lawlor from Cape Breton, Cupit and Cayne from Martinique, Layre and Chamberlain from N. Carolina, sey from Newcastle, Skinner from Lincolnshire, count from Cayan, Wheeler from Essex, Jump from St. Ubes.

Cleared Out

Bowden, Philpot and Ellingwood from Hampshire, Gorham for Newport and Cut, Higgins for Connecticut, Blin for Annapolis Royal, Smith for Canso and Newfound, Edward Hall for Newfoundland, Davis and Winkley for West-Indies, Maryland, Aubin and Clark for Barbadoes, Pitts and Pitts for Virginia, Hall for Cayan, no Pitts and Andrews for North Carolina, land for South Carolina, Trever for Benjamin for Jamaica, Waite for Philadelphia, Rushton for Liverpool, Beekman for New York and Odar for London.

Entered Out.

Cupit for Newport, Blin for Annapolis, al, Leate for Virginia, Green for North Carolina, Harris for Antigua, Snelling and Blin for Leward Islands, Davis for Jamaica, Dyer for Bay of Honduras, Stroud for Virginia, and ter for Barbadoes.

ADVERTISEMENT

Ruptures, Scald-Heads, Convulsions, Sings, and Epilepsy, or Falling Sickness, in Men, Women, and Children, are cur'd by Dr. John Dyer from England, now at Portsmouth, in Rhode-Island Colony.

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Price 4 d. single, or 12 s. a Year.

THE New-England Courant.

From SATURDAY June 11. to SATURDAY June 18. 1726.

Extract of the Proceedings of the Parliament of Ireland, November, 1725.



On the 11th a Petition of Richard Bernan and Partners for making Vallee-Cypresse, or Bologna Silk Crape, setting forth, That they had through great Pains and Charge, found the true manner and way of making the said Crape; and praying for an Encouragement to

go on with the said Work, was presented to the House, read, and refer'd to the Consideration of a Committee.

On the 25th, Mr. Maxwell reported from the Committee to whom the Petition of Richard Bernan and Partners had been refer'd, that they had come to this Resolution, viz. That the Petitioners had proved the Allegations of their Petition (for making Vallee-Cypresse, or Bologna Silk-Crape) to the Satisfaction of the Committee, and deserve Encouragement: Upon which it was order'd, that Leave be given to bring in Heads of a Bill, to encourage the making Silk Crape in this Kingdom, and that it be refer'd to the Committee to whom the said Petition was refer'd, to prepare and bring in the Same.

London, November 19.

At a special Sessions held for the Tower Division in the County of Middlesex, on Saturday the 10th Instant, a considerable Number of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County residing in that Division being present, it was ordered for the better, more regular and more effectual Prosecution and Punishing the evil, pernicious and wicked Practice of Profane Swearing and Cursing, so commonly used in the Public Streets, Markets, and other Places of Public Resort; That a Precept should be forthwith issued out to the High Constable of the said Division, authorizing and requiring him to direct his Precepts to the Petty Constables and Headboroughs under him, to make strict and diligent Enquiry and Observation relating to the Offences aforesaid, and in case any Person who shall be guilty of Profane Swearing and Cursing in the said Practice, shall be heard, then to carry such Persons before one or more of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County and Division, in order to be examined and dealt with according to Law: And the Justices then present did agree frequently to meet together, at proper Times and Places, to receive Informations against all such Persons as shall be brought before them for those Offences.

Amsterdam, January 4th. Some Letters from Constantinople intimate, that the Turks, puff'd up by their continual Victories in Persia, call for the holding of a great Divan, to concert Measures for the War they design to declare against a neighbouring Power: And as in all

Likelihood they aim at Russia, seeing the Turks discover a great Jealousy on account of the Conquests the Russians have made beyond Derbent, it is assured, the Czarina has sent Orders by an Express to Prince Dolborucki, her Ambassadour at Warsaw, to propose an Alliance to the King and Republick of Poland, or at least to stand neuter, in Case of a Rupture with the Porte. They write from Warsaw, that Copies are already handed about of the Points the King of Poland will propose to the Council of the Senate, containing in Substance.

1. To find out the necessary Funds to finish forthwith the Fortifications of Caminie, those of the Fort of Trinity, and of Bialacerkiow, and to store the Magazines for one Year or two.

2. To put the Crown Revenues under a better Regulation, and to pay more punctually than hitherto the Money appointed for the Subsistence of the Troops in their Quarters.

3. To dispose the Empress of Russia to desist from her Pretensions upon Poland and Courland.

4. Forasmuch as the Princes Guarantees of the Treaty of Oliva, continue strenuously, to insist upon redressing whatever has been done against that Treaty, it is indispensibly necessary to give them Satisfaction, to prevent the dreadful Miseries which may befall the Kingdom.

They write from Berlin, that the King of Prussia had resolved still to augment his Forces, to be able to bring into the Field next Spring an Army of 80,000 Men in case of Need.

Further Proceedings of the Parliament of Ireland.

On Wednesday the 1st of December, upon the Petition of the President and Fellows of the King and Queen's Colledge of Physicians in Ireland, the Commons order'd Heads of a Bill to be brought in, to reform the great Abuses committed in the Practice of Physick.

Two Days after, (Dec. 3d.) the Chirurgeons practising in the City of Dublin, presented to the House a Petition, praying to be heard by their Counsel against the said Heads of a Bill, which Petition was refer'd to the Consideration of the Committee of the whole House.

The next Day (Dec. 4th) upon the Petition of several Druggists and Apothecaries of Dublin against Heads of a Bill for preventing Abuses committed in the Practice of Physick, &c. it was order'd, That the Petitioners be heard by their Counsel before the Committee of the whole House. Then the House agreed to the Amendments made by the said Committee to the Heads of a Bill for the more effectual Erecting and better regulating of Free Schools, and added to it a Clause for rebuilding and repairing Churches, order'd the said Bill, to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, in order to its being transmitted into Great Britain.

Dec. 7th, two Petitions, one of several Apothecaries, the other of the Corporations of Barbers and Chirurgeons in Dublin, against the Heads of a Bill for preventing Abuses committed in the Practice of Physick, &c. were refer'd to the Consideration of the Grand Committee.

and order'd that the Petitioners be heard by their Counsel, if they thought fit.

On Wednesday the 8th, the Amendments made by the Grand Committee to Heads of a Bill to encourage the making Silk-Crapes, &c. were agreed to, and the said Heads of a Bill order'd to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, in order to their being transmitted into Great Britain. Then three Heads of a Bill were order'd to be brought in, viz. 1. For Planting and preserving Timber and Fruit-Trees in Ireland; 2. For the better regulating the Work-House of the City of Dublin; 3. For the better regulating the Poor of that Kingdom.

On the 10th in a Committee of the whole House some Progress was made in the Heads of a Bill for Preventing Abuses in the Practice of Physick, and for Searching and Examining all Drugs, Medicines, Waters, Oyls, and Compositions used, or to be used for Medicines, in all Places where the same shall be exposed to Sale, or kept for that Purpose, within the City of Dublin, or Suburbs thereof, or within five Miles Circuit of the said City.

Dec. 19th the Amendments made in the Committee of the whole House to Two other Heads of a Bill were also agreed to, viz. 1st. to Heads of a Bill for the better preserving the Fishery of Ireland; 2d. and against Forestallers, Regraters, and Ingrossers, and for ascertaining the Measures of Corn, and regulating the Prices and Affize of Bread: Which two Heads of a Bill were order'd to be transmitted into Great Britain. The same Day, Mr. Bettessworth presented to the House Heads of Bill for the better Maintenance of Curates within the Church of Ireland.

from the Flying Post March 22.

Whereas a Paragraph from New-England was inserted in the Paper of Thursday last, representing the Acceptors of his Majesty's Explanatory Charter to be 28, and the Rejectors but 12. We are since informed from his Excellency Coll. Shute, the Governor, that the True Account stands thus, Acceptors 48. Rejectors 32. Now we think our selves obliged in our own Vindication, to declare, that the former Account was given us by a worthy Gentleman, who has a particular Knowledge of that Colony; and if he has committed a pious Fraud to represent his own Country favourable to the Crown, that can't be imputed to us. But we are at the same time very well assured, that the Majority who loyally submitted to his Majesty's pleasure, if considered with respect to their Estates and Abilities, would make the Ballance much more in Weight than we have represented it in Numbers.

Jamaica, April 27. These are to give Notice, that His Grace Henry Duke of Portland, His Majesty's Captain-General and Governour in Chief of this His Majesty's Island of Jamaica, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. has been pleased to appoint Wednesday the Fourth of May next, for holding a High Court of Admiralty for the Trial of Pirates at the Town of St. Jago de la Vega, where all Persons who can inform the said Court of any Piracies, Robberies and Felonies committed on the High Seas, more particularly by the Persons here under mentioned, are desired to give their Attendance at the Time and Place aforesaid.

Ramon Brain and Jean Bouquet, committed

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about Six Months ago by Thomas Custis Esq; Thomas Walker and Matthew Deremy, committed by James Clarke and Edwyn Sandys Junior, Esqrs.

Taken in the **Fort-Kable Sloop**, Nathaniel Roswell Master, Booth Champion Mate, John Anderson Gunner, William Anderson Carpenter, Robert Stacy Boatswain, Robert Meadox, Thomas Frances, Edward Grizel, Juan Christian, Richard Shipton Captain, Ezekiel Lawrence Doctor, George Blair, belonging to Capt. Cooper's Company, William Canary, William Hollyway, belonging to Sprigs, Besento de Velah Captain, John Robinson Pilot, Nafea Vaneals, John Rodericus, John Joseph De la Radis, Lucas Anstros, Juan Kingston, committed by David Moncreit Esq;

Neill Bothwell Register.

Littleworth Fair, beginning the Second of May next, will be kept as usual; where there will be all manner of lawful Recreations, viz. Ruffling, Cockfighting, &c.

An Act of our Assembly has been publish'd to prevent Clandestine Trade, and another to prevent Abuses committed by entertaining, concealing, or carrying off any of his Majesty's Soldiers or Sailors, or any White Servants or Slaves belonging to any of the Inhabitants of this Island.

Boston, June 18.

Our Spring-Garden in the Common has produc'd such an extraordinary Crop of Green Pease, that they were cry'd about the Streets on Wednesday last, at so small a Price as Five Shillings a Peck, Shells and all.

On the 9th Instant the Rev. Mr. Joseph Parsons was ordained Pastor of the Church at Bradford, the Sermon being preach'd by his Father the Rev. Mr. Joseph Parsons of Salisbury, from *Acts* 20. 28.

The Ratification of the Peace with the Indians at the Eastward, for which his Honour our Lieut. Governour had Appointed the 20th Instant, upon further Advice from thence, is defer'd to the 15th of July next, when His Honour (attended with several of our principal Gentlemen) designs to meet the several Tribes at Casco for that End.

Custom-House Boston. Entered Inwards.

Breed from New Hampshire, Edwards, Freeman, Purnard, Millet, Parnell and Thatcher from Connecticut, Bissel from Annapolis Royal, Thirrandol from Amboy, Cotting from the Jerseys, Aves and Dinis from Surranam, Mitchell from St. Kitts, Crow from Martinico, Knowles from Maryland, Hatch from Jamaica, Kirwan from Madera, Sumnier from Pool, and Bevan from Bristol.

Cleared Out.

Young for New Hampshire, Gorham for Connecticut, Hayne for North Carolina, Ramsey for Casco Winnier, Kilby and Blin for Annapolis Royal, and Calley for Surranam.

Entered Out.

Edwards for Newport and Connecticut, Masters and Sayre for Newfoundland, Lhommedieu for Long-Island, Jones for Leward Islands, George and Knowles for Maryland, Lawlor for Jamaica, Chamberlain for Virginia, Burnton for Europe, and Moale for London.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T S.

†† All Sorts of new Garden Seeds, fit to send off, to be sold by Martin Road, near the Draw Bridge, Boston.

§§ A Tract of Land in Warwick in the Colony of Rhode-Island, containing about 240 Acres, to be sold on reasonable Terms. Enquire of Mr. John Carder of said Warwick, or of Mr. John French of Attleborough, and know further.

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THE New-England Courant.

[N^o 255]

From SATURDAY June 18. to SATURDAY June 25. 1726.

Extract of the Proceedings of the Parliament of Ireland, December, 1725.



On the 17th the Commons read the third time, past, and sent to the Lords the Money Bill, entitled, *An Act for granting and continuing unto his Majesty the additional Duties on Beer, Ale, Strong-Waters, &c.* After which they agreed to the Amendments made in the

Grand Committee to two Heads of a Bill, one for the more effectual Transporting Felons and Vagabonds; the other to explain and amend the several Laws made in the Kingdom of Ireland to prevent Papists purchasing any Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, therein; both which Heads of a Bill were order'd to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, in order to their being transmitted into Great Britain in due Form.

On the 18th, His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant went with the usual State and Solemnity to the House of Peers; and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, their Speaker, upon presenting the Money Bill, made the following Speech to his Excellency, viz.

May it please Your Excellency,

THE Commons having a just Sense of the Duty they owe to his Majesty, and of the Felicity they enjoy under his wise and auspicious Reign, have granted a Supply towards Payment of the Debt of the Nation, and towards supporting the necessary Branches of the Establishment.

It would be impossible to enumerate the many Favours, which his Majesty has shewn to his faithful Subjects of this Kingdom, ever since his happy Accession to the Throne: But that particular Instance of his Royal Goodness and Condescension, in putting an entire End to a Patent, that had occasioned much Uneasiness and Apprehension, has rais'd a fresh Sense of Gratitude in the Hearts of the Commons, and of the whole Nation.

The Commons must always own themselves obliged in Justice as well as Gratitude, to acknowledge your Excellency's tender Regard to the true Interests of this Kingdom, in all Parts of your prudent and vigilant Administration, and are truly sensible of the great Benefits this Nation has received, from the Government of so able and experienced a Minister.

And they do not doubt but your Excellency will, on your Return to his Majesty, represent in a true Light, their dutiful Behaviour during the Course of this Session.

May it please Your Excellency,

The Bill prepared by the Commons for the Purposes I have already mentioned, is entitled, *An Act for granting and continuing to his Majesty the additional Duties on Beer, Ale, Strong Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes, and also upon all Sorts of Wine, Strong Waters, and Spirits perfectly made, and upon all Spirits di-*

stilled of Wine,; and also for granting and continuing the further additional Duties on Beer, Ale, Aqua-Vita, and Strong Waters, brewed and made in this Kingdom, and upon Brandy and Spirits above Proof, and on Tea, Coffee, Chocolate and Cocoa-Nuts; and also for granting a further additional Duty upon Brandy or Spirits above Proof; and also a Tax on all Salaries, Profits of Employments, Fees and Pensions, therein mentioned, and for securing the Repayment of Fifty Thousand Pounds Sterling, formerly granted to his Majesty for the Use of the Publick, together with the Interest thereof.

Which they humbly present to your Excellency for the Royal Assent.

The Lord Lieutenant having given the Royal Assent to the said Act, both Houses, pursuant to his Excellency's Pleasure signified to them, adjourn'd themselves to Thursday the 27th of January next.

London, December 31.

About the Middle of this Month, we began to see the Effects of the Act of Parliament pass'd the last Session, for regulating Elections within the City of London; the following Petition having been publish'd in a Weekly News-Paper, call'd the Post-Boy, viz.

To the Right Honourable Sir Francis Forbes Knt. Lord Mayor of the City of London, and to the Worshipful the Aldermen his Brethren.

The humble Petition and Appeal of several Inhabitants of the Ward of Vintry, London, whose Names are hereunto subscribed.

Sheweth,

That your Petitioners have been Inhabitants of the said Ward for several Years last past; during all which Time, they have very willingly paid all such Rates and Assessments as they have been severally rated and assessed to pay; and yet the Assessors have neglected, or voluntarily omitted to rate or assess your Petitioners to the Orphans Tax, altho' your Petitioners never desire to be excused from paying the same: And your Petitioners have just Reason to apprehend, that such Omissions were designedly made by the Assessors, to deprive your Petitioners of their Rights and Privileges to vote for the Election of Common-Council-Men, and other Ward Officers, which, they are advised, they are legally entitled unto.

And your Petitioners have the greater Reason to believe they were so omitted with that Design, since there are many other Persons inhabiting the said Ward, who are not assessed, and do not pay so much to any other Rates and Assessments as your Petitioners, and yet are assessed to the said Orphans Rates.

That your Petitioners doubt not but such partial Behaviour in the Assessors, will meet with a suitable Discouragement from this Honourable Court, who, by an Act of Parliament lately made, for regulating Elections within this City, and for preserving the Peace and good Government thereof, are empower'd to hear and finally determine Matters of this Nature, and to correct and settle the said Rates.

There-

Therefore your Petitioners most humbly appeal to this Honourable Court against the Proceedings of the said Assessors; and humbly pray they may have such Relief in the Premises, as shall be agreeable to the known Justice of this Honourable Court.

And your Petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

In Opposition to this, the following *Advertisment* was publish'd in another News Paper, call'd the *Daily Courant*, of *Tuesday December 21st, viz.*

London, Dec. 20. 1725.

WHereas there is a Petition, &c. from some Persons in Vintry Ward, printed in last *Saturdays Post Boy*, which is no doubt calculated to lessen the known Reputation of the Assessors of that Ward, and also to serve other Purposes in the several Wards of this City at the approaching Election of Common Council-Men.

If the said Petitioners, or any one who has spirited them to complain, had been really aggrieved, they would not have deferred their Petition till several Months after the Time limited by Act of Common Council, for paying that Tax into the Chamber of London, was expired; and if the *Advertiser* of the Petition, &c. had been dispos'd to have had that Case rightly understood, he would have printed the good Reasons which were assign'd by the Assessors to the Court of Aldermen, why the Petitioners were not assess'd to the Orphans Rate for their Personal Estate.

It may be proper for the present to inform the Citizens, that many of the Petitioners never appear'd; that some of them receiv'd *Charity Coals*, or had not paid the other Rates they were charg'd to, as is falsely alledg'd in the Petition; that none of them had been rated for some Years past, and most of them never rated at all; and that none of them ever apply'd to the Assessors to be rated, or complain'd to them that they were not, before they were drawn in to petition by some designing Person, who knows how by little Shifts to manage Schemes to captivate and deceive the people.

This officious and partial *Advertiser* should have inform'd the Citizens, that the Court of Aldermen, after a full and open Hearing, did adjudge, *That the Petitioners had not made out the Allegations of the Petition*, and that the Appeal not being prefer'd in due Time, the Court of Aldermen could not (supposing the Petitioners had made good their Allegations) order a new Assessment, without doing an illegal Act; and for the Truth of this last Assertion, both the Recorder and Common Serjeant are here appeal'd to.

This *Publisher* is desir'd to enquire why above 40 persons, paying Rent from 15 to 60 *l. per Ann.* are omitted in this Year's Orphan's Tax in *Langbone Ward*? Why there is a Deficiency of about 1200 *l.* in the Orphans Rates in *Farringdon Ward Without*, and such Defects in other Wards amounting to about 3000 *l.* and how above 2000 *l.* of the City *Cash* has been lately squandered, under pretence of opposing the necessary Act of Parliament, which the then Opponents are now obliged to shew a Zeal for, in order to keep up their sinking Interest: And when he shall think fit to give the publick a true and impartial Account of these Matters, it will then appear who they are.

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that most deserve the Censure or Favour of the honest Citizens of London.

On *Tuesday* the 21st of *December* came on the Election for *Common Council Men* and other Officers, in the several Wards of this City, and the persons chosen were in the main, much the same, as to Parties, as the Year before, that is; the *Church-Men* had the Majority.

On *Friday* the 17th instant died John Bluer, of *Holcombe Rogus*, in the County of *Devon*, Esq; a young Gentleman of a very ancient Family, and of the greatest Probity and Abilities, which he had the Courage to exert. He wrote an excellent Answer to the *Tale of the Bees*, entitled, *An Enquiry whether a general Practice of Vices tends to the Wealth or Poverty, Benefit or Disadvantage of a People?* &c.

Boston, June 25.

On *Wednesday* last one *Suzanna Clench*, who went out alone in a Canoe the Day before, was found drowned at *Dorchester Neck*.

Custom-House Boston. Entered Inwards.

Kilbourn and *Shaw* from *Connecticut*, *Coden*, *Wilson* and *Dennis* from *Newport*, *Smith* from *Newfoundland*, *Lansford* from *St. Kitts*, *Dunee* from *Martineco*, *Bread* from *Exon*, *Well* from *St. Martins*, *Hyde* from *Madeira*, *Beard* from *Cape Briton*, *Gray* from *Amboy*, *Chandler* from *Jamaica*, *Foy*, *Davison*, *Langden* and *Breed* from *Barbadoes*, *Soper* and *Dorey* from *North Carolina*, and *Gorden* from *Barnstable*.

Cleared Out.

Winslow, *Brigs*, *Philpot*, *Bowden* and *Miller* for *New Hampshire*, *Edwards* and *Sampson* for *Newport* and *Connecticut*, *Coden* for *Newport* and *New York*, *Schermerhoorn* for *New York*, *Staples*, *Matters*, *Snow*, *Sayer* and *Low* for *Newfoundland*, *Bites* for *Jerseys*, *Rider*, *Freeman*, *Pepper* and *Palmele* for *Connecticut*, *Vilcount*, *Knox* and *Printrick* for *Virginia*, *Howard* for *North Carolina*, *Venn* and *Eggleston* for *Jamaica*, *West* for *Philadelphia*, *Lhomedieu* for *Long Island*, *Slaughter* for *Madeira*, *Harris* for *Antigua*, *Lewis* for *Surranam*, *Underwood* for *Barbadoes*, *Robie* for *Holland*, *Ellery* for *Amsterdam*, and *Clark* for *London*.

Outward Bound.

Pepper, *Bider*, *Crow* and *Freeman* for *Newport* and *Connecticut*, *Parnell*, *Wilson* and *Mower* for *Connecticut*, *Cotting* for *Philadelphia*, *Wicoll* for *Teneriff*, *West* for *Maryland*, *Snow* for *Newfoundland*, *Farrington* for *Barbadoes*, *Clark* and *Breed* for *Leward Islands*, *Beal* for *St. Kitts*, *Benney* for *Jamaica*, *Everden* for *Surranam*, *Collins* and *Evin* for *West Indies*, *Benney* and *Arkins* for *Virginia*, *Lewis* for *North Carolina*, *Davis* for *Canso*, *Jump* for *Great Britain*, and *Dennis* for *London*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

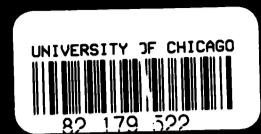
†† All Sorts of new Garden Seeds, fit to send off, to be sold by *Martin Roud*, near the Draw Bridge, *Boston*.

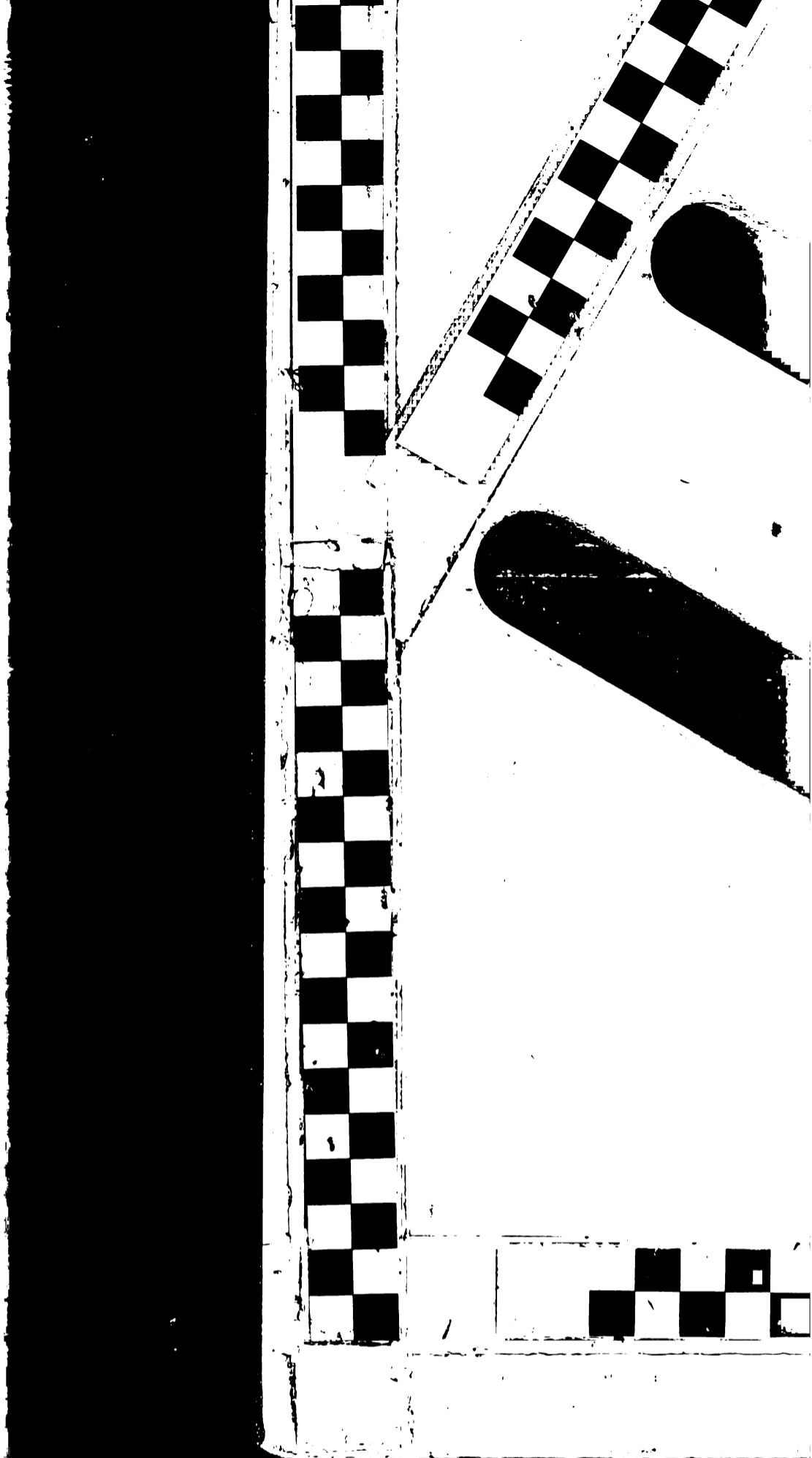
§§ A Tract of Land in *Wurtwick* in the Colony of *Rhode Island*, containing about 240 Acres, to be sold on reasonable Terms. Enquire of *Mr. John Carter* of said *Warrick*, or of *Mr. John French* of *Attleborough*, and know further.

¶ Ruptures, Scald-Heads, Convulsions, the Vertigo, and Epilepsy, or Falling Sickness, in Men, Women and Children, are cur'd by *Dr. John Dyer* from *England*, now living at *Portsmouth*, in *Rhode Island Colony*.

†† Beaver, Cat-skin, and Belt-Hats, are made and sold by *William Finner*, Hatter, of *Newport, Rhode Island*, at reasonable Rates.

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